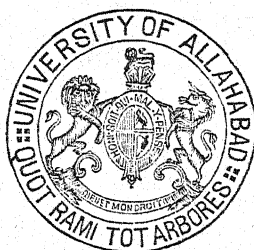


ALLAHABAD

University Calendar

FOR THE YEAR

1895-96.

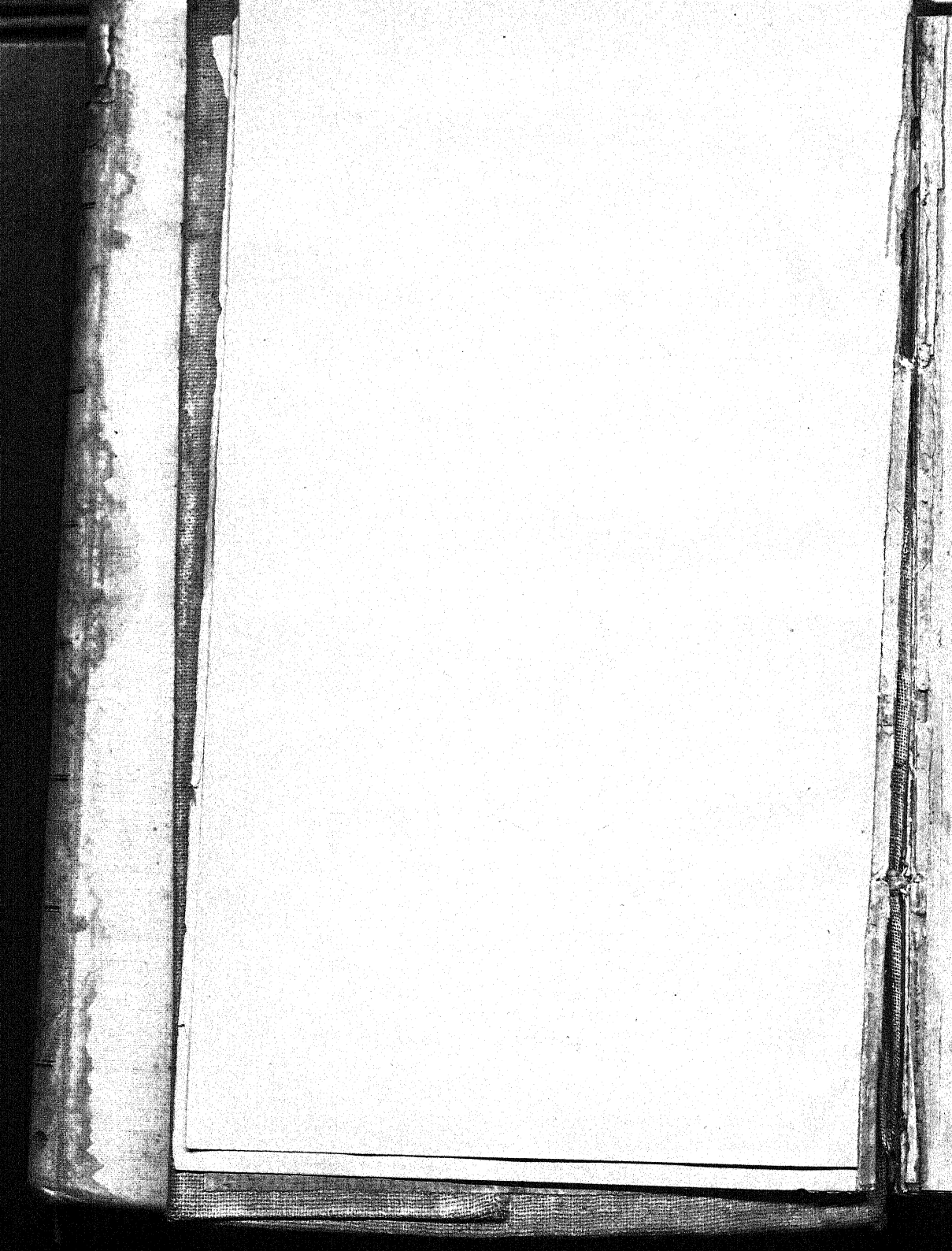


ALLAHABAD :

PRINTED AT THE PIONEER PRESS

Publishers to the University

1895



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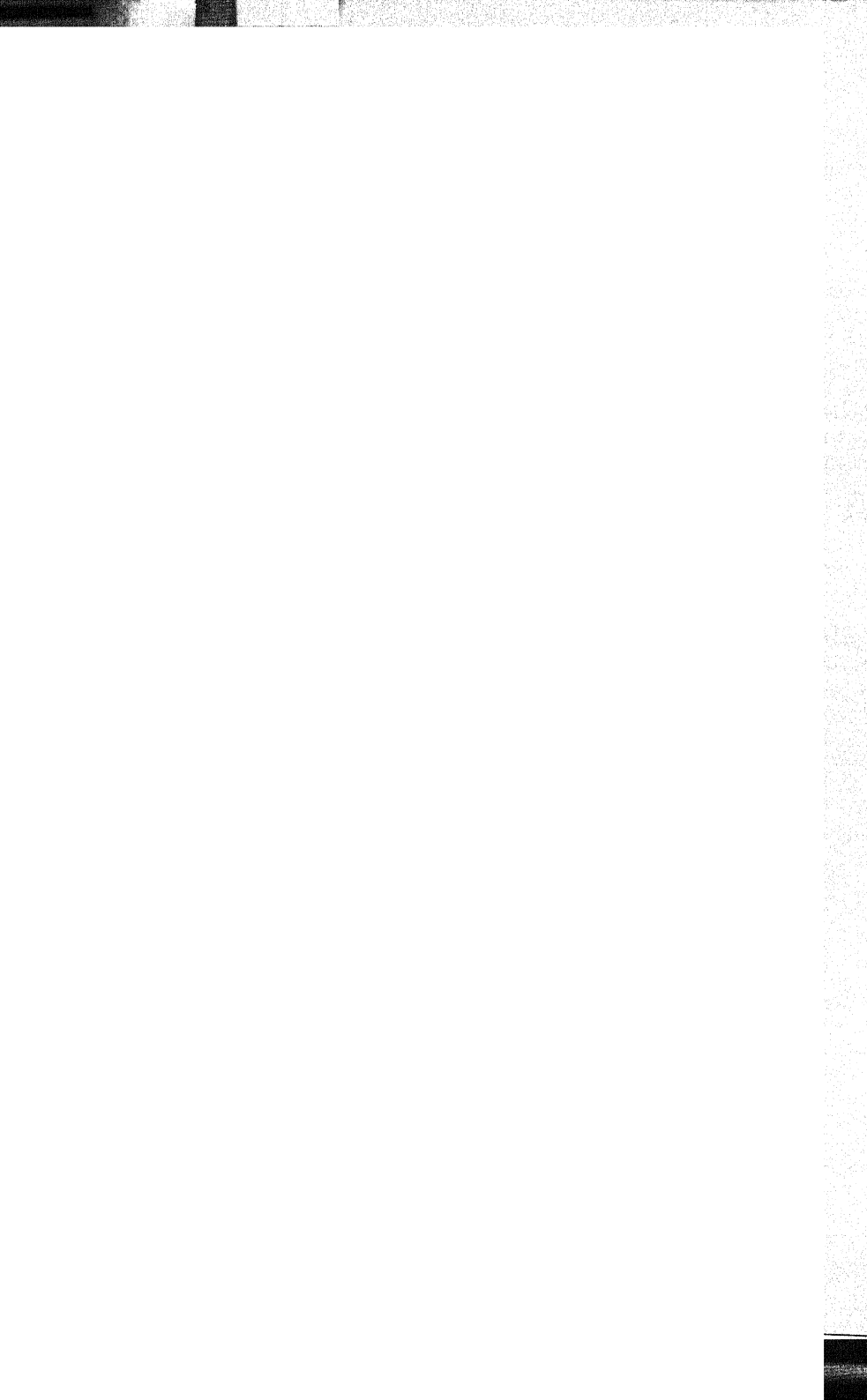
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I.

Allahabad University Calendar.

1898.

JULY		
1	M	Mohurrum. Do. Do.
2	T	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	Nag Panchmi.
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	Summer Vacation ends. Sivakoti.
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	Syndicate meeting (or first Saturday in August.)
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

AUGUST		
1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	Raksha Bandhan.
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	Janam Ashtami.
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	

SEPTEMBER		
1	S	Bara Wafat. Anant Chaudas.
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	Mahalaya.
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	Dassera holidays begin. Last day of application for A. B. Examination.
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	

OCTOBER.		
1	T	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	Dewali.
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	Th	

NOVEMBER		
1	F	Syndicate Meeting.
2	S	
3	S	Meeting of Faculty of Arts. Meeting of the Senate.
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	University of Allahabad founded, 1887.
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	

6 ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1895.

DECEMBER.		
1	S	Syndicate Meeting.
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	Christmas holidays begin.
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

JANUARY.		
1	W	New Year's day.
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	Syndicate Meeting.
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	Maghi Amavas.
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	Basant Panchmi.
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	Shabi-Barat.
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

8 ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1896.

FEBRUARY		
1	S	Syndicate Meeting.
2	S	Last day of application for School Final and Entrance Examinations
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	Sheo Ratri.
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	Holi. Syndicate Meeting.
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	

FEBRUARY		
1	S	Syndicate Meeting.
2	S	Last day of application for School Final and Entrance Examinations.
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	Sheo Ratri.
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	Holi. Syndicate Meeting.
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	

MARCH.		
2	M	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
3	T	Syndicate Meeting (Adjourned Annual.)
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	Id-ul-Fitr.
17	T	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	Ram Naumi.
24	T	M.A. & A. and intermediate examinations begin
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

10 ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1896.

APRIL		
1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	Good Friday.
4	S	Syndicate Meeting.
5	S	Easter Sunday.
6	M	University and School Work Resumes.
7	T	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	Summer Vacation begins.
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	Th	

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1896. 11

MAY		
1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	Id-ul-Zoha and Empress's Birthday.
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	

JUNE		
1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	Summer Vacation ends.
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

14 ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1896.

AUGUST.		
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

14 ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1896.

AUGUST		
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

SEPTEMBER.		
1	T	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

16 ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1896.

OCTOBER.		
1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1896. 17

NOVEMBER.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	University of Allahabad founded, 1887.
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	

18 ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1896.

DECEMBER.		
1	T	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	Th	

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1897. 19

JANUARY.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	

20 ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1897.

FEBRUARY.		
1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	

MARCH		
1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	<i>U. A., B. A., & Ind. Exam. begin.</i> <i>B. Sc. Exam. begin.</i> <i>Exam papers</i> <i>2 day.</i>
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	<i>Exts. & School Exts. Exam. begin.</i>
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

22 ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1897.

APRIL		
1 2 3	Th F S	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	S M T W Th F S	
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	S M T W Th F S	
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	S M T W Th F S	
25 26 27 28 29 30	S M T W Th F	

MAY.		
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	Empress's Birthday.
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

24 ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1897.

JUNE		
1	T	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

II. THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR :

The Hon'ble A. Cadell, C.S.I., Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

VICE-CHANCELLOR :

T. Conlan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

HONORARY FELLOWS :

The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Lansdowne,
G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B.,
K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G.,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite,
K.C.S.I.

FELLOWS :

I.—Ex-officio under section 1, sub-section 1, clause (a) of Act XVIII of 1887.

	Date of appointment.
The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, N.-W. P. ...	...15th November, 1887.

Date of appointment.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|
| 2. | The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces | ... | ... | ... | 15th November, 1887. |
| 3. | The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 4. | The Chief Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 5. | The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch | ... | ... | ... | 31st May, 1893. |
| 6. | Ditto ditto Irrigation Branch | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 7. | The Commissioner of Allahabad | ... | ... | ... | 15th November, 1887. |
| 8. | Ditto Lucknow | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 9. | Ditto Agra | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. * |
| 10. | The Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 11. | The Principal of Muir Central College, Allahabad | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 12. | Ditto Queen's College, Benares | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 13. | The Inspector-General of Education of the Central Provinces | ... | ... | ... | 22nd April, 1892. |
| 14. | The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow | ... | ... | ... | 20th May, 1893. |
| 15. | The Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee | ... | ... | ... | 10th November, 1893. |
| 16. | The Director of the Forest School, Dehra-Dun | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |

11.—Appointed by the Chancellor under section 6 (2) of Act XVIII of 1887.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|
| 1. | Moulvi Sir Saiyed Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., LL.D. | ... | ... | ... | 15th November, 1887. |
| 2. | Saiyed Mahmud, Barrister-at-Law | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 3. | Surgeon-Col. James Cleghorn, M.D. | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 4. | Mortimer Sloper Howell, Esq., LL.D., C.I.E. (C.S.) | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 5. | Raja Jai Krishan Das, Bahadur, C.S.I. | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 6. | Raja Udai Partab Singh of Bhinga, C.S.I. | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 7. | William Charles Bennett, Esq. (C.S.) | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 8. | Michael Johnstone White, Esq., M.A. | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 9. | Alfred Thomson, Esq. | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 10. | Babu Promoda Das Mittra | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |

Date of appointment.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|-----|----------------------|
| 11. | Hon'ble Charles Henry Hill, M.A., Barrister-at-Law | ... | ... | 15th November, 1887. |
| 12. | William Henry Wright, Esq., B.A. | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 13. | William Nolan Boutflower, Esq., B.A. | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 14. | Shams-ul-Ulma Moulvi Zakauulla, Khan Bahadur | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 15. | Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A., Rai Bahadur | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 16. | Theodore Beck, Esq., B.A. | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 17. | Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, M.A. | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 18. | Babu Ram Saran Das, M.A. | ... | ... | Ditto. |

*Appointed by the Chancellor under section 5 (1), clause (b) of Act
XVIII of 1887.*

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|-----|---|-----|----------------------|
| 1. | Moulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali, M.A. | ... | 2nd December, 1887. |
| 2. | John Stuart Beresford, Esq., M.E. | ... | 26th December, 1887. |
| 3. | The Right Revd. Fr. Francis Pesci, D.D. | ... | 27th June, 1888. |
| 4. | Arthur Strachey, Esq., B.A., LL.B. Barrister-at-Law | ... | 20th December, 1888. |
| 5. | Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A. | ... | Ditto. |
| 6. | Surgn.-Lt.-Col. Alexander John Willcocks, M.D. | ... | 12th February, 1890. |
| 7. | George Theophilus Spankie, Esq., Barrister-at-Law | ... | Ditto. |
| 8. | Arthur Venis, Esq., M.A. | ... | 14th May, 1890. |
| 9. | Nawab Imad-ul-Dowlah, Ali Yar Khan, Motaman Jang, Saiyad Husain, Bilgrami, B.A. | ... | Ditto. |
| 10. | Thomas Conlan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law | ... | 23rd November, 1891. |
| 11. | Walter Mytton Colvin, Esq., Barrister-at-Law | ... | 8th December, 1891. |
| 12. | Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Sudhakara Dube | ... | 18th November, 1892. |
| 13. | Revd. Thomas Jefferson Scott, M.A., D.D. | ... | Ditto. |
| 14. | Hon'ble George Edward Knox, C.S. | ... | 29th November, 1892. |
| 15. | Arthur Hay Steward Reid, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law | ... | Ditto. |
| 16. | Thomas William Holderness, Esq., C.S. | ... | 19th December, 1892. |
| 17. | Alfred Alexander Irwin Nesbitt, Esq., M.A. | ... | 4th January, 1893. |
| 18. | Surgn.-Lieut.-Col. John McConaghey, M.D. | ... | 24th January, 1893. |

	Date of appointment.
19. The Ven'ble Brook Deedes, M.A. ...	1st March, 1894.
20. The Revd. Calsar Augustus Rodney Janvier, ...	3rd July, 1894.
21. Munshi Mushtak Husain ...	14th November, 1894.
22. Hanson Odell Budden ...	4th January, 1895.

III.—Elected by the Senate under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (c) of Act XVIII of 1887.

	Date of appointment.
1. George Frederick William Thibaut, Esq., P.H.D. ...	4th February, 1889.
2. William Young, Esq. ...	Ditto.
3. Alexander Hamilton Pirie, Esq. ...	Ditto.
4. The Rev. J. M. Thoburn, D.D. ...	Ditto.
5. The Rev. Henry Monck Mason Hackett, M.A., B.D. ...	Ditto.
6. Thomas Gaskell Sykes, Esq., B.A. ...	Ditto.
7. Iftikhar-ul-Umrah Fakhr-ul-Mulk Sahibzada Muhammad Ubaid-Ullu Khan Sahib, Ba- hadur, C.S.I., Firoz Jang Naib-ul-Riasat, Prime Minister of the Tonk Territories and Vice-President of the Council of State, Tonk ...	19th February, 1891.
8. Arthur William Ward, Esq., B.A. ...	Ditto.
9. Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Barrister- at-Law ...	Ditto.
10. Pundit Bishambhar Nath, Vakil, High Court ...	Ditto.
11. Thomas Walker Arnold, Esq., B.A. ...	Ditto.
12. Homersham Cox, Esq., M.A. ...	15th February, 1892.
13. Charles Alfred Andrews, Esq., M.A., Barris- ter-at-Law ...	Ditto.
14. Theodore Morison, Esq., B.A. ...	18th February, 1893.
15. John Murray, Esq., M.A. ...	Ditto.
16. The Revd. J. Haythornthwaite, M.A. ...	5th July, 1894.
17. The Revd. G. H. Westcott, M.A. ...	Ditto.
18. Babu Sri Ram, Rai Bahadur, M.A., LL.B. ...	Ditto.
19. Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A., F.C.S. ...	Ditto.
20. Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, M.A., LL.B. ...	Ditto.
21. Wilfrid King Porter, Esq., B.A., Barrister- at-Law ...	Ditto.
22. Shams-ul-Ulma Moulvi Muhammad Shibli...	Ditto.
23. Maulvi Karamat Husain, Barrister-at-Law...	Ditto.

THE SYNDICATE.

PRESIDENT :

The Vice-Chancellor, T. Conlan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

MEMBERS :

The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, T. C. Lewis, Esq., M.A.

The Principal of Muir Central College, Allahabad.

The Principal of Queen's College, Benares, W. H. Wright, Esq., B.A.

The Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow, M. J. White, Esq., M.A.

The Principal, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh, T. Beck, Esq., B.A.

The Principal, Agra College, A. Thomson, Esq.

W. N. Boutflower, Esq., B.A. Elected 9th January, 1893.

G. W. F. Thibaut, Esq., Ph.D. Elected 14th January, 1889; re-elected 11th January, 1892; re-elected 9th January, 1893.

Maulvi Syed Amjad Ali, M.A. Elected 18th February, 1888; re-elected 14th January, 1889; re-elected 11th January, 1892; re-elected 4th March, 1895.

A. Strachey, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law. Elected 12th January, 1891; re-elected 5th March, 1894.

A. A. Irwin Nesbitt, Esq., M.A. Elected 9th January, 1893.

Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, M.A. Elected
5th March, 1894.

A. H. Pirie, Esq. Elected 5th March, 1894.

J. Murray, Esq. Elected 4th March, 1895.

Pandit Sunder Lal. Elected 4th March, 1895.

One of the Secretaries to Gov-
ernment, P. W. D., N.-W. P.
and Oudh.

One member of the Faculty of
Engineering engaged in the
execution, maintenance and
control of public Engineering
Works.

To be elected at
the next annual
meeting of the
Senate.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

PRESIDENT :

T. C. Lewis, Esq., M.A.,

*The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western
Provinces and Oudh.*

MEMBERS :

The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western
Provinces and Oudh. Elected 14th January,
1889 ; re-elected 5th March, 1894.

The Principal of Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Elected 14th January, 1889 ; re-elected 12th Jan-
uary, 1891.

The Principal of Queen's College, Benares. Elected
14th January, 1889 ; re-elected 12th January, 1891.

Hon'ble Sir Syed Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I.,
LL.D. Elected 14th January, 1889 ; re-elected
9th January, 1893.

Syed Mahmud, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Elected
14th January, 1889 ; re-elected 12th January,
1891 ; re-elected 5th March, 1894.

- W. C. Benett, Esq., C.S. Elected 14th January, 1889 ; re-elected 5th March, 1894.
- Michael J. White, Esq., M.A. Elected 14th January, 1889 ; re-elected 13th January, 1890 ; invited to assist at Meetings until Annual Meeting of the Senate of 1896, 4th March, 1895.
- W. N. Boutflower, Esq., B.A. Elected 14th January, 1889 ; re-elected 11th January, 1892.
- Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A., Rai Bahadur. Elected 14th January, 1889 ; re-elected 13th January, 1890 ; re-elected 11th January, 1892.
- Theodore Beck, Esq., B.A. Elected 14th January, 1889 ; re-elected 9th January, 1893.
- Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, M.A. Elected 14th January, 1889 ; re-elected 12th January, 1891.
- Maulvi Syed Amjad Ali, M.A. Elected 14th January, 1889 ; re-elected 5th March, 1894.
- G. W. F. Thibaut, Esq., Ph.D. Elected 14th January, 1889 ; re-elected 13th January, 1890 ; invited to assist at Meetings until Annual Meeting of Senate 1896, 4th March, 1895.
- A. H. Pirie, Esq. Elected 14th January, 1889 ; re-elected 5th March, 1894.
- A. Venis, Esq., M.A. Elected 12th January, 1891.
- A. Strachey, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law. Elected 12th January, 1891.
- A. Thomson, Esq. Elected 11th January, 1892.

- T. W. Arnold, Esq., B.A. Elected 11th January, 1892.
- A. W. Ward, Esq., M.A. Elected 9th January, 1893.
- H. Cox, Esq., M.A. Elected 9th January, 1893.
- A. A. Irwin Nesbitt, Esq., M.A. Elected 5th March, 1894.
- J. Murray, Esq., M.A. Elected 5th March, 1894.
- T. Morison, Esq., B.A. Elected 5th March, 1894.
- Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A. Elected 4th March, 1895.
- Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, M.A. Elected 4th March, 1895.
- The Hon'ble Sri Ram, M.A., B.L. Elected 4th March, 1895.
- Shams-ul-Ulma Moulvi Mohammad Shibli. Elected 4th March, 1895.
- C. A. Andrews, Esq., M.A. Elected 4th March, 1895.
- The Revd. J. P. Haythornthwaite, M.A. Elected 4th March, 1895.

BOARDS OF STUDIES, 1895-97.

I.—English Literature.

Mr. T. C. Lewis.
Mr. Wright.
Mr. White.

Dr. Thibaut.
Mr. Thomson.
Mr. Morison.

Mr. Nesbitt.

Convenor.—DR. THIBAUT.

VII.—Mathematics.

Mr. Boutflower.
Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Murray.
Mr. Ward.

Mr. Cox.

Convenor.—MR. COX.

VIII.—Physical Science.

Mr. Boutflower.
Mr. Ward.
Mr. Murray.

Mr. Lewis.
Mr. Cox.
P. Lakshmi Shankar
Misra.

B. Abhaya Charan Sanyal.

Convenor.—MR. MURRAY.

FACULTY OF LAW.**PRESIDENT :**

The Hon'ble G. E. Knox, C.S.

MEMBERS :

Babu Ram Saran Das, M.A. Elected 14th January, 1889 ; re-elected 11th January, 1892 ; re-elected 4th March, 1895.

Arthur Strachey, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law. Elected 13th January, 1890 ; re-elected 9th January, 1893.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Barrister-at-Law. Elected 11th January, 1892 ; re-elected 4th March, 1895.

T. Conlan, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Elected 11th January, 1892 ; re-elected 4th March, 1895.

The Hon'ble W. M. Colvin, Barrister-at-Law. Elected 11th January, 1892 ; re-elected 4th March, 1895.

The Hon'ble G. E. Knox, C.S. Elected 9th January, 1893.

A. H. S. Reid, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Elected 9th January, 1893.

The Hon'ble Sri Ram, M.A., B.L. Elected 4th March, 1895.

Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A. Elected 4th March, 1895.

W. K. Porter, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Elected 4th March, 1895.

Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, M.A., LL.B.
Elected 4th March, 1895.

Maulvi Karamat Husain, Barrister-at-Law. Elected 4th March, 1895.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

The Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee. Elected 5th March, 1894.

The Director of Forest School, Dehra Dun. Elected 5th March, 1894.

The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch. Elected 4th March, 1895.

The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch. Elected 4th March, 1895.

Homersham Cox, Esq., M.A. Elected 5th March, 1894.

John Murray, Esq., M.A. Elected 5th March, 1894.

J. S. Beresford, Esq., R.E. Elected 5th March, 1894.

A. W. Ward, Esq., M.A. Elected 5th March, 1894.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

W. N. Boutflower, Esq.

J. Murray, Esq.

Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, Rai Bahadur.

W. H. Wright, Esq.

A. W. Ward, Esq.

H. Cox, Esq.

The Secretary to Government, D. P. W., Buildings and Roads Branch.

The Secretary to Government, D. P. W., Irrigation Branch.

The Director of Public Instruction.

The Principal, Roorkee College.

The Director of the Forest School.

A. Thomson, Esq.

J. S. Beresford, Esq.

Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal.

Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti.

REGISTRAR.

Archibald E. Gough, Esq., M.A. Appointed on the 16th November, 1887. Officiating from 16th

November, 1892, till the 9th January, 1893 ;
re-appointed 9th January, 1893 ; resigned 5th
March, 1894.

G. W. F. Thibaut, Esq., Ph.D. Officiated 12th
February to 16th December, 1891.

Charles Dodd, Esq. Appointed on the 5th March,
1894.

SUCCESSION LIST FROM 1887.

CHANCELLORS :

1887. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall,
K.C.B., K.C.J.E.

1887. The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G.,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

1892. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd
Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.

1895. The Hon'ble A. Cadell, C.S.I.

III.

ACT No. XVIII OF 1887.

Passed on the 23rd September, 1887.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ACT, 1887.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

1. Title and commencement.
2. Establishment and incorporation of University.
3. Chancellor.
4. Vice-Chancellor.
5. Fellows.
6. First Fellows.
7. Vacation of office of Fellows.
8. Honorary Fellows.
9. Constitution and powers of Senate.
10. Chairman at meetings of Senate.
11. Proceedings at meetings of Senate.
12. Appointment of Syndicate, Faculties, Examiners, and Officers.
13. Functions and proceedings of Syndicate.
14. Power to confer degrees after examination.

15. Power to confer honorary degrees.
16. Power to levy fees.
17. Power to make rules.
18. Examiners, officers and servants of the Senate to be deemed to be public servants.
19. Duty of Local Government to enforce Act and Rules.
20. Notifications in certain cases.
21. Annual Accounts and audit thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

PART I.—OFFICES TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED UNDER SECTION 5, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (a).

PART II.—PERSONS TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED, OR TO HAVE BEEN ELECTED AND APPROVED AS FELLOWS UNDER SECTION 5, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (b) OR CLAUSE (c).

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A UNIVERSITY AT ALLAHABAD.

WHEREAS it has been determined to establish a University at Allahabad ; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Allahabad

Title and commence-
ment. University Act, 1887, and

- (2) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) A University shall be established at Allahabad, and the Governor-corporation of University. General for the time being shall be the Patron of the University.

(2) The University shall consist of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, and such number of Fellows as may be determined in manner hereinafter provided.

(3) The University shall be a body corporate by the name of the University of Allahabad, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, movable or immovable, to transfer the same, to contract, and to do all other things necessary for, or incidental to, the purposes of its constitution.

(4) The University shall come into existence on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, appoint in this behalf.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

4. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be such one of the Fellows as the Chancellor may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

(2) Except as provided in sub-sections (3) and (4), he shall hold office for two years from the date of his appointment, and on the expiration of his term of office may be re-appointed.

(3) If a Vice-Chancellor leaves India he shall thereupon cease to be Vice-Chancellor unless the Chancellor otherwise directs.

(4) The Hon'ble Sir John Edge, Knight, Queen's Counsel, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, shall be deemed to have been appointed the first Vice-Chancellor, and his term of office shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), expire on the last day of December, 1889.

Fellows.

5. (1) The following persons shall be Fellows, namely :—

- (a) all persons for the time being holding such offices under the Government as the Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, specify in this behalf ;
- (b) persons whom the Chancellor may from time to time appoint by name as being eminent benefactors of the University, or persons distinguished for attainments in Literature, Science, or Arts, or for services to the cause of education ; and
- (c) such persons as may from time to time be elected by the Senate of the University and approved by the Chancellor :—

Provided that—

- (i) the whole number of the Fellows holding office under clauses (a), (b), and (c), exclusive of the Vice-Chancellor, shall not be less than thirty; and
- (ii) the number of persons for the time being elected and approved under clause (c) shall not exceed the number for the time being appointed under clause (b).

(2) A person appointed under clause (b), or elected and approved under clause (c) of sub-section (1), shall not, by succeeding to an office notified under clause (a) of that sub-section, cease to be a Fellow under clause (b) or clause (c) thereof, as the case may be.

6. (1) The offices specified in Part I of the schedule shall be deemed to have
First Fellows. been specified in a notification issued under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a); and

(2) The persons named in Part II of the schedule shall, except for the purposes of the second clause of the proviso to section 5, sub-section (1), be deemed to be Fellows appointed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5, or elected and approved under clause (c) of that sub-section.

7. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*,
Vacation of office of Fellows. cancel or amend any portion of Part I of the schedule or any notification under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a).

(2) The Chancellor may, with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Senate present at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, remove any Fellow appointed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5, or elected and approved under clause (c) of that sub-section.

(3) If any Fellow leaves India without the intention of returning thereto, or is absent from India for more than four years, he shall thereupon cease to be a Fellow.

8. Every person who has filled the office of Patron or Chancellor shall be an Honorary Fellow of the University, but shall not be a member of the Senate.

9. (1) The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall form the Senate of the University.

Constitution and
powers of Senate.

(2) The Senate shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the University, and shall provide for that management and exercise that superintendence in accordance with the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

10. At every meeting of the Senate the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the absence of both, a Fellow chosen by the Fellows

Chairman at meetings
of the Senate.

present at the meeting or by a majority of them, shall preside as Chairman.

11. (1) When a question respecting the election of any person to be a Fellow under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (c), comes before the Senate at a meeting, it shall be decided by a majority of the votes given thereat by the members in person or by proxy.

(2) Every other question which comes before the Senate at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(3) No question shall be decided at any such meeting unless ten members at the least, besides the Chairman, are present at the time of the decision.

(4) The Chairman and, subject to the foregoing provisions of this section respecting the mode of voting, every Fellow shall have one vote and the Chairman in case of an equality of votes shall have a second or casting vote.

12. Subject to the rules for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may from time to time—
Appointment of Syndicate, Faculties, Examiners, and Officers.

(1) appoint, or provide for the appointment of a Syndicate from among the members of the Senate;

(2) constitute Faculties of Arts and Law and with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, of Science, Engineering, and Medicine;

- (3) appoint, suspend, and remove, or provide for the appointment, suspension, and removal of examiners, officers, and servants of the University ;
- (4) appoint, or provide for the appointment of professors and lecturers, and suspend and remove, or provide for the suspension and removal of professors and lecturers appointed by the Senate.

13. (1) The Syndicate shall be the executive committee of the Senate, and may discharge such functions of the Senate as it may be empowered to discharge by the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

Functions and proceedings of Syndicate.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a member of the Syndicate, and shall preside as Chairman at every meeting of the Syndicate at which he is present.

(3) If the Vice-Chancellor is absent from any such meeting, the members present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of the meeting.

(4) Every question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(5) In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

14. Subject to the rules for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may confer on persons who have passed such examinations in the University and fulfilled such other conditions as may be prescribed under the Act—

Power to confer degrees after examination.

(a) in the Faculty of Arts, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts;

(b) in the Faculty of Law, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Laws;

and, if empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf,—

(c) in the Faculty of Science, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science;

(d) in the Faculty of Medicine, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine;

(e) in the Faculty of Engineering, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Civil Engineering.

15. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other mem-

Power to confer honorary degree.

bers of the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree

be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of the members at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, on behalf of the Senate,

confer on that person the degree of Doctor of Laws without requiring him to undergo any examination.

16. (1) The Senate may charge such reasonable fees for entrance into the University and continuance therein, for admission to the examinations of the University, for attendance at any lectures or classes in connection with the University, and for the degrees to be conferred by the University, as may be imposed by the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

(2) Such fees shall be carried to a General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the University.

17. (1) The Senate shall, as soon as may be after the coming into existence of the University, and may from time to time thereafter, make rules consistent with this Act touching—

- (a) the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Senate and of transacting business thereat ;
- (b) the appointment, constitution, and duties of the Syndicate and the Faculties, and the election of Fellows under section 5, subsection (1), clause (c) ;
- (c) the appointment, suspension, removal, duties, and remuneration of examiners, officers, and servants ;

- (d) the appointment, duties, and remuneration of professors and lecturers, and the suspension and removal of professors and lecturers appointed by the Senate ;
 - (e) the previous course of instruction to be followed by candidates for the examinations of the University ;
 - (f) the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees ; and
 - (g) generally, all matters regarding the University.
- (2) All such rules shall be reduced into writing and sealed with the common seal of the University, and shall—
- (a) in the case of rules made under clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1), after they have been confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council ; and
 - (b) in the case of all other rules, after they have been sanctioned by the Local Government—be binding on all members of the University or persons admitted thereto, and on all candidates for degrees.
- (3) If, on the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which the University comes into

existence, rules have not been made and sanctioned or, as the case may be, have not been made, confirmed, and sanctioned, under the foregoing provisions of this section, touching a matter mentioned in sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, make such rules touching that matter as it thinks fit.

(4) Subject, in the case of rules touching any matter mentioned in clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1), to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, rules made by the Local Government under sub-section (3) shall be deemed to have been made and sanctioned, or, as the case may be, to have been made, confirmed, and sanctioned, under sub-sections (1) and (2).

18. (1) Every examiner, officer, or servant appointed or remunerated by the Senate shall, for the purposes of the Indian Penal Code, be deemed to be a public servant.

Examiners, officers, and servants of the Senate to be deemed to be public servants.

(2) The word "Government" in the definition of "legal remuneration" in section 161 of that Code shall, for the purposes of sub-section (1), be deemed to include the Senate, and sections 162 and 163 of the Code shall be construed as if the words "or with any member of the Senate of the Allahabad University" were inserted after the words "with any Lieutenant-Governor."

19. It shall be the duty of the Local Government to require that the proceedings of the University shall be in conformity with this Act and the rules for the time being in force thereunder, and the Local Government may exercise all powers necessary for giving effect to its requisitions in this behalf, and may, among other things, annul, by a notification in the official *Gazette*, any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and those rules.

20. All appointments made under section 4, all appointments made and elections approved under section 5, sub-section (1), clauses (b) and (c), all degrees conferred under sections 14 and 15, and all rules made under section 17, shall be notified in the local official *Gazette*.

21. (1) The accounts of the income and expenditure of the University shall be submitted once in every year to the Local Government for such examination and audit as that Government may direct.

(2) For the purposes of the examination and audit the auditor appointed by the Local Government may by letter require the production before him of any books, vouchers, and other documents which he deems necessary, and may require any person holding or accountable for any such books,

vouchers, or documents to appear before him at the examination and audit or adjournment thereof, and to answer all questions which may be put to him with respect thereto, or to prepare and submit any further statement which the auditor considers necessary in explanation thereof.

(3) Any person who, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, refuses or neglects to comply with a requisition under sub-section (2) shall be punished for every such refusal or neglect with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(4) When the auditor has completed the examination and audit he shall report the result thereof to the Local Government, and that Government may thereupon disallow any payment made contrary to law and surcharge it on the person making or authorizing the making of the illegal payment.

(5) If the amount of a payment so surcharged is not paid, as the Local Government directs, within fourteen days after demand being made therefor, the Secretary of State for India in Council may proceed by suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction to recover the amount from the person on whom the surcharge was made.

THE SCHEDULE.

[See section 6.]

PART I.

Offices to be deemed to have been specified under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a) :—

The office of—

Bishop of Calcutta ;

Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces ;

Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces ;

Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana ;

Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;

Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department ;

Commissioner of Allahabad ;

Commissioner of Lucknow ;

Commissioner of Agra ;

Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;

Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad ;

Principal of the Queen's College, Benares.

PART II.

Persons to be deemed to have been appointed, or to have been elected and approved, as Fellows under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (b) or clause (c):—

1. The Hon'ble James Wallace Quinton, Bachelor of Arts, Bengal Civil Service, Member of the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.
2. The Hon'ble William Tyrrell, Bachelor of Arts, Bengal Civil Service, Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.
3. The Hon'ble Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.
4. The Hon'ble Syed Mahmood, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

5. The Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.
6. Lieutenant-Colonel John Greenlaw Forbes, of the Royal Engineers, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Joint Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department.
7. Surgeon-Major James Cleghorn, Doctor in Medicine, Civil Surgeon, Lucknow.
8. Raja Shiva Prasada, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
9. Mortimer Sloper Howell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, District Judge, North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Fellow of the Calcutta University.
10. Raja Jai Kishan Das, Bahadur, Deputy Collector, North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University.
11. Raja Udai Pratap Singh, Talukdar of Bhinga, in the Bahraich district.
12. Brigade-Surgeon Emanuel Bonavia, Doctor in Medicine, Civil Surgeon, Etawah.
13. Mahamahopadhyaya Bapu Deva Shastri, Sanskrit College, Benares, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

14. John C. Nesfield, Esq., Master of Arts, Inspector of Schools, Oudh Division.
15. Kenneth Deighton, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Inspector of Schools, Rohilkhand Division.
16. William Charles Benett, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
17. Michael J. White, Esq., Master of Arts, Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.
18. Alexander Thomson, Esq., Principal, Agra College.
19. Babu Pramoda Das Mittra, Honorary Magistrate, Benares.
20. Charles H. Hill, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.
21. William H. Wright, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
22. W. N. Boutflower, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
23. Shams-ul-ulma Maulvi Zaka-ullah, Khan Bahadur, *Emeritus* Professor of Arabic, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
24. Samuel Alexander Hill, Esq., Bachelor in Science, Professor of Physical Science, Muir Central College, Allahabad, and Meteorological Reporter to the Government.

25. The Revd. John Hewlett, Master of Arts, Principal, London Mission College, Benares.
 26. Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, Master of Arts, Professor of Physical Science, Benares College.
 27. Theodore Beck, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Principal, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
 28. Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, Master of Arts, Professor of Sanskrit, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 29. Munshi Newal Kishore, Lucknow.
 30. Babu Bireshwar Mittra, Professor of Law, Benares College.
 31. Lala Mukand Lal, Rae Bahadur, Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy, Lecturer, Medical College, Agra.
 32. Babu Ram Saran Das, Master of Arts, Fyzabad.
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Amendment of Act XVIII, 1887.

SCHEDULE—PART I.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Government Order No. $\frac{1497}{11-913}$, dated 31st May, 1893, under sub-section (1), section 7 of the ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ACT, XVIII of 1887, the Local Government is pleased to amend PART I. of the SCHEDULE of the Act in the following particulars:—

For the Office of "Bishop of Calcutta" shall be substituted the Office of "Bishop of Lucknow."

For the Office of "Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department" shall be substituted the Office of "Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,"

IV.

RULES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

THE SENATE.

1. Meetings of the Senate shall be held in Muir Central College, unless for special cause the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall direct otherwise.
2. Such motions and amendments only as are immediately connected with the University of Allahabad, or relate to public education, and are not inconsistent with Act XVIII of 1887, shall be brought forward and debated in the Senate.
3. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not in the first instance been considered and dealt with by the Syndicate.
4. The Senate shall hold an Annual Meeting to commence on the first Monday in March. The Senate shall meet at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from Allahabad, by the Syndicate.
5. The Senate shall be convened at such times as the Chancellor may direct. The Vice-Chancellor may also of his own motion, and the Syndicate may, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor from Allahabad, convene the Senate at any time.

6. At any time between the 15th April and the 31st October, inclusive, the Vice-Chancellor shall convene the Senate on a requisition in writing signed by not less than one-half of the Fellows for the time being. Such requisition shall state the business to be brought before the Senate at such meeting, and that in the opinion of the Fellows so signing such business is urgent.

7. Any resolution passed at a meeting of the Senate between the 15th April and the 31st October in any year shall, if not confirmed at the first meeting of the Senate held after such 31st October, thenceforth cease to be of effect. Provided always that the foregoing part of this Rule shall not apply to any resolution on a matter for the consideration of which the Senate has been convened, by the direction of the Chancellor.

8. At any time between the 1st November and the 14th April, inclusive, the Vice-Chancellor shall convene the Senate on requisition in writing signed by not less than one-third of the Fellows for the time being. Such requisition shall state the business to be brought before the Senate at such meeting, and that in the opinion of the Fellows so signing such business is urgent.

9. The Vice-Chancellor shall fix a date for any such meeting of the Senate within one month of the receipt by him of any such requisition duly signed.

10. Not less than fourteen days' notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given. Such fourteen days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar. Such notice shall be sent in a registered cover through the post to each Fellow at his recorded address, and shall also be exhibited on a notice board in the Registrar's office.

11. A Convocation for conferring degrees shall be held once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor shall appoint.

12. With the notice mentioned in Rule 10; the Registrar shall forward to each Fellow a copy of every motion that is to be proposed at that meeting. Every Fellow intending to propose a motion must furnish the Registrar with a copy of his intended motion in sufficient time to enable the Registrar to forward a copy of the same with notice hereinbefore mentioned.

13. No motion involving a change in or an addition to the Rules shall be considered by the Senate except at an Annual Meeting; and no such motion shall be brought forward unless at least three calendar months' notice thereof in writing, signed by at least ten Fellows, shall have been given within the twelve months immediately preceding such Annual Meeting to the Registrar, who shall at once communicate the same to each Fellow in a registered cover through the post to his recorded address.

THE FACULTIES.

14. There shall be Faculties of Arts and Law and, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, of Science, Engineering, and Medicine.

15. Prior to the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1894, the number of Fellows on the Faculty of Arts shall not exceed twenty-five or be less than fifteen. At or after the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1894 the number of Fellows on the Faculty of Arts shall not exceed thirty or be less than fifteen.

16. The number of Fellows on the Faculty of Law shall not exceed thirteen or be less than five.

17. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Science, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

17 (a). The number of Fellows on the Faculty of Science shall be 9, 12, or 15.

18. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Engineering, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

19. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Medicine

the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

20. Any Fellow may be a member of more Faculties than one.

21. The election of a Fellow to a Faculty shall take place at an Annual Meeting of the Senate and not at any other time. Except as provided by Rule 22, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the question of the election of any Fellow to a Faculty unless (a) such Fellow has been proposed and seconded for election to the Faculty at a Meeting of the Senate held at least thirty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting ; or unless (b) two Fellows have at least thirty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting given to the Registrar a notice in writing signed by them stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such Annual Meeting such Fellow for election to the Faculty.

As soon as practicable after the receipt of such notice as aforesaid by the Registrar, he shall communicate the same to the Syndicate.

22. Any person elected by the Senate at its Annual Meeting in 1889 and approved by the Chancellor as a Fellow may, if proposed and seconded at that meeting for election to a Faculty, be elected a member of such Faculty by the Senate at that meeting.

23. Except as provided by Rules 25, 26, and 28, each member of the Faculty of Arts may continue to be a member of such Faculty until the fifth Annual Meeting of the Senate subsequent to that at which he was elected a member of such Faculty, when he shall cease to be a member of such Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

24. Except as provided by Rules 25, 26, and 29, and except as may be provided under Rules 30, 31, and 32, each member of any Faculty other than the Faculty of Arts may continue to be a member of such other Faculty until the third Annual Meeting of the Senate subsequent to that at which he was elected a member of such other Faculty, when he shall cease to be a member of such other Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

25. A member of a Faculty who has not attended at least one meeting of the Faculty within any two consecutive years after he has been elected a member of the Faculty shall, at the expiration of such two years, cease, *ipso facto*, to be a member of the Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

26. Any member of a Faculty may retire from membership of the Faculty on giving a notice to that effect signed by him to the Registrar.

27. When a Fellow by death, or under Rule 25, or under Rule 26, has ceased to be a member of a Faculty, the Registrar shall, as soon as practicable, notify such fact to the Syndicate and the Syndicate

may thereupon, but subject to Rule 50, appoint a Fellow to act as a member of such Faculty until the then next ensuing Annual Meeting of the Senate at which a Fellow to fill the place so vacated can be elected.

28. Of the members of the Faculty of Arts elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1890, one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1891, one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1892, and one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1893.

The members of the Faculty of Arts so ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, the members of the Faculty of Arts shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the respective Annual Meetings in 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893, in this rule mentioned.

29. Of the members of the Faculty of Law elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1890, and one-third

shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1891.

The members of the Faculty of Law so ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889 the members of the Faculty of Law shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1890 and 1891 respectively.

30. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Science, the Senate shall make provision similar to that contained in Rule 29, for the first elected members of the Faculty of Science ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

31. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Engineering, the Senate shall make provision similar to that contained in Rule 29 for the first elected members of the Faculty of Engineering ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

32. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Medicine, the Senate shall make provision similar to that in Rule 29 for the first elected members of the Faculty of Medicine ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

33. Each Faculty shall elect its own President at the Annual Meeting of the Faculty.

34. The term for which a President of a Faculty is elected shall be one year.

35. A President of a Faculty at or after the expiration of his term of office may be re-elected.

36. On a vacancy occurring in the office of President of a Faculty before the expiration of the term of his office, the Vice-Chancellor shall select a member of the Faculty to act as President for the remainder of such term.

37. Every meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by the Registrar under the orders of the Syndicate or of the President of the Faculty.

38. Each Faculty shall hold an Annual Meeting, to commence on a date between the 1st and 15th of March, to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor.

39. Not less than fourteen days' notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given; such fourteen days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar. Such notice shall be sent in a registered cover through the post to each member of the Faculty at his recorded address and shall also be exhibited on a notice board in the Registrar's office.

40. With the notice mentioned in Rule 39 shall be forwarded an *Agenda* paper stating the business to be brought before the meeting, and

such business only shall be considered at the meeting.

41. At all meetings of a Faculty the President shall take the chair. In the absence of the President the members present shall choose a Chairman. Every question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present. In case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second vote.

42. Five members of the Faculty of Arts shall constitute a *quorum*. Three members of any other Faculty shall constitute a *quorum* of such Faculty.

43. Each Faculty shall from time to time report to the Syndicate on the courses of study to be followed by candidates for the examinations of the University, and the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees, and on any other question submitted to it by the Syndicate.

44. No proposal which has been rejected by the Syndicate and the Faculty which it concerns shall be considered by the Senate except at an Annual Meeting, and not then unless at least thirty days' notice in writing, signed by at least ten Fellows, of an intention to bring such proposal before the Senate for its consideration, shall have been given within twelve months immediately preceding such Annual Meeting to the Registrar.

THE SYNDICATE.

45. The Syndicate shall consist of—

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

The Principal of the Queen's College, Benares.

The Principal of Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

The Principal of Canning College, Lucknow, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as Canning College, Lucknow, be affiliated to the University.

The Principal of Agra College, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as Agra College be affiliated to the University.

The Principal of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College be affiliated to the University.

An Inspector of Schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if a Fellow of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

A Principal of one of the other Colleges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as the College of which he is Principal be affiliated to the University up to the B. A. standard, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate, and

The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, or the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

Two Fellows of the University, being members of the Faculty of Law, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

One other Fellow of the University, being a member of the Faculty of Engineering and engaged in the execution, maintenance or control of public Engineering works, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate, and

Five other Fellows of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

Provided that any member of the Syndicate who shall cease to be a Fellow of the University or who shall cease to hold the qualification upon which he was elected to the Syndicate shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a member of the Syndicate.

In the absence from India of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and of any of the Principals of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, the Queen's College, Benares, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Canning College, Lucknow, Agra College, the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and of the Secretary to Government elected as such to the Syndicate under this Rule, the person duly authorized to act as such Director or Principal or such Secretary to Government shall be deemed to be the Director of Public Instruction or Principal or the Secretary to Government elected as such to the Syndicate under this Rule as the case may be, for the purpose of this Rule.

46. Until the second Monday in January, 1889, the first Syndicate shall consist of the *ex-officio* members mentioned in Rule 45, and of nine other Fellows to be elected at the meeting at which these Rules are considered.

47. The term of an elected member of the Syndicate shall be three years, and he shall be eligible for re-election. Any elected member of the Syndicate, who has not attended a meeting of the Syndicate within twelve months, shall cease to be a member of the Syndicate.

48. The election of Fellows to the Syndicate shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. No notice of an intention to propose a Fellow of the University for election to the Syndicate need be given

before the Annual Meeting at which the election may take place :—

Provided that whenever there is a vacancy in the number of elective members of the Syndicate, the the Syndicate may, but subject to Rule 50, appoint a Fellow of the University, qualified for election to the vacant membership to act as a member of the Syndicate until the then next ensuing Annual Meeting of the Senate at which a Fellow of the University to fill such vacancy can be elected.

49. All meetings of the Syndicate and the Faculties shall be held at Allahabad, unless for special cause the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor direct otherwise.

50. The Syndicate shall ordinarily meet at such times as they shall fix for that purpose at their Annual Meeting, which shall be held immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The Syndicate shall meet at some convenient time shortly before each Annual Meeting of the Senate to consider and deal with questions to be brought before the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Syndicate shall also meet when convened by the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor shall not convene the Syndicate at any time between the 25th April and the 20th October, except for urgent business, to be certified as such by him. Any resolution passed at a meeting of the Syndicate between the 25th April and the 20th October, in any year shall, if not confirmed at the first meeting of the Syndicate held after such 20th October, thenceforth cease to be of

effect, except a resolution on a matter for the consideration of which the Chancellor has directed the Senate to be convened.

51. Not less than seven days' notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given; such seven days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar, and to be sent in a registered cover through the post to each member of the Syndicate at his recorded address.

52. With the notice mentioned in Rule 51 the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Syndicate an *Agenda* paper stating the matter or matters to be brought before that meeting.

53. Four members of the Syndicate shall form a *quorum*.

54. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, suspend, and remove Professors, Lecturers, Examiners, and all other officers and servants of the University, except the Registrar; to fix their salaries and emoluments, to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the time at which they shall be held; to recommend for degrees, honours, and rewards; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and with all other authorities and persons. A Professor or Lecturer in the University may also be appointed in any other manner and on any terms that may be agreed upon between the Senate and a donor or donors providing the funds for the purpose.



RULES.—THE REGISTRAR.

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55. Any Fellow or Fellows may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Rule or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate. Such recommendation or proposal shall be sent in the form of a letter through the Registrar.

THE REGISTRAR.

56. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at an Annual Meeting. The first Registrar is ARCHIBALD E. GOUGH, whose term of office shall be five years, to be counted from the 16th day of November, 1887. Except as aforesaid the term of office of a Registrar shall be two years. A person who has occupied the post of Registrar shall not be ineligible to be again appointed Registrar.

57. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar till the next Annual Meeting of the Senate.

58. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

59. The Registrar shall conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate and shall render the Vice-Chancellor such assistance as he may desire in the performance of his official duties.

60. Each Fellow shall inform the Registrar in writing of his address and of any change of address. The Registrar shall keep a record of the address so communicated to him. The address of each Fellow so recorded by the Registrar shall be deemed to be his recorded address.

61. In case of necessity the Vice-Chancellor is empowered to provide for the performance of the duties of the Registrar.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

62. No person shall be elected a Fellow by the Senate under clause (c), sub-section (1), section 5 of the University Act, except at an Annual Meeting of the Senate. Except as provided by Rule 63, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the question of the election of any person to be a Fellow unless (a) such person has been proposed and seconded for election as a Fellow at a meeting of a Senate held at least sixty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting; or unless (b) two Fellows have, at least sixty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting, given to the Registrar a notice in writing signed by them, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such Annual Meeting such person for election as a Fellow. As soon as practicable after a person has been so proposed and seconded as aforesaid, or such notice in writing has been received by the Registrar, as the case may be, he shall give notice thereof to the Syndicate and shall also

give notice thereof in a registered cover, through the post, to each Fellow at his recorded address.

63. The Senate may, at the Annual Meeting in 1889, elect any person as a Fellow under clause (c), subsection (1), section 5 of the University Act, who has been proposed and seconded at that meeting, if two Fellows have, prior to the first day of December, 1888, given a notice in writing signed by them to the Registrar, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such meeting such person for election as a Fellow. As soon as practicable after the first day of December, 1888, the Registrar shall give to the Syndicate and in a registered cover to each Fellow at his recorded address notice of the receipt of such notice in writing.

AFFILIATION.

64. Institutions or departments of institutions may be affiliated to the University in any of the Faculties.

65. The power of affiliating institutions rests with the Syndicate, subject to the sanction of the Chancellor. All applications for affiliation must be addressed to the Syndicate through the Registrar. In the case of a Government institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief Educational Officer of the Province in which the institution is situated. In the case of any other institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such institution. Every

application must be countersigned by two members of the Senate. In the case of institutions not within the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the application must be also countersigned by the Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the institution is situated, or, if the college is situated in a Native State, by the Agent of the Governor-General or the Resident in such State.

66. The application for affiliation must contain—

- (a) a declaration that the institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated ;
- (b) a statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to that standard ;
- (c) satisfactory assurance that the institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for at least five years.

67. With the sanction of the Local Government, the Syndicate may at any time withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any institution.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

68. The following is the prescribed academic costume :—

Chancellor.

Gown.—A deep crimson cloth gown, with a four-inch band of cream-coloured plush down the front and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a gold tassel.

Vice-Chancellor.

Gown.—Same as the Chancellor's but with two inches of cream-coloured plush band.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a silver tassel.

Registrar and Fellows.

Gown.—The M. A. gown of the University of Allahabad, or a gown of the University of which they are graduates.

Hood.—The M. A. Hood of the University of Allahabad, or that of the University of which they are graduates.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a black silk tassel.

B.A.

Gown.—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford B. A.

Hood.—Black silk-edged with one band of three inches of amber yellow silk on both sides.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap (optional).

M.A.

Gown.—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford M. A.

Hood.—Black silk lined with amber yellow silk.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap (optional).

78 RULES.—RULES OF DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

LL. B.

Gown.—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford M. A.

Hood.—Black silk lined with pale blue silk.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap.

LL. D.

Gown.—Dark blue cloth with full sleeves. Shape as Calcutta Doctor of Law.

Hood.—Pale blue silk.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

69. Pending any grant of arms to the University of Allahabad, the Common Seal of the University shall bear the Royal Arms surrounded by a circular band, the upper half of which band shall bear the words "University of Allahabad," and the lower half shall bear the motto *Quot rami tot arbores*.

RULES OF DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

70. Every motion shall be in an affirmative form; it shall begin with the word "that," and must be seconded; otherwise it will drop. A motion standing in the name of a Fellow who is absent from a meeting may be proposed by any other Fellow.

71. When a motion has been seconded, the terms of it shall be stated by the Chairman, and the discussion

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thereof, if any is raised, will then proceed. If no discussion is raised, or no amendment thereto is proposed, the motion will at once be put to the vote.

72. Every amendment must be seconded ; otherwise it will drop.

73. When an amendment has been proposed and seconded the terms of such amendment shall be stated by the Chairman, and the discussion of the original motion and the amendment thereto will proceed *pari passu*. Provided that only one motion and one amendment thereto shall be entertained at the same time.

74. A motion once brought forward and negatived, or in respect of which an amendment has been carried, shall not be again proposed at the same meeting or any adjournment thereof. A motion substantially identical in part with one already brought forward may be brought forward with the omission of such part. The same rule will apply to an amendment proposed and negatived.

75. No Fellow shall be allowed to speak more than once in the course of the discussion of a motion, or of a motion and an amendment, except the proposer of the substantive motion, who will have a right of reply in either case at the close of the discussion. Provided that a Fellow who has spoken on a motion before the proposal of an amendment thereto shall be entitled to speak once upon such amendment. When the proposer has concluded his reply, no further

80 RULES.—RULES OF DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

discussion of the motion, or the motion and the amendment, can take place. Provided always that the mover of an amendment, or of the dissolution or adjournment of the meeting, or of the adjournment of the discussion, or that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda*, shall have no right of reply.

76. A motion for (1) dissolution of the meeting ; (2) adjournment of the meeting ; (3) adjournment of the discussion ; or (4) that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda*, may be made at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment nor whilst a Fellow is speaking.

77. If a motion for dissolution of the meeting is carried, the meeting will stand dissolved. If a motion for adjournment of the discussion is carried, such discussion will stand postponed to the next meeting. If a motion that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda* is carried, the substantive proposal and any amendment thereto under discussion cannot further be discussed at such meeting.

78. No amendment can be proposed to a motion for adjournment of the meeting or of the discussion, except one substituting a time other than that proposed for such adjournment. A meeting or discussion continued on adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

79. A motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 shall be dealt with and disposed of forthwith. If negatived, the substantive discussion will be resumed

RULES.—RULES OF DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE. 81

and continued in the same manner as if no such motion had been made.

80. A motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 or an amendment thereto, such as is permitted by Rule 78, shall not be proposed or spoken to by any Fellow who has already spoken in the substantive discussion.

81. When one motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 has been proposed and negatived, no other motion of the same kind shall be again proposed, except with the leave of the Chairman, and no' until he is of opinion that a reasonable interval has elapsed since such former motion was negatived. If a second motion of the kind hereinbefore mentioned is sanctioned by the Chairman, no discussion shall take place upon it, but it shall be put to the vote forthwith.

82. A motion or amendment may be withdrawn by the proposer with the consent of the meeting, which consent shall be presumed if the proposer states his wish to withdraw the same, and the Chairman after an interval which in his opinion is reasonable announces that it is withdrawn. Provided that if five or more Fellows rise and object to such withdrawal, the motion or amendment shall at once be put to the vote in the ordinary manner.

83. A Fellow desiring to speak in a discussion must rise in his place at the close of a speech. If more than one Fellow rises, the Chairman shall determine which is to be heard, and shall call upon the Fellow selected by name.

82 RULES.—RULES OF DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

84. The Chairman has the same right as any other Fellow of proposing or seconding a motion or amendment, and of addressing the meeting.

85. Any Fellow may at any time in the course of discussion rise and call the attention of the Chairman to a point of order. If a point of order is raised by one Fellow in the course of a speech by another, the speaker shall resume his seat until the Chairman has decided it. If the Chairman is of opinion that the point of order has been raised vexatiously, or for the purpose of mere obstruction or interruption to the discussion or to the business of the meeting, he shall so declare it, and it shall be deemed a breach of order.

86. The Chairman shall be the sole judge of any point of order, and may of his own instance, or at the instance of a Fellow, call any Fellow who is speaking to order. If the Fellow so called to order disregards such call, the Chairman may direct him to sit down. If the Fellow so directed to sit down disobeys such order, or any Fellow contumaciously disregards or questions any order or ruling of the Chairman, the Chairman may forthwith take the vote of the meeting as to whether such Fellow shall not be suspended from his functions as a Fellow for the meeting. If two-thirds of the Fellows present are in favour of such suspension, the Chairman shall declare the Fellow offending suspended, and such Fellow shall be bound immediately to withdraw.

87. When a discussion is concluded, the Chairman shall, if no amendment has been proposed, put the motion to the vote. If an amendment has been proposed, he shall first state the terms of the motion and then those of the amendment thereto, and shall then put the amendment to the vote. If an amendment is carried, the motion as altered thereby shall be stated by the Chairman, and may then be discussed as a substantive question to which an amendment may be proposed in manner hereinbefore provided. If an amendment is negatived, the substantive motion shall, in the absence of any other amendment being proposed thereto, be put to the vote. If such amendment is proposed, the discussion will proceed in manner hereinbefore provided.

88. On putting a motion or amendment to the vote, the Chairman shall first call for the expression of the opinion of the meeting by a show of hands, and shall declare the result thereof. Any Fellow dissatisfied with such declaration may then and there demand a division, by rising in his place and informing the Chairman to that effect. The Chairman shall thereupon select two or more from among the Fellows to act as tellers, and shall hand to them a voting paper or papers ruled in two columns, one headed "for" and the other "against." The tellers shall then take such voting paper to each Fellow, who shall subscribe his name in one or other of the columns, according as he is in favour of or against the motion or amendment before the meeting. In case of voting by proxy within sub-section (1) of section 11 of the University Act,

84 RULES.—RULES OF DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

a Fellow holding a proxy or proxies shall similarly record the vote or votes by proxy, having first delivered to the Registrar, or in his absence to the Chairman of the meeting, the authority or authorities under which such vote or votes by proxy may be given.

89. When all the Fellows present desiring to vote, including the tellers, have subscribed their names on the voting paper or papers, the tellers shall cast up the numbers of the two columns, and when the totals have been recorded, shall sign their names thereto and hand the voting paper or papers to the Chairman who will thereupon declare the result of the division. When the numbers are equal, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote, and if he gives it shall record the same on the voting below the signatures of the tellers as follows: I give my casting vote ["for" or "against" the motion or amendment, as the case may be], and shall sign his name and description as Chairman.

90. The Chairman at a meeting of the Syndicate or a Faculty may apply these Rules of Discussion in his discretion.

BYE-LAWS OF THE SYNDICATE.

Definition of Bye-Law.

1. A bye-law of the Syndicate is any resolution which has been passed by the Syndicate, and is declared to be a bye-law of the Syndicate at an Annual Meeting of the Syndicate or at a meeting convened for the first Saturday of November in any year.

Meetings of Syndicate.

2. Meetings of the Syndicate shall be held on the following dates :—

1. The first Saturday in November.
2. Do. Saturday in December.
3. The second Saturday in January.
4. The first Saturday in February.
5. The Saturday immediately preceding the Annual Meeting of the Senate, with an adjournment until after such Annual Meeting, such adjourned meeting to be the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.
6. The first Saturday in April.
7. The last Saturday in July or the first Saturday in August.

This arrangement shall not debar the Vice-Chancellor from exercising his discretion in convening meetings under Rule 50 of the University Rules.

Important Business.

3. All important business not calling for immediate decision shall be placed as it arises on the Agenda

Papers, and postponed, so far as the Syndicate find possible, to meetings 1 and 5 mentioned in bye-law 2.

TEXT-BOOKS.

4. The selection of text-books by the Syndicate shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.

BUDGET ESTIMATE.

5. The Annual Budget of the University shall be considered at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.

AMENDMENT OF BYE-LAWS.

6. No bye-law of the Syndicate shall be rescinded or amended except at Meetings 1 or 5 mentioned in bye-law 2.

Provided that in cases judged by the Syndicate to be of urgency, any bye-law may be rescinded or altered at any Meeting of the Syndicate.

BOARDS OF STUDIES.

7. There shall be appointed a Consulting Board of Studies in each subject of the University Course in Arts.

8. (a) The Faculty of Arts shall be asked to elect such Boards of Studies from among its members at the Annual Meeting of the Faculty.

(b) The members of the Boards dealing respectively with English, Philosophy, and Physical Science, shall not be more than seven in number on each Board. The number of members on each of the other Boards shall not exceed five.



(c) Each member shall be elected for a period of two years and shall be eligible for re-election.

(d) A Convenor of each Board of Studies shall be nominated by the Faculty from among the members of the Board.

9. (a) It shall be the duty of each Consulting Board of Studies to prepare a list of the text-books which it recommends for adoption in the subject with which the Board is concerned.

The Boards of Studies shall report, in the first instance, to the Faculty of Arts, and the Faculty shall forward these reports with its own report thereon to the Syndicate; and, if possible, the reports shall be sent to the Registrar in time to allow of their being printed and circulated to the members of the Syndicate before the meeting of the Syndicate at which text-books are appointed.

(b) A Board of Studies may bring to the notice of the Syndicate any matters connected with the examinations in their special subject.

(c) A Board of Studies may also report to the Faculty on any matters connected with the improvement of the course in its special subject.

10. Each Board will dispose of its business by meetings, or correspondence, or by both, as may be convenient.

11. The Registrar will forward to the Convenor of each Board any sample text-books in the subject under the Board which may be received from publishers or

others. The Registrar is authorised to procure, for the use of any Board, books and periodicals relating to the subject under the Board which the Board may require. He is also authorised to print any notes and minutes which a Board requires to be printed ; and to pay to the Convenor of a Board any expenses incurred by a Board in circulating books to the members of the Board : Provided that the Registrar may, in any case in which he considers it expedient, take the orders of the Syndicate before exercising any authority conferred on him by this rule.

EXAMINERS.

12. There shall be an external Examiner associated with an Examiner from an affiliated College in each subject of the B. A. and M. A. courses.

13. The prescribed course will be distributed between the two examiners by the Committee appointed under bye-law 18. For each subject the paper set and marked by an external Examiner one year shall, so far as practicable, be set and marked by an Examiner from an affiliated College in the ensuing year.

14. The Examiner in a subject from an affiliated College will, as far as is compatible with the selection only of competent Examiners, be changed from time to time.

15. No Examiner residing outside the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will be required to conduct the Oral Examination.

16. The Examiners will ordinarily be appointed by the Syndicate each year during the month of November on the receipt of a report from the Committee appointed under Bye-law 18. Any person desirous of being appointed an Examiner may send to the Registrar not later than the 1st of October each year an application specifying the subject or subjects in which he wishes to examine. The Examiners will be required to submit their question-papers to the Registrar on or before a date to be fixed by him.

17. In the case of an Examiner declining or being unable to act, the Syndicate will appoint a substitute.

18. A Committee of the Syndicate shall be appointed at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate to prepare for the approval of the Syndicate a list of Examiners for the Examinations in Arts of the following year. The Director of Public Instruction shall be an *ex-officio* member of this Committee, and with him there shall be associated four other members of the Syndicate to be elected by ballot.

19. The Committee appointed under Bye-law 18 shall select from amongst the Examiners in Arts gentlemen to set the question-papers for the Entrance Examination. The setter of a question-paper at the Entrance Examination shall indicate to Examiners in that paper the general lines to be followed in assigning marks to the answers.

20. The scale of remuneration to Examiners will be as follows :—

M. A. Examination.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper ..	100	0	0
„ marking each answer „ ..	2	8	0
„ examining a candidate <i>viva voce</i> ..	2	8	0

The practical Examiner in the M. A. Examination in Physical Science shall be granted a minimum remuneration of Rs. 150, with an additional remuneration of Rs. 16 for each candidate after the sixth candidate.

B. A. Examination.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper ..	50	0	0
„ marking each answer „ ..	1	8	0
„ examining a candidate <i>viva voce</i> ..	1	8	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the B. A. Examination is less than Rs. 100, the fee will be raised to that amount.

Intermediate Examination.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper ..	25	0	0
„ marking each answer „ ..	1	0	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the Intermediate Examination is less than Rs. 75, the fee will be raised to that amount.

Entrance and School Final Examination.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper ..	20	0	0
„ marking each answer „ ..	0	8	0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the Entrance or School Final Examination is less than Rs. 50, the fee will be raised to that amount.*

The Examiners in the Examination for Honours in Law shall be remunerated at the same rate as the Examiners in the M. A. Examination, and the Examiners in the LL.B. Examination shall be remunerated at the same rate as the Examiners in the B. A. Examination.

The minimum fee of Examiners in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, examining both in the Entrance Examination and in the higher Examinations in Arts, shall be Rs. 100, not Rs. 150.

21. An Examiner who comes in from an out-station to Allahabad to conduct the Oral Examination shall be allowed double first-class railway fare to and from his residence, and Rs. 5 *per diem* while he is in Allahabad.

22. The Examiners shall be instructed to maintain strict silence as to the marks assigned by them to candidates, both before and after they send the marks to the Registrar. No marks assigned to

* The fee to be paid to the Oral Examiner in English in the School Final Examination shall be Rs. 50, *plus* one rupee for each candidate above the first ten candidates.

candidates shall be disclosed, except under an order of the Syndicate.

23. The Examiners shall return to the Registrar all the answer-papers as soon as convenient after examining them. The Registrar shall keep the answer-papers till the 15th July.

MODERATORS.

24. Moderators shall be appointed for the Intermediate, Entrance, and School Final-Examinations only. They shall be chosen by the Syndicate at the meeting held to appoint Examiners.

25. The Moderators shall be men of long collegiate experience. B.A. and M.A. Examiners shall be eligible as Moderators.

26. There shall be one Moderator in each subject, and the question-papers shall be sent to him by the Examiner. The Moderator shall forward the papers to the Registrar.

27. The Moderator shall have power to modify the examination papers. In case of his making any change in the papers, he shall communicate the same to the Examiners before forwarding the paper to the Registrar. The decision of the Moderator shall be final, and he shall be responsible for the papers.

28. Moderators shall be paid at the following rates :—

For moderating an Intermediate paper the same sum as an Examiner is paid for setting a B.A. paper.

For moderating an Entrance or School Final paper the same sum as an Examiner is paid for setting an Intermediate paper.

Marks in Examinations.

29. In the M.A. Examination in English, Philosophy, Classical Languages and History, the minimum aggregate pass marks shall be 36 per cent.; 48 per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the Second Division; and 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the First Division. The maximum for each paper in all subjects shall be 100.

30. In the B. A. Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects and the pass marks in each shall be—

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Total marks.</i>		<i>Pass marks.</i>	
English	150	..	45
Philosophy	100	..	30
Mathematics	100	..	25
Additional Mathematics	100	..	25
History	100	..	25
Classical Language	100	..	30
Physical Science	100	..	30
Aggregate Pass Marks	115

In subjects in which a *viva voce* examination is held, 90 per cent. of the marks shall be assigned to paper work, and 10 per cent. to the *viva voce* examination.

Thirty-three per cent. aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the Third Division; 40 per cent. aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the Second Division; and 60 per cent. aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the First Division.

31. In the Intermediate Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects and the pass marks in each shall be—

<i>Subject.</i>		<i>Total marks.</i>		<i>Pass marks.</i>	
English	.. ..	150	..	49	
History	.. ..	50	..	10	
Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry	50	..	10		
Trigonometry and Conic Sections	50	..	10		
Classical Language	.. ..	50	..	12	
Logic	.. ..	50	..	12	
Physical Science	.. ..	50	..	10	
Aggregate Pass Marks	.. ..	..	..	115	

Thirty-three *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the Third Division; 45 per cent. aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the Second Division; and 60 per cent. aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the First Division.

32. In the Entrance Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects and the pass marks in each shall be—

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Total marks.</i>		<i>Pass marks.</i>	
English	150	..	49
Mathematics	100	..	25
History and Geography	100	..	25
Classical Language	100	..	25
Aggregate Pass Marks	148

Thirty-three per cent. aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the Third Division; 40 per cent. aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the Second Division; and 50 per cent. aggregate marks shall be the minimum for the First Division.

32 (a). In the School Final-Examination one question-paper shall be set in each optional subject; the pass marks in the compulsory subjects shall be the same as in the Entrance Examination; the full marks in the oral test in English shall be 50 and the pass marks 15 out of 50; the aggregate pass marks shall be 33 per cent. of the aggregate full marks; and 50 per cent. of the aggregate full marks shall be required for the First Division, 40 per cent. for the Second, and 33 per cent. for the Third.

32 (b). In the optional subjects of the School Final-Examination 16 shall (out of 50) be the pass marks, except in that of *Book-keeping*, for which the pass mark is 24.

33. In addition to the marks allowed by the Examiners, grace marks on the following scale shall be given in all the Arts Examinations :—

(a) A student who fails in one subject only by one mark and passes in the aggregate, shall receive one grace mark.

(b) A student who passes in every subject, but fails in the aggregate by not more than two marks, shall receive one or two grace marks, as the case may be.

(c) A student who fails in one subject only, but secures ten marks above the minimum aggregate, shall, in lieu of the grace marks provided for by clause (a), be allowed two grace marks, and one additional grace mark for every further ten marks which he secures in excess of the minimum aggregate.

(d) An additional half grace mark, if required, shall be given in any of the cases falling under clauses (a) to (c) : provided that in no case falling under this or the previous clauses more than five grace marks shall be allowed, and further, provided that no grace marks shall be allowed to any student who fails in more than one subject.

(e) The place of a passed candidate in the examination list will be determined by the aggregate marks he secures from the Examiner, and he will not by the addition of grace marks become entitled to any higher place.

34. An Examination Committee shall be appointed to consider, but not to alter the marks allotted by the Examiners, to bring out and publish the results

of the Examination, and to report to the Syndicate on the Examination, and the system of marking adopted. This Committee shall consist of five members of the Syndicate to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate. Three shall form a *quorum*. The Committee is authorized to report as passed every student who, with or without the grace marks under Bye-law 33, obtains the required proportion of marks. If the Committee consider that any additional candidate should be passed who is not qualified even with the grace marks under Bye-law 33, they are authorized as a special case to report him as passed, but they will submit a special report to the Syndicate at its next meeting mentioned in Bye-law 2, stating their reasons.

Qualification of Candidates.

35. For the purposes of the Arts Course, the following Examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad :—

The Entrance Examinations of the Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay Universities, and the Entrance Examination of the Punjab, if passed in English.

36. For the purposes of the Arts Course, the following Examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad :—

The First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta.

The First Arts Examination of the University of Madras.

The Intermediate Examination of Arts in the University of Bombay.

The Intermediate Examination of Arts in the University of the Punjab (passed in English).

37. The Registrar shall authorize the admission of students who have failed in any of the examinations mentioned in Bye-law 36 into Second Year Classes in conformity with the principles embodied in the Inter-College Rules.

38. With reference to Regulation 10 of the Regulations in Arts, students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the University of Calcutta, the University of Madras, the University of Bombay, or the University of the Punjab, for not less than one academical year, are admissible into the Second Year Classes of Colleges affiliated in Arts to the University of Allahabad for the purpose of the Intermediate Examination in Arts: provided that they are transferred to these provinces under a Civil Surgeon's certificate for the recovery of their health, or provided that their parents or guardians migrate or are transferred to these provinces.

With reference to Regulation 20, students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the aforesaid Universities for not less than three academical years, are admissible to Fourth Year Classes of Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad, for

the purpose of the B.A. Examination : provided that they are transferred to these provinces under a Civil Surgeon's certificate for the recovery of their health, or provided that their parents or guardians migrate or are transferred to these provinces. With reference to the same Regulations students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the aforesaid Universities, and who may join Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad for reasons other than those mentioned above, shall be allowed to present themselves for the Intermediate and B A. Examinations, provided that in calculating their attendance every two days' attendance in a College affiliated to another Indian University shall count as equivalent to one day's attendance in a College affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

39. The Principals of Colleges affiliated in Arts and Law shall be requested to fix their academical years so that the academical years of the Second and Fourth Year Classes and of the Final Law Class may terminate in time to allow the calculation of the 75 per cent. of attendance required under Regulations 10 and 20 of the Regulations in Arts and of Regulation 2 of the Regulations in Law respectively to be made before forwarding the certificates.

40. The minimum 75 per cent. of attendance required under Regulations 15 and 26 of the Regulations in Arts, from candidates who have failed in the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the B.A. Examination, shall be counted only on the fresh year of attendance.

41. In the case of candidates who have not been sent up for the B. A. or Intermediate Examinations on account of their attendance having fallen short of the required amount, the 75 per cent. of attendance required under Regulations 10 and 20 of the Regulations in Arts shall be counted on the aggregate of the year immediately preceding the Examination and any one other previous academical year.

42. Schoolmasters in order to be admitted to an Examination must be of two years' standing as Schoolmasters since their last Examination, and their application should be accompanied with the subjoined form signed by an Inspector of Schools :—

Form of Application for Schoolmasters.

CERTIFIED that A. B. is a Schoolmaster of two years' standing as such since he passed the—Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the—Examination.

43. Unpaid or honorary teachers are not admissible as teachers to the Examinations of the University.

Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts, or to the B. A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

SCHOOLS AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

44. The following rules shall apply to schools preparing candidates for the Entrance Examination :—

(a) That a scholar of an unaided school is not admissible as such to the Entrance Examination unless the Inspector of Schools for the Province, Circle or State to which the school belongs certifies to the Registrar that the staff of the school is competent to teach the Entrance Course, or unless the scholars of such school are admitted as such to the Entrance Examination of another Indian University.

(b) That the manager or proprietor of an unaided school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh who desires that his school shall be recognised as competent to prepare pupils for the Entrance Examination shall, not later than two weeks after the commencement of each school year, submit to the Inspector of Schools a statement in the form annexed, giving the details of the instructive staff which he undertakes to maintain throughout the current school year. The Inspector will, after such inquiry as he may think needed, inform the manager or proprietor whether or not he will certify the school as competent to prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination, provided the staff as detailed is maintained.

(c) That if the Inspector of a Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is satisfied by inquiry from the manager or otherwise that the staff as above has been maintained, he will, during the

month of December in each year, send to the Registrar a list of the unaided schools in his Circle which, in his opinion, are competent to prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination. He will send a copy of this list to each of the schools concerned, and publish it in any convenient manner.

(d) The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, will forward to the Registrar, during December of each year, a list of the Government and Aided Schools in which the Entrance Class is maintained with his approval.

(e) Candidates who may have studied in uncertified schools shall be shown in the list of Candidates as "Private" candidates, and not as pupils of any school.

(f) The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, shall be requested to afford the assistance of his Department which may be needed to give effect to the above resolution.

(g) The Syndicate may refuse to recognize any school that appears to exercise an injurious influence upon discipline, from the non-observance of the Inter-School Rules, or from any other cause.

(h) No institution shall apply for affiliation to a higher standard until it has sent up candidates for examination, for at least three years on its present standard.

45. No College in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh shall be affiliated, unless on condition that it adopts and enforces the Inter-College Rules.

The following Resolutions by the Syndicate, dated 2nd of March, 1895, amending the Course in English, have been declared Bye-Laws of the Syndicate :—

(1) *Entrance Examination :*

- (a) With reference to Regulation 6 (I) of the Regulations in Arts,—that the present provision for *unseen* passages be emphasised by allotting 20 marks, out of a total of 50, for answers in such unseen passages ;
- (b) With reference to the same Regulation 6,—that the Paper in English Grammar be set with the object of testing the candidates' *practical* knowledge of the subject, as in Parsing and Analysis, and shall not consist of mere rules and technicalities ;
- (c) That if the use of a prescribed Text-book be retained, such Text-Book shall be changed annually, in whole or in part, in the same way as in the English Courses for the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations.

(2) *Intermediate Examination :*

That there be one Paper in Prose, set from the prescribed Course ; and that a second Paper be set, half from the Poetry Course, and half from *unseen* passages.

(3) *B. A. Examination :*

- (a) That the system for the Intermediate Examination, regarding *unseen* passages, be adopted for the B. A. Examination also—
- (b) That in the *viva voce* test for the B. A. Degree, the passages used be *unseen* passages ;
- (c) That in each of the Papers—Prose or Poetry—three-fourths be set from the prescribed Text, and one-fourth from *unseen* passages ;
- (d) That 45 marks be allowed for the First Paper, 45 for the Second Paper, 40 for the Third Paper (Essay), and 20 for the *viva voce* test : and that 11 marks be considered as the practical equivalent of one-fourth of 45, in each of the First and Second Papers.

(4) *M. A. Examination :*

- (a) That a fifth Paper in English be set on *unseen* passages, and that a sixth Paper be set on Essay writing ;
- (b) That in the *viva voce* test, the passages used be *unseen* passages ;
- (c) That the marks allowed for each and every Paper be 100 ; and that the marks for the *viva voce* test be similarly 100.

V.

REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall be held once in every year at a time fixed by the Syndicate at Allahabad, and at such other places* as the Syndicate shall from time to time appoint. The date shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.

2. Any person, who is a resident of, or who has studied for not less than an academical year in a school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, Rajputana, or Central India, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. Each candidate shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass,

* The following places have been appointed :—Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Bareilly, Aligarh, Agra, Jabalpur, Indore, Ajmere, Nowgong (Bundelkhand), Meerut, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, Almorah, and Cawnpore.

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or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the examination is held.

With the exceptions necessary in papers in a classical language, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

6. At the Entrance Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

- I. English.
- II. History and Geography.
- III. Mathematics.
- IV. A Classical Language, *vis.*, one of the following:—

Sanskrit.
Arabic.
Persian.

Latin.
Greek.
Hebrew.

I. In English, one paper will be set from a prescribed course in prose and poetry, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed. A second paper will be set in English Grammar and idiom; and a third paper in translation into English from an Indian Vernacular* or other modern language† to be determined by the Syndicate: provided that for such translation there be

* Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahratti, or Gujrati.

† French, German, or Italian.

substituted English composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English. The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. See Appendix B.

II. One paper will be set in History and one in Geography. In History the questions will be set in the History of India and England. In Geography the questions will be set in General and Physical Geography, the latter to the extent given in Geikie's *Primer of Physical Geography*. The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. See Appendix B.

III. In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

The course in Arithmetic includes the four Simple Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Reduction, Practice, Proportion, Simple Interest, and Extraction of Square Root.

The course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure, and Least Common Multiple.

The course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

The course in Mensuration includes so much as pre-supposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid.

IV. In Classical Languages one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar; and a second paper

in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Language from English of easy sentences illustrating grammatical principles. The text-book and Grammar will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. See Appendix B.

7. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the first division in order of merit, and the second and third divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.

8. The Syndicate may accept the ordinary certificate of the Final Examination prescribed for European Schools as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University, provided (1) that the candidate has passed such Final Examination in the compulsory courses of English, Arithmetic, and Mathematics; (2) that the Department of Public Instruction satisfy the Syndicate that the said Final Examination is conducted in an efficient manner and maintained at a standard not inferior to that of the Entrance Examination.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

9. The Intermediate Examination shall be held once in every year, at a time fixed by the Syndicate

at Allahabad, and at such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate. The date of the Intermediate Examination shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.

10. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution † for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study.

11. Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters may be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate, if they have passed the Entrance Examination not less than two years previously.‡

12. Every candidate for admission shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the Registrar at least six weeks before

* The following places have been appointed :—Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Bareilly, Aligarh, Agra, Jabalpur, Indore, Ajmere, Nowgong (Bundelkhand), Meerut, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, Almorah, and Cawnpore.

† An affiliated institution throughout the Regulations in Arts and Laws means an institution affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

‡ 21 (a). By Resolution 2 of the Syndicate passed at a meeting held on the 12th August, 1893, it has been decided that Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Panjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts.

the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

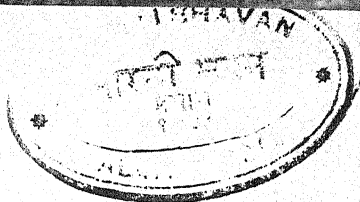
13. Each candidate shall pay a fee of twenty rupees to the Registrar.

14. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

15. No candidate who has failed in the Intermediate Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent Intermediate Examination unless he has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution during the academical year in which the subsequent Examination may be held. Provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases, and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed to be examined at the next Examination.

16. The Intermediate Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held. With the necessary exception in the Classical Language papers, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

17. After the examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in three divisions,—the first division in order of merit, the second and third divisions in alphabetical



REGULATIONS IN ARTS.—INTERMEDIATE EXN. III

order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

18. At an Intermediate Examination every candidate shall be examined in one or other of the two following courses, marked A and B:—

A.

- I. English *
- II. Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry.
- III. Deductive Logic treated thoroughly ; and in
- IV. A Classical Language and in either
- V. History
or
- VI. Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

B.

- I. English*
 - II. Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry.
 - III. Deductive Logic ...
- } The same as in
the A Course.
- IV. Trigonometry, Geometrical Conic Sections,
as under VI of the A course.
 - V. Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate in such a way that in no year more

* Three papers will be set in English, fifty marks being assigned to each paper ; and the third paper will be in translation from a vernacular, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahratti, or Gujrati into English. English composition will be substituted for translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is a European language.

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than one-half of any course be altered. See Appendix B.

The Classical Language shall be one of the following :—

Sanskrit.
Arabic.
Persian.

Latin.
Greek.
Hebrew.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

19. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held once in every year at Allahabad, at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

20. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Intermediate Examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study.

21. Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters may also be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate.*

22. Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

* By Resolution 2 of the Syndicate passed at a meeting held on the 12th August, 1893, it has been decided that Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Panjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the B. A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the beginning of the Examination.

23. Every candidate shall pay a fee of thirty rupees to the Registrar.

24. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

25. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts on payment of a like fee of 30 rupees on each occasion.

26. No candidate who has failed in the Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent B. A. Examination unless he has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution during the academic year in which the subsequent Examination may be held. Provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate, who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed, to be examined at the next Examination.

27. The Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers, and partly *viva voce*.

28. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions in alphabetical order. They shall also publish a list of such candidates as

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shall have gained more than 75 *per cent.* of the marks in any subject or subjects, in order of merit, as having taken honours in such subject or subjects.

29. At the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, every candidate shall be examined in one or other of the two following courses, marked A. and B. The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate in such a way that in no year more than one-half the course be altered.

A.

- I. English.
- II. Mental and Moral Science, including Psychology, Ethics, and either Natural Theology or the History of Ethical systems.

And one of the following :—

- III. A Classical Language—Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin or Hebrew.
- IV. History—General History, History of the Middle Ages (East and West), History of England, History of India, with the elements of Political Economy.
- V. Mathematics—the same as for the B. Sc.

B.

- I. English, the same as in the A. course.
 - II. Mathematics, the same as for the B. Sc.
- And one of the following :—
- III. Physics.
 - IV. Chemistry.

30. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., in which shall be specified the subjects in which he has graduated.

MASTER OF ARTS.

31. An examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall appoint, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

32. Any ordinary Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, two years after passing the B. A. or B. Sc. Examination, be examined for the degree of M. A.

33. Bachelors who have passed the B.A. or B. Sc. examination in Honours shall be allowed to present themselves for the M.A. Examination in the subject in which they took Honours after one year from their passing the Bachelors' Examination.

34. Graduates of other Universities may be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate.

35. Unless specially exempted by the Syndicate, every candidate shall be required to attend a regular course of study at an affiliated college for not less than one academical year.

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36. The subjects of Examination shall be the following :—

- (1) Languages.
- (2) Mental and Moral Science.
- (3) Mathematics.
- (4) Physical Science.
- (5) History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

37. Each candidate shall pay a fee of fifty rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of the fee.

38. Each candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the subject in which he desires to be examined, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

39. The Examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers, partly *viva voce*. In Mathematics the Examination shall be by printed papers only.

40. The Examination in Languages shall be in English, or in one of the following Classical Languages, *viz.*, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin or Hebrew.

41. The subjects in Languages shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

42. The Examination in Languages shall include written answers in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

43. The Examination in English shall include the language, literature and history of England.

44. The Examination in any Classical Language other than Sanskrit shall include the language, literature and history of the country to which it belongs.

45. The Examination in Sanskrit shall include the Sanskrit language, literature, and philosophy.

46. The Examination in the Classical Languages shall include translations from the several Classical Languages into English, and precise and idiomatic translation from English into the several Classical Languages.

47. The Examination in Mental and Moral Science shall be in the following subjects :—

Logic, Deductive and Inductive.

Psychology.

Ethics.

Metaphysics.

Political Philosophy and the Theory of Legislation.

The subjects shall be studied historically in the works of the principal authorities.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

48. The Examination in Mathematics shall be in the following subjects :—

- (1) Algebra.
- (2) Plane Trigonometry.
- (3) Theory of Equation and the Elements of Determinants.
- (4) Analytical Plane Geometry.
- (5) Analytical Solid Geometry.
- (6) Differential Calculus.
- (7) Integral Calculus, omitting elliptics, integrals and the calculus of variations.
- (8) Differential Equations.
- (9) Statics.
- (10) Dynamics of a Particle, omitting the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and also propositions involving the application of the calculus of variations.
- (11) Hydromechanics, omitting the theory of sound.
- (12) Geometrical optics, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration, and reflection and refraction at surfaces in any manner.
- (13) Spherical Trigonometry, omitting the parts which are not required in Astronomy.
- (14) Practical and Spherical Astronomy.
- (15) Newton's Principia, Sections I to III.

- (16) Rigid Dynamics, including the motion of Rigid Bodies in two dimensions.

49. The Examination in Physical Science shall be either in Physics or in Chemistry :—

- (a) The course in Physics shall include Heat, Electricity, Practical Physics, and the Doctrine of Scientific Method.
- (b) The course in Chemistry shall include Theoretical Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, and the Doctrine of Scientific Method.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

50. The Examination in History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence shall include Ancient History in general, History of Greece and Rome, History of Modern Europe, English History and Indian History; and also Political Economy and Jurisprudence treated historically.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

51. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates in three divisions, each division in order of merit.

52. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, setting forth the subject in which he was examined and the class in which he was placed.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

53. A School Final-Examination shall be held once in every year at the same time and places as the Entrance Examination. This Examination will be conducted by the University.
54. Such persons may be admitted to this Examination as have attended for not less than two years a course of instruction at a School recognised by the Syndicate for this purpose. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the School year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.
55. Every candidate for admission to the School Final-Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
56. Every candidate shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent School Final-Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.
57. No candidate who has failed in the School Final-Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent School Final-Examination unless he has attended a course of instruction at a School recognised by the

Syndicate for this purpose during the school year in which the subsequent Examination may be held. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the school year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of instruction.

58. The School Final-Examination shall be *viva voce* and by printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held. With the exceptions necessary in a vernacular language every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

59. At the School Final-Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following compulsory subjects :—

- I. English.
- II. History and Geography.
- III. Mathematics.
- IV. Either Urdu, or Hindi in the Nagri character.

The Examinations in Urdu and Hindi, either or both, prescribed for the School Final-Examination, shall be open to Entrance candidates, undergraduates and graduates of the University; the two papers, one in Urdu and one in Hindi, shall be given at different times; and a fee of two rupees for examination in each paper be levied: a separate certificate shall be granted by the Registrar to those who pass this Examination in Urdu

or Hindi, or both: those candidates who appear for the School Final-Examination shall be allowed to appear also at this Examination, in both these vernaculars, but in such cases, the fee of two rupees shall be levied once only: and lastly, this arrangement shall come into force for the Examinations of 1896 and after.

And in not less than one of the following Optional subjects:—

- V. Drawing.
- VI. Elementary Physics and Chemistry.
- VII. Agriculture with Surveying
- VIII. Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.
- IX. Political Economy.

- I. In English the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination, except that the following oral test will be added to the three papers, *vis.*, (a) conversation with an Examiner; (b) reading aloud with correct pronunciation; (c) writing a business letter quickly from dictation; (d) writing slowly from dictation, as a test of spelling and penmanship.

- II. & III. In History and Geography and in Mathematics the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination.

IV. One paper will be set in Urdu, in which the candidate shall be required (*a*) to write an original letter on a given subject to a given person with the proper forms of address ; (*b*) to translate from English into Urdu ; (*c*) to transliterate from Shikasta to Nastaliq. As alternative with Urdu, one paper will be set in Nagri of a similar character to that in Urdu, but omitting item (*c*).

V—IX. In the Optional subjects the limits or textbooks will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. See Appendix B.

60. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the first division in order of merit, and the second and third divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to be called the School Final Certificate, and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS OF GIRLS AND WOMEN.

61. Girls and women shall be examined in a separate place and under special superintendence.

Entrance Examination.

62. The Entrance Examination for girls shall be the same as the Entrance Examination in general with the exception that a modern may be taken up

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in lieu of a classical language. Such modern language shall be French, German, Italian, Urdu, Hindi or Bengali: and this arrangement is allowed up to the year 1900 (inclusive).

Intermediate Examination in Arts.

63. Girls may be admitted to this Examination without studying in an affiliated institution. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to present herself for this Examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Entrance Examination.

The Intermediate Examination in Arts for girls shall be the same as the Intermediate Examination in Arts in general, with the exception that a modern language (French, German, or Italian) may be taken up in lieu of a classical language.

B. A. Examination.

64. Women may be admitted to this Examination without studying in an affiliated institution. But no candidate shall be allowed to present herself for this Examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

M. A. Examination.

65. The M. A. Examination for women shall be the same as the M. A. Examination in general.

GENERAL.

66. The Syndicate may from time to time modify the regulations regarding the number of papers to be set in the several subjects of each Examination, and those regarding the mode of publishing the results.

67. The Syndicate may accept the Examinations of Indian or other Universities as equivalent to those of similar rank prescribed by the regulations; and may accept attendance at an institution affiliated to another Indian University as equivalent to attendance in an institution affiliated to this University.

68. For the purpose of the Examinations in Arts in the years 1889-91, the Syndicate may adopt, in whole or in part, the Regulations of the Calcutta University for its Examinations, in lieu of those prescribed by these Regulations.

VI. REGULATIONS IN SCIENCE.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.
2. Any Undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination: provided he has regularly attended lectures, and performed practical experiments in a Laboratory duly recognised by the University, for not less than two years after passing the Intermediate Examination in the B. Course. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed the regular course of instruction.
3. Every candidate shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the beginning of the Examination.
4. Every candidate shall pay a fee of thirty rupees to the Registrar.
5. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for Examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.
6. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.
7. No candidate who has failed in the Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent B. Sc. Examination

unless he has attended a regular course of study in a duly recognised institution during the academical year in which the subsequent Examination may be held: provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases, and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed to be examined at the next Examination.

8. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *viva voce*. Candidates will be required to undergo a *practical* examination also.

9. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions in alphabetical order. They shall also publish a list of such candidates as shall have gained more than 75 *per cent.* of the marks in any subject or subjects in order of merit, as having taken honours in such subject or subjects.

10. At the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate shall, for the present, be examined in—

1. Mathematics.
2. Physics.
3. Chemistry.

11. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the Form entered in Appendix A, in which shall be specified the subjects in which he has graduated.

VII. REGULATIONS IN LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. An Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held annually at Allahabad, commencing on a date in November, to be fixed by the Faculty.*

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Law affiliated to the University, for not less than two academical years after having fully passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Any graduate of an English, Irish, Scotch, British Indian, or British Colonial University, or other University which may be recognised by the Syndicate, may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Law affiliated to this University for not less than two academical years after he has obtained the degree on which he relies as a qualification.

Any person who, prior to the first day of November, 1892, has qualified or has been qualifying by prosecuting a regular course of study in a School of Law under Regulation 2 as that Regulation stands

* The LL.B. Examination of November, 1895, will be held on Monday, the 25th November, and following days. Application must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before the 25th September, 1895.

in the University Calendar of 1891-92, may be admitted to the Examination.*

After the year 1893, no candidate shall be deemed to have prosecuted a regular course of study who has not attended 75 *per cent.* of the lectures of two consecutive annual courses taken together.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send in his application, with a certificate in the form given in Appendix A, to the Registrar, sixty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination, and shall remit therewith the fee of fifty rupees, without payment of which he shall not be admitted to the Examination. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not receive a refund of such fee.

4. Failure to pass or present himself for Examination shall not disqualify a candidate from admission to any subsequent Examination, upon presentation of a fresh application and payment of a fresh fee of fifty rupees.

5. The Examination shall be *viva voce* and by printed papers.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

- (1) (a) The Principles of Jurisprudence.
- (b) The History and Constitution of the Legislative Authorities and Courts of Law in British India.

* This applies only to those who joined the Law Class on or after the 1st November, 1892.

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- (2) The Law of Evidence } Civil.
and Pleading. } Criminal.
- (3) Hindu and Muhammadan Law with the statutory modifications of the same.
- (4) The Law relating to Contracts ; to the Transfer and Lease of Immovable Property ; to Registration ; to Successions ; and to Torts.
- (5) Equity, with special reference to the Law of Trust, Mortgages, and Specific Relief.
- (6) The Civil Procedure Code and the Law of Limitation.
- (7) The Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.
- (8) The Law relating to Land Tenure, Revenue and Rent in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Rajputana.

A paper will be set in each of the above eight subjects, and the Examination will be held in such order as the Faculty may direct. Not less than three hours will be allowed for each paper.

7. The Faculty shall from time to time recommend the text-books and the Acts to be studied in connection with the above eight subjects.

8. As soon as may be possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

9. There will be two classes in the Examination,—a first and a second class.

10. All candidates who have passed shall be placed in the order of their marks in one or other of such classes ; those who have obtained equal marks being bracketed together. To qualify for the first class a candidate must obtain 60 *per cent.* ; and for the second class 45 *per cent.* of the aggregate marks obtainable ; and for both classes a minimum of 30 *per cent.* of the marks allotted to each paper.

Honours in Law.

11. An Examination for Honours in Law shall be held annually at Allahabad. Such Examination shall be held as soon as reasonably may be after the publication of the list of candidates who have passed the immediately preceding Examination of Bachelor of Laws. The dates of the Examination shall be fixed by the Faculty.

12. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws may be examined for Honours.

13. Every candidate for Honours shall send in his application to the Registrar, in the Form to be found in Appendix A, at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

14. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for the Examination shall not receive a refund of the fee.

15. The Examination shall be *viva voce* and by printed papers.

16. The Faculty shall from time to time indicate generally the subjects for examination.

17. As soon as possible after the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

18. The standard for obtaining Honours shall be fixed by the Faculty in consultation with the Examiners.*

Doctor of Laws.

19. No special Examination shall be held for the degree of Doctor of Laws, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor of Laws, and has at any time passed the Honour Examination, may be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws without examination provided that he be a Bachelor of Laws of at least four years' standing, and that two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors of Laws certify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that the candidate is in habits and character a fit and proper person for the degree of Doctor of Laws.

20. A fee of two hundred rupees shall be payable for the degree of Doctor of Laws. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid the fee to the Registrar.

* By a resolution of the Faculty of Law in consultation with the Examiners at the Honours in Law Examination of 1890, 100 marks are the maximum in each paper; and candidates are passed for Honours who obtain 60 *per cent.* of the aggregate marks obtainable, and a minimum of 30 *per cent.*, in each paper.

VIII.
APPENDIX A.

(1) FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION
TO EXAMINATIONS.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar, University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the
ensuing School Final-Examination of the University
of Allahabad.

The fee* of ten rupees is herewith forwarded.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character

This certificate must
be signed by the Principal or Head Master of a
School recognised for
the purpose of the
School Final-Examination.

of the above-named candidate
which ought to exclude him
from the School Final-Examination; that he has attended a
regular course of instruction at
_____ School for

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the examination fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

not less than——year; and that he has signed
the above application in my presence.

The —— 189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age in years and months.

Religion.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Caste, if any.

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Whether to be examined in Urdu, or Hindi in the
Nagri character.

Optional subject or subjects (V—IX).

Language from which translation is to be made in the
third paper in English.

Whether he has appeared at the School Final-Ex-
amination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee* of Rupees 10 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character of the above-named candidate which ought to debar him from matriculation ; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of any University ; and that he has signed the above application in my presence.

The certificate of every candidate who is not a private student must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the School from which he appears. The certificate of a candidate who appears as a *private student* must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College, or a Government Inspector of Schools, or the Head Master of the Zila School, or the Head Master of the chief Aided School in the district where there is no Zila School.

The _____ 189 .

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—The fee receipt will be sent to the officer who signs this application form and not direct to the candidate.

This application, with the examination fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age in years and months.

Religion.

Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Caste, if any.

Where educated.

Present position (*i. e.*, at school or present occupation).

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Classical language in which to be examined.

Language from which translation is to be made.

Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University in the ——— course.

The fee* of Rupees 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Entrance (or School Final) Examination of the University of Allahabad (or of the University of——); that I know nothing

against his character which ought to exclude him from this Examination, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The ————— 189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance (or School Final) Examination.

Race (*i. e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Classical language in which to be examined.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the examination fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

District and town or village where resident.

Where to be examined.

Whether he has appeared at the Intermediate Examination in Arts of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

Period or periods of study since passing the Entrance (or School Final) Examination.

Affiliated institution or institutions at which candidate has studied. If Schoolmaster, or Inspecting Officer of the Education Department, this must be stated.	Period or periods of continuous study.	Signature* of Principal or Head Master of affiliated institution, or of Inspector of Schools.

Subjects in which he desires to be examined.

A and B—I, II, III ...	English, Mathematics and Deductive Logic.
A—IV. ...	Classical Language.
A—V, VI ...	History or Trigonometry, &c., &c.
B—IV, V ...	Trigonometry, &c., and Physics and Chemistry.

Dated _____

Principal.

*In the case of broken periods of study at different Institutions, it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years, before admission to the Examination.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOL- MASTERS.

Certified that _____ is a School-master of two years' standing, as such since he passed the _____ Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the _____ Examination.

Inspector of Schools.

N.B.—The above certificate is not required from candidates who have failed in a former year in the Examination to which they now apply for admission.

DECLARATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS

WHO HAVE FAILED IN A FORMER YEAR IN THE
EXAMINATION TO WHICH THEY NOW APPLY FOR
ADMISSION.

I hereby certify that I appeared in the _____ Examination of the University of Allahabad in the year _____ and failed.

Master in _____ School.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the * _____ Course.

* State whether in the A or B Course.

The fee* of Rupees 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad (or the equivalent Examination of the University of _____); that I know

nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance (or School Final) Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

District and town or village where resident.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the examination fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B.A. Examination of any previous year.

Whether he takes up the A Course or the B Course.

(*Signature of candidate.*)

Subjects in which he desires to be examined.

1	English Literature.
2	Philosophy. Physical Science. Additional Mathematics.
3	Optional Subject to be stated precisely.

Period or periods of study since passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Affiliated institution or institutions at which candidate has studied. If School-master or Inspecting Officer of the Educational Department, this must be stated.	Period or periods of continuous study.	Signature of Principal of affiliated institution or of Inspector of Schools.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOL- MASTERS.*

Certified that _____ is a School-
master of two years' standing, as such since he passed
the _____ Examination, and as such I recommend
him to be admitted to the _____ Examination.

Inspector of Schools,

Division.

Dated _____

N.B.—The above certificate is not required from candidates who
have failed in a former year in the Examination to which they now
apply for admission.

DECLARATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS

WHO HAVE FAILED IN A FORMER YEAR IN THE
EXAMINATION TO WHICH THEY NOW APPLY FOR
ADMISSION.

I hereby certify that I appeared in the _____
Examination of the University of Allahabad in the
year _____ and failed.

Master in _____ *School.*

Countersigned.

Inspector of Schools,

Division.

* *N.B.*—Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and
Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab are
not to be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate
Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulation in Arts, or
to the B. A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.



B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The fee* of Rupees 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an affiliated institution duly recognised under paragraph 2, Regulations in Science.

satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad in the

B Course (or the equivalent Examination of the University of ———) ; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating ;

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered, or presented by hand.

and that he has regularly attended lectures in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and Courses of *practical* instruction in the Physical and Chemical Laboratories of this College ; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance or School Final Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

M. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

*To**The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Master of Arts in _____

The fee* of Rupees 50 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I CERTIFY that the abovenamed candidate has

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an affiliated institution.

satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the B.A. or B.Sc.

Examination of the University of _____; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Master of Arts; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 189 .

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application with the Examination-fee must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.A. Examination.

Present occupation.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the M.A. Examination of any previous year,

(Signature of candidate.)

LL.B. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The fee* of Rupees 50 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

* The fee must be paid in Cash or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application with the Examination-fee must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I CERTIFY that the abovenamed candidate has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under Regulation 2 of the Regulations in Law; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as Bachelor of Laws, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

The _____ 189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.*

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*)

Religion.

Caste, if any.

* In the case of other Universities than the University of Allahabad the date of passing the B.A. degree is to be stated here.

Whether he has appeared at the LL. B. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

HONOURS IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

The fee* of Rupees 100 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws.

The fee* of Rupees 200 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application with the Examination-fee must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I CERTIFY that _____ has fulfilled the

This certificate is to be
signed by the President
of the Faculty of Law.

conditions laid down in Regula-
tion 19 of the Regulations in
Law.

The _____ 189 .

(2) FORMS OF CERTIFICATES OF PASSING
EXAMINATIONS.

ENTRANCE.

I CERTIFY that _____, aged _____, passed
the Entrance Examination held in the month of _____
189 , and was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

I CERTIFY that _____ age _____
passed the School Final-Examination held in the
month of _____ 189 , and was placed in
the _____ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English,
History and Geography, Mathematics, and _____.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

CERTIFICATE GRANTED TO MATRICULANTS WHO
HAVE PASSED THE FINAL EXAMINATION UNDER
THE CODE OF EUROPEAN SCHOOL,

CERTIFIED that _____
having passed the Final Examination of 189 , from
_____prescribed by the Code of Regulations for
European Schools in the subjects laid down in Regula-
tion 8 of the Regulations in Arts may be admitted as
a student in Arts into the first year class of any insti-
tution affiliated to the University of Allahabad, under
Regulation 8 of the Regulations in Arts.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, A. COURSE.

I CERTIFY that _____ passed the In-
termediate Examination in Arts held in the month of
_____ 189 , and was placed in the _____
Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English
Literature, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, Deduc-
tive Logic, Classical Language, History or Trigon-
ometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, B. COURSE.

I CERTIFY that _____ passed the Interme-
diate Examination in Arts held in the month of _____
189 , and was placed in the _____ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Deductive Logic, Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections and Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF ARTS, A. COURSE.

THIS is to certify that _____ obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 189 ; and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, Philosophy and _____.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF ARTS, B. COURSE.

THIS is to certify that _____ obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 189 ; and that he was placed in the _____ Division. The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, Mathematics, and Physical Science, or Additional Mathematics.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN HONOURS, A. COURSE.

THIS is to certify that _____ obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 189 , with Honours in _____; and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, Philosophy, and _____.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN HONOURS, B. COURSE.

THIS is to certify that _____ obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 189 , with Honours in _____; and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, Mathematics, and Physical Science, or Additional Mathematics.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

THIS is to certify that _____ obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in this University in the Examination of 189 ; and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, WITH HONOURS.

THIS is to certify that _____ obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science of this University in the Examination of 189 ; with Honours in _____; and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

MASTER OF ARTS.

THIS is to certify that _____ obtained the degree of Master of Arts in this University in the Examination of 189 , in _____; and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

THIS is to certify that _____ obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws in this University in the Examination of 189 ; and that he was placed in the _____ Class.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

HONOURS IN LAW.

THIS is to certify that _____ passed the Examination for Honours in Law held by this University in 189 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

THIS is to certify that _____ has been admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws in this University at the Convocation of 189 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . } *Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.*

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

THIS is to certify that the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws in this University has been conferred upon _____ at the Convocation of 189 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Chancellor.

IX.
APPENDIX B.

TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS FOR THE YEARS
1896 AND 1897.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1896.

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—A Classical Language, *viz.*, one of the following :—

Sanskrit.

Arabic.

Persian.

Latin.

Greek.

Hebrew.

[Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only.]

English.

Three papers will be set. One paper will be set from the Course in Prose and Poetry prescribed below, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed.

A second paper will be in English Grammar and idiom; and a third paper in translation from an Indian vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Mahratti, Gujerati, Bengali) or other modern language (French, German or Italian) into English; but for such translation there will be substituted English Composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

NESFIELD: Senior Reader, Parts II and III, reduced editions.

History and Geography.

One paper will be set in History, and one paper in Geography. In the paper in Geography one question will be set in map-drawing.

KEENE: Text-book of Indian History for Indian Schools (Indian Press, Allahabad).

GARDINER: Outlines of English History.

S. A. HILL: Three Books of Geography for Indian Schools, revised edition, by G. N. Chakravarti (Indian Press, Allahabad).

Mathematics.

In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

The Course in Arithmetic includes the four Simple Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Reductions, Practice, Proportion, Simple Interest, Discount and Extraction of Square Root.

The Course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Fractions, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

The Course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions, and at least one-half the questions set shall be such as can be answered from the text-book of Euclid.

The Course in Mensuration includes so much as pre-supposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid. The Course in Mensuration also includes the Field Book.

Classical Languages.

In Classical Languages, one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar ; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Languages from English of easy sentences illustrating grammatical principles.

Sanskrit.

ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA : Selections in Prose and Poetry. (Omitting Vakabadha and Andhamuniputrabadha.)

RAJ KRISHNA BANERJI : Upakramanika.

Arabic.

SYYAD AMJAD ALI : Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry.

Persian.

SYYAD AMJAD ALI : Selections in Persian Prose and Poetry.

Greek.

XENOPHON : Anabasis, Books I, II, III.

SMITH : Initia Græca, Vol. I.

Latin.

VIRGIL : Æneid, Books IV and V.

CÆSAR : De Bello Gallico, Books IV and V.

SMITH : Principia Latina, Part I.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

ARNOLD : First Hebrew Book.

French.

B. SAINTINE : Picciola (Deighton, Bell and Co., Cambridge).

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION, 1896.

A School Final-Examination shall be held once in every year at the same time and places as the Entrance Examination. This examination will be conducted by the University.

Such persons may be admitted to this Examination as have attended for not less than two years a course of instruction at a School recognised by the Syndicate for this purpose. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the School year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

Every candidate for admission to the School Final-Examination shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the

A School Final-Examination shall be held once in every year at the same time and places as the Entrance Examination. This examination will be conducted by the University.

Such persons may be admitted to this Examination as have attended for not less than two years a course of instruction at a School recognised by the Syndicate for this purpose. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the School year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

Every candidate for admission to the School Final-Examination shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the

office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

Every candidate shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent School Final-Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

No candidate who has failed in the School Final-Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent School Final-Examination unless he has attended a course of instruction at a School recognised by the Syndicate for this purpose during the School year in which the subsequent Examination may be held. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the School year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of instruction.

The School Final-Examination shall be *vivâ voce* and by printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held. With the exceptions necessary in a vernacular language, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

At the School Final-Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following Compulsory subjects :—

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

Handwritten notes:
Total 9.5% compulsory
more 9.5% optional

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—Either Urdu or Hindi in the Nagri character.

The Examinations in Urdu and Hindi, either or both, prescribed for the School Final-Examination, shall be open to Entrance Candidates, Undergraduates and Graduates of the University, the two papers, one in Urdu and one in Hindi, shall be given at different times, and a fee of two rupees for examination in each paper be levied : a separate certificate shall be granted by the Registrar to those who pass this Examination in Urdu or Hindi, or both : those candidates who appear for the School Final-Examination shall be allowed to appear also at this Examination in *both* these vernaculars ; but in such cases the fee of two rupees shall be levied *once* only ; and lastly, this arrangement shall come into force for the Examinations of 1896 and after.

And in not less than one of the following Optional subjects :—

V.—Drawing.

VI.—Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

VII.—Agriculture with Surveying.

VIII.—Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.

IX.—Political Economy.

(i) In English the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination,

except that the following oral test will be added to the three papers, *viz.*—(a) Conversation with an Examiner ; (b) reading aloud with correct pronunciation ; (c) writing a business letter quickly from dictation ; (d) writing slowly from dictation, as a test of spelling and penmanship.

(ii) & (iii) In History and Geography and in Mathematics the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination.

(iv) One paper will be set in Urdu in which the candidate shall be required (a) to write an original letter on a given subject to a given person with the proper forms of address ; (b) to translate from English into Urdu ; (c) to transliterate from Shikasta to Nastaliq.* As alternative with Urdu one paper will be set in Hindi in the Nagri character of a similar character to that in Urdu but omitting item (c).

(v—ix) In the Optional subjects the limits or text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions ; the first division in order of merit and the second and third divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to be

* Transliteration from Shikasta as in the Maktub-i-Ahmadi by Ahmad Husain, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Partabgarh, published by Syaid Afzal Husain, Manager of Gulshnani Ahmadi Press, Partabgarh.

called the School Final Certificate, and shall be admissible as an Undergraduate of the University.

English.

As in the Entrance Examination.

History and Geography.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Mathematics.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Urdu and Hindi.

Under Regulation iv.

No books to be fixed.

Drawing.

Freehand.—With simple shading as in the N.-W. P. and Oudh Series No. IV, which has been revised and enlarged.

Geometrical Drawing.—Plane Geometry as in Gill's New School of Art Geometry to p. 92.

Model Drawing.—Rectilineal and curved forms in outline and in addition simple every day objects, such as tables, trestles, *surahis*, &c.

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

Roscoe's Primer of Chemistry.

Balfour Stewart's Primer of Physics.

Agriculture with Surveying.*Chain Surveying.*

I. Measurement.—Structure and use of chains (Gunter's and 100 feet chains); points to be kept in view in chaining; the duties of the leader and the follower; rectangular and oblique offsets; use of offset rod (Latha or gatha); erecting perpendiculars with the chain only; description and use of cross-staff and optical square; methods of overcoming obstacles in the chain line, such as building, tank, swamp, &c.; use of chain angles; chaining on a slope; finding distances of inaccessible points with the chain; keeping field-book; checking by tie lines; liability to errors in chain; provision for error of chain; maximum error allowed in lineal measurement; testing chain's length by standard measuring rods.

II. Plotting.—Plotting to scale; conventional representations of ground and of objects on the ground; construction and use of simple and diagonal scales; use of compasses and parallel rulers; representative fractions; copying and reduction of plans by squares.

III. Finding areas.—Rules of Mensuration; use of area-comb (talc square).

Agriculture.

First Book of Agriculture for the use of Schools in Southern India by Charles Benson and C. K. Subha Row (Addison & Co., Madras).

Book-keeping, Single and Double Entry.

INGLIS'S Book-keeping (Chamber's Educational Course).

Political Economy.

MRS. FAWCETT'S Political Economy for Beginners.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1896.

Every candidate will be examined in one or other
of the two following Courses marked A. and B. :—

A.

- I.—English.
 II.—Mathematics : Arithmetic, Algebra and
Geometry.
 III.—Deductive Logic, treated thoroughly.
 IV.—A Classical Language ;
and in either
 V.—History
 or
 VI.—Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sec-
tions.

B.

- I.—English.
 II.—Mathematics : Arithmetic, } The same as
Algebra and Geometry. } in the A. Course.
 III.—Deductive Logic.
 IV.—Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sec-
tions, as under VI of the A. Course.
 V.—Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

A. COURSE.

English.

Three papers will be set in English, fifty marks being assigned to each paper ; and the third paper will be in translation from a vernacular into English. The translation is to be as literal as is compatible with correctness of idiom and expression. English Composition will be substituted for Translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

SCOTT : Lay of the Last Minstrel.

TENNYSON : Aylmer's Field.

FARRAR : Seekers after God.

GALL AND ROBERTSON : Popular Readings in Science (Constable's Oriental Miscellany) articles—Meteorological Phenomena, Darwinian Theory, Gravitation, Energy.

LADY BRASSEY : Voyage of the "Sunbeam."

FRANKLIN : Sophocles Antigone.

✓ MURISON : First Work in English, edited by ADAMS for Indian Students (Madras, Srinivasa Varada Chari and Co., Triplicane). This book to be used in its practical application for exercise in composition, not for examination in the text.

***Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.**

Arithmetic :

Algebra : Quadratic equations ; theory of quadratic equations and expressions ; imaginary expressions ; arithmetical, geometrical and harmonical progressions ; permutations and combinations ; binomial and exponential theorems.

Geometry : Euclid, the Definitions only of Book V, Book VI, and the first 21 propositions of Book XI, with easy deductions.

Deductive Logic.

The following Syllabus is prescribed : First Principles and Laws of Thought ; Logical use of language ; Terms, Categories and Predicables ; Formal Division and Definition ; Propositions and their Import ; Forms of Immediate Inference ; Syllogism and other varieties of Formal Reasoning ; Fallacies ; Functions of Syllogism ; Trains of Reasoning ; Demonstration and Necessary Truth.

Classical Languages.

The Classical Language must be one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian.	Hebrew.

*1. *Principles of Arithmetic*—including scales of Notation. Cox's Principles of Arithmetic (Macmillan & Co.).

2. *Mensuration of the simpler solids*—cylinders, parallelopipeds, prisms, areas, pyramids, prismoids and spheres. Longman's Junior School Mensuration is recommended.

Sentences will be given for translation from English into the Classical Language, and from the Classical Language into English. One paper in each such language will also include questions on grammar and idiom.

The Devanagri character only must be used in writing Sanskrit.

Sanskrit.

KALIDASA : Raghuvansa, Cantos I and II.

BHARTRIHARI : Nitisataka.

V. S. APTE : Guide to Sanskrit Composition ; together with the elements of Sanskrit Grammar as contained in MACDONELL'S abridged edition of MAX MÜLLER'S Grammar or in any similar work.

Arabic.

SYYAD AMJAD ALI'S Selections in Arabic Prose and Verse.

Persian.

SYYAD AMJAD ALI'S Selections in Persian Prose and Verse.

Latin.

HORACE : Odes, Books I and II.

LIVY : Book XXI.

CICERO : De Amicitia.

Greek.

EURIPIDES : Hecuba.

PLATO : Apology, Crito.

Hebrew.

Genesis.

First Book of Samuel.

Psalms, I—XVIII.

French.

DE SEVIGNE, MADAME : Selections from the Correspondence of, edited by G. Masson (Clarendon Press).

CORNEILLE : Cinna (ditto ditto).

History.

GARDINER : Student's History of England, Vol. III.

MALLESON : Dupelix.

LYALL : Warren Hastings.

FYFFE : Primer of Greek History.

CREIGHTON : Primer of Roman History.

BOSWORTH SMITH : Rome and Carthage (Epochs of Ancient History).

Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

Trigonometry, including logarithms ; methods of measuring angles ; trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them ; relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles ; trigonometrical transformations ; solution of triangles ; area of a circle ; the properties of logarithms ; the use of logarithmic tables ; properties of triangles.

Geometrical Conic Sections : The more important properties of the Parabola, the Ellipse and the Hyperbola, as in the first six chapters of TAYLOR'S Elementary Geometry of Conics.

B. COURSE.

English.

As in the A. Course.

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

As in the A. Course.

Deductive Logic.

As in the A. Course.

Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

As in the A. Course.

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

PHYSICS : Balfour Stewart—Lessons in Elementary Physics.

CHEMISTRY : Chemistry of the non-metals.

REMSEN : Elements of Chemistry.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1896.

A list will be published of such candidates as shall have gained more than 75 per cent. of the

marks in any subject or subjects, in order of merit, as having taken Honours in such subject or subjects.

Every candidate will be examined in one or other of the two following Courses marked A. and B.

A. COURSE.

In the A. Course every candidate will be examined in—

I.—English.

II.—Mental and Moral Science, including Psychology, Ethics, and either Natural Theology or the History of Moral Systems. And one of the following :—

III.—A Classical Language : Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, or Hebrew.

IV.—History : General History, History of the Middle Ages (East and West), History of England, History of India, with the Elements of Political Economy.

V.—Mathmatics.

English.

Munir College
There will be three papers in English, the third being an English Essay bearing on some subject included in the B.A. Course of English Literature and to be written from a brief outline indicating the main points to be expanded. Fifty marks will be allotted to each of the three papers.

SHAKESPEARE : Hamlet, Merchant of Venice, King John.

GREENE : Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

TENNYSON : The Last Tournament ; Guinevere
✓ The passing of Arthur (Idylls of the King).

MILTON : Lycidas ; L'Allegro ; Il Penseroso ; Comus.

NEWMAN : Idea of a University, Chapters V, VI
VII.

✓ CHURCH : Trial and Death of Socrates (Golden
T. Series).

PATTISON : Life of Milton (English Men of Letters).

✓ BARROW : Sermons on Evil Speaking (Cassell's N. Library).

DOWDEN : Shakespeare Primer.

ABBOTT : Shakesperian Grammar (so far as it bears upon the plays prescribed).

The portions of SHAW'S Manual of English Literature bearing on the above.

Mental and Moral Science.

BERKELEY : Dialogues of Hylas and Philonous.

BUTLER : Fifteen Sermons.

HUME : Inquiry concerning Human Understanding ; Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.

REID : Inquiry into the Human Mind (omitting sections 9—19 of Chapter VI).

DUGALD STEWART : Outlines of Moral Philosophy ; and

FLINT : Theism, Chapters I—IX ;

or,

SIDGWICK : Outlines of the History of Ethics.

Sanskrit.

BHAVABHUTI : Uttara Ramacharita.

KALIDASA : Meghaduta.

Sanskrit Grammar : treated fully as in MAX MÜLLER'S Larger Grammar or in WHITNEY'S Sanskrit Grammar.

[Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only.]

Arabic.

SVYAD AMJAD ALI : Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry.

Persian.

SVYAD AMJAD ALI : Selections in Persian Prose and Poetry.

Latin.

HORACE : Epistles, Books I and II, and Ars Poetica.

CICERO : De Oratore, Book I.

TACITUS : Annals, Books I and II.

Greek.

SOPHOCLES : Philoctetes ; Ajax.

PLATO : Phædo.

THUCYDIDES : Book I.

Hebrew.

Psalms.

Proverbs.

Isaiah.

History.

GREEN : Short History of the English people.

BRYCE : The Holy Roman Empire.

HUNTER : The Indian Empire (omitting Statistics).

POOLE : The Moors in Spain.

GILMAN : Saracens.

A. MARSHALL : Economics of Industry.

Mathematics.

The following subjects are prescribed :—

(a) Statics—

Parallelogram and triangle of forces ; Resultant of parallel forces ; Couples ; Moments ; Equilibrium ; Conditions of equilibrium of any forces acting on a particle or rigid body ; Centre of parallel forces ; Centre of gravity, or centroids ; Friction ; Simple cases of tension of string ; Lever ; Pulley ; Wheel and Axle ; Inclined Plane ; Screw ; Virtual Velocities.

(b) Dynamics—

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work and energy ; Laws of motion ; Uniform motion ; Uniformly accelerated motion—(1) in a straight line ; (2) in a parabola ; (3) in a circle ; Simple cases of impact.

(c) Hydrostatics—

The transmission and intensity of fluid pressure ; determination of component and resultant fluid pressure in simple cases ; Centre of pressure ; Conditions of equilibrium of floating bodies ; Meta-centre ; Properties of elastic fluids and determination of pressure ; Specific gravity and the methods determining it ; Measurement of heights by the barometer ; Mixture of gases ; Description of the barometer, air-pump, common and force pumps, the diving-bell, the balloon, siphon and Bramah's press, as applications of hydrostatical principles.

(d) Geometrical Optics—

AIRY : Geometrical Optics, *or*

ALDIS'S Optics.

B. COURSE.

In the B. Course every candidate will be examined in—

I.—English.

II.—Mathematics.

And one of the following :—

- III.—Physics and Chemistry.
- IV.—Geology with Mineralogy and Palæontology.
- V.—General Biology, Vegetable Physiology and Botany.
- VI.—General Biology, Animal Physiology and Zoology.
- VII.—A further Course of Mathematics.

The fourth, fifth and sixth subjects are not at present taught, and text-books have not been prescribed.

English.

As in the A. Course.

Mathematics.

As in the A. Course.

Physics and Chemistry.

Physics.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :—

General Properties of matter—

Law of Gravitation. Elementary cases of attraction, *e.g.*, attractions of a sphere and spherical shell on internal and external points, attraction of a disc, and attraction of any closed surface on a point just outside. Definition of Potential and its determination in simple cases. Definition of Equipotential surfaces and lines of force and elementary

propositions connected therewith. Definition of Elasticity. HOOKE'S Law, and determination of YOUNG'S modulus. Definition of Moment of Inertia and Radius of Gyration. Calculation of Moments of Inertia of a sphere about any axis, and of a cylinder about axis perpendicular to, or parallel to axis of cylinder. BOYLE'S Law. Air-pump. Vibration of simple pendulum and harmonic motion.

Sound—

Nature of sound waves. Determination of velocity of sound and its connection with the elasticity and density of the medium. DOPPLER'S principle. Reflection and refraction of sound. Methods of determining the frequency and wave lengths of notes. Interference of sound waves. Vibrations of strings and columns of air. Experimental methods of analysing complex sounds. LISSAJOU'S figures. Application of the equation $y = a \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(vt - x)$ to problems in interference.

Heat—

Construction and theory of thermometers. Coefficients of expansion, and their variation with temperature. Unit of heat and calorimetry. Specific heat. Latent heat. Vapour pressures and their determination. Radiant heat. Its reflection, refraction, absorption, and emission. Conductivity. Determination of coefficients of conductivity. Indicator diagrams. CARNOT'S Heat engine. First and second laws of Thermo-dynamics. CARNOT'S function and THOMSON'S

scale of temperature. Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat.

Light—

Determination of the velocity of Light. Elementary mathematical formulæ relating to the reflection and refraction of light. Mirrors. Lenses. Dispersion and spectrum analysis. The construction of achromatic lenses. Undulatory theory of light. Rectilineal propagation of light. Deduction of the laws of reflection and refraction. Interference of light. NEWTON'S rings, and colours of thin plates. Diffraction. Double refraction in uniaxal crystals. Plane circularly, and elliptically polarised light. Interference of polarised light. Rotation of plane of polarisation.

Magnetism—

Method of drawing lines of magnetic force. Magnetic potential. Action of one magnet on another placed broadside or endways. Determination of magnetic moments, horizontal component of Earth's magnetic force and the dip. Magnetic induction. Coefficients of magnetisation and induction. Permeability, Diamagnetism.

Electricity—

Proof of the law of Electrical repulsion. Electric potential. Specific inductive capacity. THOMSON'S quadrant, and absolute electrometers. Calculation of potential, capacity, and energy in simple cases. Frictional, and inductive machines. The electric

current. Galvanometer. Determination of resistances. OHM'S Law. JOULE'S Law. Determination of electromotive force, and internal resistance of batteries. Properties of a conjugate system of conductors. Electrolysis and electro-chemical equivalents. Thermo-electrical currents. PELTIER and THOMSON'S effects. Electrical magnetism. Electromotive force produced in conductors by altering the magnetic field surrounding them. Coefficients of mutual and self-induction. RUHMKORFF'S coil. Elementary theory of dynamo. Units, electrostatic, and electro-magnetic. Definitions of Coulomb, Ampère, Volt, Farad, Ohm, Watt, and Joule.

Chemistry.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :—

Difference between mechanical mixture, solution and chemical combination. Outlines of crystallography; formation of crystals. Diamorphism. Isomorphism. Difference between elementary and compound substances. Different modes of chemical action. Principles of chemical nomenclature. Laws of chemical combination. The atomic theory. Determination of molecular and atomic weights. Symbolic notation. AVOGADRO'S Law. Valency and atomicity. Absolute, latent, and active atomicity. Graphic notation. Chemical equation. Calculation of formulæ. Compound radicals. Classification of metals. Relations between atomic and equivalent weights. Specific or atomic volumes. Molecular volumes. Chemical affinity. Influence of pressure on chemical action.

Relations of heat to chemical affinity. Thermochemistry. Allotropy. Isomerism. FARADAY'S Electrolytic law. Principles of spectrum analysis. Diffusion of gases. Periodic law of elements. A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses and general characters of the following non-metals, their allotropic modifications, and their principal compounds :—Hydrogen, Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine, Iodine, Oxygen, Sulphur, Boron, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Carbon and Silicon.

A general knowledge of the distinction between metals and non-metals. Physical properties of metals. Chemical relation of metals. Alloys, acids, bases and salts. The constitution of salts. General characters and general methods of preparation of compounds of metals with non-metals. Principles of qualitative analysis.

A general knowledge of the methods of preparation, properties and uses of the following metals and their principal salts :—Sodium Potassium, Ammonium, Lithium, Silver, Calcium, Barium, Strontium, Magnesium, Zinc, Copper, Mercury, Cadmium, Gold, Lead, Tin, Platinum, Aluminium, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium, Manganese, Iron, Nickel, Cobalt.

A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids, salts, &c. employed in arts and manufactures.

A knowledge of the metallurgical operations employed in the preparation of Iron, Copper, Mercury, Silver, Gold, and Platinum.

Practical Chemistry—

(a) Qualitative analysis by wet and dry processes. Analysis of substances containing only one acid and one base.

The following books are suggested for the guidance of Lecturers and Students, but are not prescribed :—

Physics—

MAXWELL'S Matter and Motion.

CUMMING'S Theory of Electricity.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW'S Practical Physics.

DANIELL'S Principles of Physics.

DESCHANEL'S Natural Philosophy.

MAXWELL'S Theory of Heat.

EVERETT'S Vibratory Motion and Sound.

GANOT'S Natural Philosophy.

GLAZEBROOK'S Heat and Light.

GLAZEBROOK'S Physical Optics.

PRESTON'S Theory of Light.

S. P. THOMSON'S Electricity and Magnetism.

GRAY'S Absolute measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

Chemistry—

FRANKLAND and JAPP : Inorganic Chemistry.

WATT : Inorganic Chemistry.

KOLBE : Inorganic Chemistry.

THORPE and MUIR : Qualitative Analysis.

VALENTIN : Qualitative Analysis.

FENTON : Notes on Qualitative Analysis.

TILDEN : Chemical Philosophy.

Further Course of Mathematics.

This Course will comprise Algebra as in Todhunter, from the Binomial Theorem to the end ; Trigonometry as in Todhunter, Chapters XVII—XXIII Analytical Conic Sections as far as the General Equation of the Second Degree inclusive, but omitting Abridged Notation and Reciprocal Polars ; Differential Calculus, omitting Lagrange's and Laplace's Theorems : Integral Calculus, the integration of the functions of a single variable only ; Astronomy, not involving Spherical Trigonometry.

TODHUNTER : Algebra, or HALL and KNIGHT'S Higher Algebra.

TODHUNTER : Plane Trigonometry, or P. GHOSE'S Elements of Trigonometry.

CHARLES SMITH : Elementary Treatise on Conic Sections, Chapters I—XII, or the corresponding portions of SALMON'S Conic Sections.

WILLIAMSON : Treatise on the Differential Calculus, Fifth Edition, Chapters I—V and IX ; also XII—XVIII.

TODHUNTER : Integral Calculus, Chapters I—VII,
or the corresponding articles in WILLIAMSON'S
Integral Calculus.

MAIN : Introduction to Plane Astronomy.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1896.

The subjects of Examination are:—

- I.—Languages:—Any one of the following,
viz.,—English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian,
Latin, Greek, Hebrew.
- II.—Mental and Moral Science.
- III.—Mathematics.
- IV.—Physical Science.
- V.—History, Political Economy, and Juris-
prudence.

English.

SHAKESPEARE : Merchant of Venice, Romeo and
Juliet, Macbeth, Julius Cæsar, Anthony and
Cleopatra.

CHAUCER : Prologue, the Knightes Tale, the Nonne
Prestes Tale (ed. by MORRIS).

WARD : English Poets, Vol. III : Addison, Prior,
Swift, Pope, Thomson, Young, Johnson, Collins,
Grey, Akenside, Cowper, Crabbe, Blake, Vol.
IV : Wordsworth.

MILTON : Sonnets : Paradise Lost.

TENNYSON : English Idylls and other Poems
(Cabinet Edition), Guinevere ; The Passing of
Arthur.

BACON : Advancement of Learning.

BACON : History of the Reign of King Henry VII.

FROUDE : Short Studies on great subjects:—A
Fortnight in Kerry ; Reciprocal duties of State
and Subject ; On Progress ; Education ; On the
uses of a landed gentry ; Party Politics.

MILL : Liberty.

MAINE : Popular Government.

FITZJAMES STEPHEN : Liberty, Equality and
Fraternity.

GEORGE ELIOT : Silas Marner.

MARSH : Lectures on the English Language (ed.
by Dr. SMITH).

SHAW : Student's Manual of English Literature.

Sanskrit.

[Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagiri character only.]

Rigveda Samhita, I ; I and II (Asiatic Society).

Chhandogya Upanishad.

SUDRAKA : Mrichchhakatika.

BHAVABHUTI : Malatimadhava.

VISAKHADATTA : Mudrarakshasa.

VANABHATTA : Kadambari Purvabhaga.

VYASA and SANKARA : Vedanta Sutra, with Sankarabhashya Adhyaya II, Padas I, II.

Bhashaparichchheda and Muktavali.

VACHASPATI MISRA : Sankhyatattava Kaumudi.

MAMMATA : Kavyaprakasa.

Sahityadarpana, Chapter VI.

Bhagavadgita with Sankarabhashya.

WHITNEY : Sanskrit Grammar.

MUIR : Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I and II.

VIDYARANYA BHARATITIRTHA : Panchadasi Outlines of Sanskrit Literature as in WEBER or in the Introductions to LANMAN'S Sanskrit Reader or any similar book.

Candidates may take up CUNNINGHAM'S *Corpus Inscriptionum* instead of the Bhashaparichchheda and Muktavali and VACHASPATI MISRA'S Sankhyatattava Kaumudi.

Arabic.

Maqámáte Hariri

* مقامات حریری

Maqámáte Badeí

* مقامات بدیع

Mustatraf

* مستطرف

Moqaddamat ul Qámoos.

* مقدمة القاموس

Divane Imraial Qais * ديوان امرئ القيس الكندي

„ Alqamatil Fahl. * أيضاً علقة الفحل

„ Antara. * أيضاً عنتره

„ Hamása. * أيضاً الحيمامة

„ Mutanabbi. * أيضاً المتنابي

„ Farazdaq. * أيضاً فرزدق

„ Nabegha. * أيضاً النابغة

„ Hassán. * أيضاً حسان بن ثابت

„ Sabae Mualla- * السبعة لمعات كماني الزوزني

qat (as contained in Zouzani).

Qasidae Banate * قصيدة بانة معان لمعب بن زهير *
Suád.

Kafia and Shafia, * لكافية والشافية مع شرحهما للرضي *
with their commentaries by Razi.

Mukhtasarul Maáni. * المختصر المعاني

Muhit-ud-Dair. * محيط الدائر

A general knowledge of the literary history
of Arabia down to the time of Mutanabbi.

Persian.

Ain Akbari—Description of * آئين اكبرى — بيان

India and the Emperor * هندوستان ودهلاوى

Akbar's Precepts. * گفتار شهنشاھي

Vaqáya Nemat Khan Ali.	وفائے نعمت خان عالی *
Akhláqe Náseri.	اخلاق ناصری *
Ejáze Khusravi.	اعجاز خسروی *
Se Nasre Zuhuri.	سه نثر ظهوری *
Tauqíáte Kisra.	توفیقات کسری *
Abul Fazl.	أبو الفضل *
Shahnamae Firdausi.	شاه نامه فردوسی *
Qasaed Qáání.	قصائد قاعانی *
Divan Saadi with Qasaed.	دیوان سعدی مع قصائد و ملحعات *
Qasaed Zahir Faryabi.	قصائد ظہیر فاریابی *
Divane Háfiz.	دیوان حافظ *
Qasaed Khaqani.	قصائد خاقانی *
Hadaequl Balaghat.	حدائق البلغات *
Meyarul Asháar.	معیار الاشعار *

A knowledge of Persian history and general literature, and knowledge of Arabic as far as it is necessary for understanding Arabic quotations and allusions.

Latin.

PLAUTUS : Trinummus ; Aulularia.

CATULLUS.

LUCRETIUS : De Rerum Natura.

VIRGIL : Georgics, Æneid.

HORACE: Satires and Epistles and Ars Poetica.

JUVENAL: Satires.

SALLUST: Bellum Catilinarium.

CICERO: The Letters; De Finibus; De Oratore;
The Orations against Verres.

TACITUS: The Annals.

QUINTILIAN: Institutio Oratoria.

History.

MOMMSEN: Roman History, translated by W. P.
Dickson.

Greek.

HOMER: Iliad, Books I—VI; Odyssey, Books
I—IV.

PINDAR: The Olympian and Pythian Odes.

ÆSCHYLUS: Prometheus Vincit; Agamemnon;
Persæ.

SOPHOCLES: Œdipus Tyrannus; Electra; Philo-
cetes.

EURIPIDES: Medea; Hecuba; Iphigenia in Aulide.

ARISTOPHANES: Clouds; Frogs; Birds.

THEOCRITUS: Idylls.

HERODOTUS: Books I, II, and VII.

THUCYDIDES: Books I, IV, and VI.

DEMOSTHENES: Philippic Orations; Orations
against Leptines and Meidias.

PLATO : Gorgias ; Protagoras ; Symposium ; Republic, Books I—IV.

ARISTOTLE : Ethics.

History.

CURTIUS : History of Greece.

Hebrew.

Judges.

Nehemiah.

Ezra.

Esther.

Ecclesiastes.

Job.

Psalms.

Proverbs.

Isaiah.

Jeremiah.

Ezekiel.

Daniel.

Syriac.

The Gospel according to St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles in the Peshito version.

History.

ROBERTSON SMITH : Old Testament in the Jewish Church.

EWALD : History and Antiquities of Israel.

Mental and Moral Science.

PLATO : Phædrus, Gorgias (in an English translation).

ARISTOTLE : Nicomachean Ethics (trans. in Bohn's Series).

DESCARTES : Discourse on Method and Meditations translated by Veitch.

KANT : Critique of Pure Reason (Eng. trans., Bohn's Series).

REID : Essays on the Intellectual Powers, Essays I and II.

DUGALD STEWART : Outlines of Moral Philosophy.

COUSIN : Lectures on the True the Beautiful, and the Good.

HAMILTON : Lectures on Metaphysics ; Lectures on Logic.

MILL : Logic.

SETH : Scottish Philosophy.

T. H. GREEN : Prolegomena to Ethics.

History.

I.—Political Economy.

MILL'S Political Economy. MARSHALL : The Principles of Economics.

BAGEHOT : The Postulates of Political Science.

II.—Political Philosophy and Jurisprudence.

MAINE : Popular Government.

MAINE : Ancient Law.

MILL : Liberty.

STEPHEN : Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

AUSTIN : Jurisprudence—Lectures 12—27, Campbell's Edition.

HOLLAND : Jurisprudence.

III.—European History.

GARDINER : A Student's History of England.

GUIZOT : History of Civilization.

MERIVALE : General History of Rome.

FREEMAN : Historical Essays, and Series.

IV.—Indian History.

ELLIOT : History of India by its own Historians,
Vols. II, III, IV.

GRANT DUFF : History of the Mahrattas.

Special Period : Administration of Warren Hastings—

FOREST : The Administration of Warren Hastings
from original documents.

LYALL : Warren Hastings (English Men of Action
Series).

TROTTER : Warren Hastings (Rulers of India
Series).

STRACHEY : The Rohilla War.

Mathematics.

TODHUNTER : Algebra.

TODHUNTER : Trigonometry.

TODHUNTER : Theory of Equations, Chapters I,
III—XXI, and XXVIII to the end.

SALMON : Conic Sections.

FROST : Solid Geometry, Vol. I.

WILLIAMSON : Differential Calculus.

WILLIAMSON : Integral Calculus (omitting Elliptic Integrals).

BOOLE : Differential Equations, First Edition, Chapters I—XII, or the corresponding portions of FORSYTH'S Differential Equations.

TODHUNTER : Statics, or the corresponding articles in MINCHIN'S Statics.

TAIT and STEELE : Dynamics of a particle, or the corresponding portions of WILLIAMSON and TARLETON'S Dynamics (omitting all propositions that require a knowledge of the Calculus of variations or of Elliptic Integrals).

BESANT : Hydromechanics.

PARKINSON : Optics (omitting articles on spherical aberration and refraction on any kind of surface).

TODHUNTER : Spherical Trigonometry.

GODFREY : Treatise on Astronomy.

NEWTON : Principia (edited by MAIN).

ROUTH : Rigid Dynamics, Chapter I, Sections 1—18 inclusive; Chapters II—IV, or the corresponding portions of WILLIAMSON and TARLETON'S Dynamics.

Physical Science.

Candidates may take up either Physics or Chemistry.

Physics.

The following text-books are prescribed :—

MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.

BALFOUR STEWART : Treatise on Heat.

PRESTON : Theory of Heat.

GRAY : Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

MAXWELL : Elementary Electricity.

S. THOMPSON : Electricity and Magnetism.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW : Practical Physics.

STEWART and GEE : Practical Physics.

Chemistry.

The following text-books are prescribed :—

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER : Treatise on Chemistry, Vols. I & II (Parts I & II).

REMSEN : Organic Chemistry.

ARMSTRONG : Organic Chemistry.

VALENTIN : Qualitative Analysis.

THORPE : Quantitative Analysis.

TILDEN : Introduction to Chemical Philosophy.

OSWALD : Outlines of General Chemistry.

EMERSON REYNOLDS : Practical Chemistry.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1897.

English.

LETHBRIDGE: Selections from Modern English Literature. (New Edition, 1882 or any subsequent year.)

Prose.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Addison | .. Six Essays. |
| 2. Robertson | .. Life of Cardinal Ximenes. |
| 3. Gibbon | .. The whole passage. |
| 4. Lamb | .. Merchant of Venice. |
| 5. Heber | .. The whole passage. |
| 6. Irving | .. Ditto. |
| 7. Dickens | .. Ditto. |
| 8. Smiles | .. Ditto. |
| 9. Freeman | .. Ditto. |
| 10. Helps | .. Ditto. |
| 11. Kingsley | .. Ditto. |
| 12. Max Müller | .. Ditto. |
| 13. Wheeler | .. Ditto. |
| 14. Palgrave | .. Ditto. |

Poetry.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Gray's Elegy | .. .. |
| 2. Goldsmith | .. The whole. |
| 3. Cowper | .. Extracts—I, 2, 3. |
| 4. Scott | .. The whole. |
| 5. Moore | .. Ditto. |
| 6. Campbell | .. Ditto. |
| 7. Heber | .. Ditto. |
| 8. Wolfe | .. Ditto. |
| 9. Mrs. Hemans | .. Ditto. |

Mathematics.

As in Entrance Examination, 1897.

Urdu or Hindi.

No books to be fixed—RAI DURGA PRASAD'S
'Majmua Kaghazat Karrawai' for transliteration in
Urdu.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.**Drawing.**

As in 1896.

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

As in 1896.

Agriculture with Surveying.

As in 1896.

Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.

THORNTON'S First Lessons in Book-keeping.

Political Economy.

As in 1896.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1897.**A. COURSE.****English.**

SCOTT'S 'Marmion.'

TENNYSON : Aylmer's Field.

✓ CHURCH: 'Trial and Death of Socrates' (Golden Treasury Series).

GALL AND ROBERTSON: Popular Readings in Science (Constable's Oriental Miscellany) articles — Meteorological Phenomena, Darwinian Theory, Gravitation, Energy.

✓ LADY BRASSEY: Voyage of the "Sunbeam."

✓ FRANKLIN: Sophocles Antigone.

MURISON: First Work in English, edited by ADAMS for Indian Students (Madras, Srinivasa Varada Chari & Co., Triplicane). This book to be used in its practical application for exercise in composition, not for examination in the text.

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

As in 1896.

Deductive Logic.

As in 1896.

Sanskrit.
As in 1896.

Arabic.
As in 1896.

Persian.
As in 1896.

Greek.
As in 1896.

Latin.
As in 1896.

Hebrew.
As in 1896.

French.
As in 1896.

History.

GARDINER : Student's History of England, Vol. III.

KEENE'S 'Madho Rao Scindia.'

LYALL : Warren Hastings.

FYFFE : Primer of Greek History.

CREIGHTON : Primer of Roman History.

BOSWORTH SMITH : Rome and Carthage (Epochs of Ancient History).

Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

Trigonometry the same as in 1896.

Geometrical Conic Sections: MUKHOPADHYA'S
Geometry of Conic Sections.

B. COURSE.

English.

As in A. Course.

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

As in A. Course.

Deductive Logic.

As in A. Course.

Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

As in A. Course.

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

WRIGHT'S Physics.

LODGE'S Elementary Mechanics.

Chemistry.

As in 1896.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1897.

A. COURSE.

English.

SHAKESPEARE: 'As You Like It;' 'King Henry V;,' 'Hamlet.'

J. — GREENE: Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay. *Common 96*

TENNYSON: The Coming of Arthur, Lancelot and Elaine, and the Passing of Arthur (Idylls of the King).

MILTON: 'Paradise Lost,' Books I, II, V.

J. — 'Aspects of Modern Study; University Extension Addresses (Macmillan & Co.).

LANDOR: Selections by Sidney Colvin—Nos. 4 to 9, 18 to 21, 34 to 37, 40 to 44, 49 to 129, 185 to 251,

273, 276 to 280, 291 to 299, 309 to 320. All inclusive. (Golden Treasury Series.)

PATTISON: Life of Milton. (English Men of Letters.)

HELPS'S Essays, written in the Intervals of Business.

DOWDEN : Shakespeare Primer.

ABBOTT: Shakesperian Grammar (so far as it bears upon the plays prescribed).

The portions of SHAW'S Manual of English Literature bearing on the above.

Mental and Moral Science.

BERKELEY : Dialogues of Hylas and Philonous.

BUTLER: Fifteen Sermons, Dissertation on Virtue.

HUME: Inquiry concerning Human Understanding ; Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals (as published by Messrs. Ward, Lock and Bowden).

REID: Inquiry into the Human Mind (omitting sections 9—19 of Chapter VI).

DUGALD STEWART: Outlines of Moral Philosophy ; *and*

FLINT: Theism, Chapters I—IX ;

or,

SIDGWICK: Outlines of the History of Ethics.

Sanskrit.

BHAVABHUTI : Uttara Ramacharita.

KALIDASA : Meghaduta.

Sanskrit Grammar : treated fully as in MAX
MÜLLER'S Larger Grammar, or in WHITNEY'S
Sanskrit Grammar, as alternative with the
Higher Sanskrit Grammar of *Kale* (Bombay).

Arabic.

As in 1896.

Persian.

As in 1896.

Latin.

As in 1896.

Hebrew.

As in 1896.

Greek.

As in 1896.

History.

GREEN : Short History of the English People,
Part I only. *Common 96.*

FREEMAN : General Sketch of European His-
tory.

STRACHEY : Hastings and the Rohilla War.

TEMPLE : Life of Thomason (Rulers of India
Series).

BRYCE : The Holy Roman Empire. *Common 96.*

MARSHALL : Economics of Industry. *Common 96.*

Mathematics.

As in B. Sc. of 1897.

B. COURSE.

English.

As in A. Course.

Mathematics.

As in A. Course.

* Physics or Chemistry.

As in B. Sc. of 1897.

B. Sc. EXAMINATION OF 1897.

At the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, every candidate shall be examined in—

I.—Mathematics.

II.—Physics.

III.—Chemistry.

Mathematics.

The subjects of Examination are :—

- (1) *Algebra*
- (2) *Trigonometry*
- (3) *Analytical Geometry*
- (4) *Differential Calculus*
- (5) *Integral Calculus*

As in any of the usual text-books.

* By recent Regulations Physics and Chemistry are not both required.

(6) Dynamics—

(Statics, Kinematics, Kinetics) including motion in curves, simple harmonic motion, motion in central orbits under the law of inverse square, moments of inertia, and simple cases of motion of a rigid body as in HICKS'S Dynamics.

The following books are suggested :—

MAXWELL: Matter and Motion ; BOUTFLOWER : Dynamics ; HICKS'S Dynamics, or LONEY'S Treatise on Dynamics.

(7) Hydrostatics—

As in SANDERSON, GREAVES or BESANT.

The Examination will consist of four papers as follows :—

(1) Dynamics.

(2) Hydrostatics, Algebra, Trigonometry.

(3) Analytical Geometry.

(4) Differential and Integral Calculus.

Physics.

The Examination in Physics shall consist of two papers and a practical examination.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :—

General Properties of matter—

Law of Gravitation. Elementary cases of attraction, e.g., attractions of a sphere and spherical shell on internal and external points, attraction of a disc, and attraction of any closed surface on a point just outside.

Definition of Potential and its determination in simple cases. Definition of Equipotential surfaces and lines of force, and elementary propositions connected therewith. Definition of Elasticity. HOOKE's Law, and determination of YOUNG's modulus. Definition of Moment of Inertia and Radius of Gyration. Calculation of Moments of Inertia of a sphere about any axis, and of a cylinder about axis perpendicular to or parallel to axis of cylinder. BOYLE's Law Air-pump. Vibration of simple pendulum and harmonic motion.

Sound—

Nature of sound waves. Determination of velocity of sound and its connection with the elasticity and density of the medium. DOPPLER's principle. Reflection and refraction of sound. Methods of determining the frequency and wave lengths of notes. Interference of sound waves. Vibrations of strings and columns of air. Experimental methods of analysing complex sounds. LISSAJOU's figures. Application of the equation $y = a \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (vc - x)$ to problem in interference.

Heat—

Construction and theory of thermometers. Coefficients of expansion, and their variation with temperature. Unit of heat and calorimetry. Specific heat. Latent heat. Vapour pressures and their determination. Radiant heat. Its reflection, refraction, absorption and emission. Conductivity. Determination of coefficients of conductivity. Indicator diagrams. CARNOT's Heat engine. First and second

laws of Thermo-dynamics. CARNOT's function and THOMSON's scale of temperature. Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat.

Light—

Determination of the velocity of light. Elementary mathematical formulæ relating to the reflection and refraction of light. Mirrors. Lenses. Dispersion and spectrum analysis. The construction of achromatic lenses. Undulatory theory of light. Rectilineal propagation of light. Deduction of the laws of reflection and refraction. Interference of light. NEWTON's rings, and colours of thin plates. Diffraction. Double refraction in uniaxal crystals. Plane, circularly, and elliptically polarised light. Interference of polarised light. Rotation of plane of polarisation.

Magnetism—

Method of drawing lines of magnetic force. Magnetic potential. Action of one magnet on another placed broadside or endways. Determination of magnetic moments, horizontal component of Earth's magnetic force, and the dip. Magnetic induction. Coefficients of magnetisation and induction. Permeability. Diamagnetism.

Electricity—

Proof of the law of Electrical repulsion. Specific inductive capacity. THOMSON's quadrant and absolute electrometers. Calculation of potential, capacity, and energy in simple cases. Frictional and inductive machines. The Electric current. Galvanometer.

Determination of resistances. OHM's Law. JOULE's Law. Determination of electromotive force and internal resistance of batteries. Properties of a conjugate system of conductors. Electrolysis and electrochemical equivalents. Thermo-electrical currents. PELTIER and THOMSON's effects. Electro-magnetism. Electromotive force produced in conductors by altering the magnetic field surrounding them. Coefficients of mutual and self-induction. RUHMKORFF's coil. Elementary theory of dynamo. Units, electrostatic and electro-magnetic. Definitions of Coulomb, Ampère, Volt, Farad, Ohm, Watt, and Joule.

The *practical* Examination will be in the following experiments from GLAZEBROOK SHAW's Practical Physics :—

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7—10, 12, 13, 15—17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32—34, 36—40, 48, 49, 51—54, 56, 57, 62, 69—78, 80.

Chemistry.

The Examination in Chemistry shall consist of two papers and a practical examination.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :—

Difference between mechanical mixture, solution, and chemical combination. Outlines of crystallography; formation of crystals. Diamorphism. Isomorphism. Difference between elementary and compound substances. Different modes of chemical action. Principles of chemical nomenclature. Laws of chemical combination. The atomic theory. Determination

of molecular and atomic weights. Symbolic notation. AVOGADRO'S Law. Valency and atomicity. Absolute, latent, and active atomicity. Graphic notation. Chemical equation. Calculation of formulæ. Compound radicals. Classification of metals. Relations between atomic and equivalent weights. Specific or atomic volumes. Molecular volumes. Chemical affinity. Influence of pressure on chemical action. Relations of heat to chemical affinity. Thermochemistry. Allotropy. Isomerism. FARADAY'S Electrolytic law. Principles of spectrum analysis. Diffusion of gases. Periodic law of elements. A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses, and general characters of the following non-metals, their allotropic modifications, and their principal compounds:—Hydrogen, Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine, Iodine, Oxygen, Sulphur, Boron, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Carbon, and Silicon.

A general knowledge of the distinction between metals and non-metals. Physical properties of metals. Chemical relation of metals. Alloys, acids, bases and salts. The constitution of salts. General characters and general methods of preparation of compounds of metals with non-metals. Principles of qualitative analysis.

A general knowledge of the methods of preparation, properties and uses of the following metals and their principal salts:—Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Lithium, Silver, Calcium, Barium, Strontium, Magnesium, Zinc, Copper, Mercury, Cadmium, Gold,

Lead, Tin, Platinum, Aluminium, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium, Manganese, Iron, Nickel, Cobalt.

A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids, salts, &c., employed in arts and manufactures.

A knowledge of the metallurgical operations employed in the preparation of Iron, Copper, Mercury, Silver, Gold, and Platinum.

Practical Chemistry—

(a) Qualitative analysis by wet and dry processes. Analysis of substances containing only one acid and one base.

The following books are suggested for the guidance of Lecturers and Students, but are not prescribed :—

Physics—

MAXWELL'S Matter and Motion.

CUMMING'S Theory and Electricity.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW'S Practical Physics.

DANIELL'S Principles of Physics.

DESCHANEL'S Natural Philosophy.

MAXWELL'S Theory of Heat.

EVERETY'S Vibratory Motion and Sound.

GANOT'S Natural Philosophy.

GLAZEBROOK'S Heat and Light.

GLAZEBROOK'S Physical Optics.

PRESTON'S Theory of Light.

S. P. THOMSON'S Electricity and Magnetism.

GRAY'S Absolute measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

Chemistry—

FRANKLAND and JAPP : Inorganic Chemistry.

WATT : Inorganic Chemistry.

KOLBE : Inorganic Chemistry.

THORPE and MUIR : Qualitative Analysis.

VALENTIN : Qualitative Analysis.

FENTON : Notes on Qualitative Analysis.

TILDEN : Chemical Philosophy.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1897.

English.

SHAKESPEARE : Tempest ; Romeo and Juliet ;
Macbeth ; Coriolanus ; Anthony and Cleo-
patra.

CHAUCER : Prologue ; the Knightes Tale ; the
Nonne Prestes Tale (ed. by MORRIS).

WARD : English Poets, Vol. IV.

MILTON : Sonnets ; Paradise Regained ; Samson
Agonistes.

TENNYSON : 'In Memoriam.'

BACON : Essays.

BACON : Henry VII.

FROUDE : Short Studies on great subjects ; A Fort-night in Kerry ; Reciprocal duties of State and Subject ; On Progress ; Education ; On the uses of a landed gentry ; Party Politics.

CARLYLE : Heroes and Hero Worship ; and OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES : The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

THACKERAY : Esmond.

MARSH : Lectures on the English Language (ed. by Dr. SMITH).

SHAW : Student's Manual of English Literature.

Sanskrit.

As in 1896.

Greek.

As in 1896.

Hebrew.

As in 1896.

Arabic.

As in 1896.

Persian.

As in 1896.

Latin.

As in 1896.

Mental and Moral Science.

As in 1896 with a fifth paper to be set on some Philosophical question.

History.

As in 1896 (omitting MILL's Political Economy and AUSTIN's Jurisprudence).

Mathematics.

As in 1896.

Physical Science.*Physics.*

The following Text-books are prescribed :—

MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.

BALFOUR STEWART : Treatise on Heat or the corresponding parts of PRESTON'S Theory of Heat.

GRAY : Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

MAXWELL : Elementary Electricity.

S. THOMPSON : Electricity and Magnetism.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW : Practical Physics.

GLAZEBROOK : Physical Optics, or the corresponding parts of PRESTON'S Theory of Light.

GANOT : Physics—part relating to Sound, *or*

DESCHANEL : Physics—part relating to Sound (new edition).

TYNDALL : Sound.

TAIT : Properties of Matter.

Chemistry.

As in 1896.

LL.B. EXAMINATION.

The following Text-Books, Acts and Codes are recommended by the Faculty of Laws under Regulations 7 of the Regulation in Laws, in connection with the subjects prescribed in Regulation 6 :—

Text-Books.

- (1) HOLLAND'S Elements of Jurisprudence.
- (2) COWELL'S Tagore Lectures, 1872.
- (3) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872).
- (4) The Introduction to FIELD'S Law of Evidence in British India.
- (5) The rules and forms relating to pleadings, appeals and applications contained in the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), as amended by Acts XIV of 1885, VII and X of 1888 ; the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), as amended by Acts III of 1884, X of 1886 and V of 1887 ; and the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1865), as amended by Acts XIII of 1875, II of 1877 and VI of 1881.
- (6) The Mitakshara, Chapters I and II.
- (7) J. S. SIROMANI'S Commentary on Hindu Law.

- (8) HAMILTON'S Hedaya, edited by GRADEY.
- (9) RUMSEY'S Sirajiyah.
- (10) BAILLIE'S Digest of Muhammadan Law, Imameea.
- (11) The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872), as amended by Act I of 1877.
- (12) The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), as amended by Act II of 1885.
- (13) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), as amended by Act III of 1885.
- (14) The Indian Easements Act, 1882 (V of 1882).
- (15) INNIS' Digest of the Law of Easements.
- (16) The Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), as amended by sections 104—107, Act XII of 1879, Act I of 1880, section 12, Act XIX of 1883, section 483, Acts X of 1882, VII of 1886 and VII of 1887.
- (17) The Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1875), as amended by Acts XIII of 1875, II of 1877 and VI of 1881.
- (18) UNDERHILL on Torts.
- (19) STORY'S Equity, edited by GRIGSBY, the Chapters relating to Trusts and Mortgages.

- (20) The Law of Specific Relief in India, by CHARLES COLLETT.
- (21) The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (II of 1882).
- (22) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1882 (XIV of 1882), as amended by Acts XIV of 1885, VII and X of 1888, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (XV of 1877), as amended by section 108, Act XII of 1872, Act VIII of 1880, section 159, Act V of 1881 and Act VII of 1888.
- (23) The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as amended by Act VI of 1861, XXVII of 1870, XIX of 1872, X of 1873, XII of 1881, VIII of 1882, and X of 1886.
- (24) The Code of Criminal Procedure (see No. 5 above).
- (25) The Acts and Regulations in force relating to the subjects mentioned in paragraph 8 of Regulation 6 of the Regulation in Laws.

N.B.—The above list is suggestive only, and must not be taken to be exhaustive or exclusive.

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION.

No Text-books are prescribed, but the Examination will be in the following subjects :—

- (1) Jurisprudence.
- (2) Evidence, Limitation and Prescription.

- (3) Hindu Law (as at present administered by the Courts in British India).
 - (4) Muhammadan Law (ditto ditto).
 - (5) The Law of Contract in all its branches.
 - (6) Law of Torts and Easements.
 - (7) Principles of Equity and their application.
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X.
ENDOWMENTS.

QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA JUBILEE
MEDAL.

In a letter from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. ^{75E.}_{III-155-8} of 1888, dated 12th—16th January, 1888, a Government promissory note for Rs. 1,000 was transferred to the University, being the gift of Mohan Lal Vishnu Lal Pandia, Member and Secretary of the State Council of Mewar, Odeypur; which sum of one thousand rupees was set aside by him to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, under the following conditions:—

- (1) That the sum of the Endowment be invested in Government promissory notes and placed under the protection of Government.
- (2) That from the interest of the Endowment, two silver medals, bearing the inscription "Queen-Empress Victoria Jubilee Medal" be given at the Convocation of Calcutta University for commemorating the Jubilee every year to the two most successful candidates of the North-Western Provinces who will appear from time to time for the M. A. and B. A. Examinations of Calcutta University.

- (3) That in case of a separate University having been granted, opened, and established for the North-Western Provinces by the Government of India, this endowment be transferred and allotted to that Local Government for the purpose specified above.
- (4) That the names of the medallists be printed in the University Calendar.

Medallist, 1889.—Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1890.—Brijnandan Prashad, M.A., LL.B., Muir Central College, and Ganga Nath Jha, B.A., Queen's College.

Medallists, 1891.—Satish Chandra Bandopadhyaya, M.A., Agra College, Surendra Nath Sen, B.A., Canning College.

Medallists, 1892.—Alfred S. Jeremy, M.A., Teacher, and Raghubir Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1893.—Surendra Nath Sen, M.A., Canning College, and Jawala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1894.—Hari Prasad Vidayant, M.A., Muir Central College, and Ghasi Ram, B.A., Agra College.

Medallists, 1895.—Syyad, Muhammad Khalil M.A., Queen's College, and Muhammad Wilait Ullah, B.A., M. A.-O. College.

IKBAL MEDAL.

Syed Ikbāl Ali Khan, Judge, H. H. Nizam's High Court, placed Rs. 1,500, to be invested in 4 *per cent.* (now reduced to 3½ *per cent.*) Government paper, at the disposal of the University of Allahabad, the interest of which should be spent in a gold medal to be annually awarded on the following conditions :—

(1) The medal to be called the Ikbāl Medal.

(2) To be awarded to the Muhammadan who stands first in order of merit among his co-religionists at the B. A. Examination. But in case no Muhammadan student has been successful in passing the said examination, the medal to be awarded to the student who heads the list of successful candidates without regard to religion or creed.

Medallist, 1889.—Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1890.—Mirza Muhammad Askari, B.A., Canning College.

Medallist, 1891.—Syed Muhammad Anwar-ul-Hasan, B.A., Canning College.

Medallist, 1892.—Nisar Ali, B.A., Bareilly College.

Medallist, 1893.—Khushi Muhammad, B.A., M. A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1894.—Qawar Ali, B.A., M. A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1895.—Muhammad Wilait Ullah, B.A., M. A.-O. College.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT SCHOLARSHIP.

Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Government of India, placed Rs. 6,000 in the Debenture Debt of the North-Western Provinces Club, Allahabad, twelve certificates of Rs. 500 each, bearing interest at 7 *per cent.* (now reduced to 5 *per cent.*) with a view to create a scholarship in the gift of the University of Allahabad, to be tenable for one year, in the Muir Central College, by a student of the Muir Central College who has taken his B. A. degree in Physical Science and intends to proceed to the M. A. degree in the same subjects. Such graduate to be selected by proper office-holders in the University.

Scholar, 1889.—Phul Chand Rae, B.A., Canning College.

Scholar, 1890.—Avadh Behari Lal, B.A., Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1891.—Abinash Chandra Bandopadhaya, B.A., Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1892.—Raghubir Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1893.—Abdul Karim Khan, B.A., Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1894.—(Vacant.)

Scholar, 1895.—Ganesh Prasad Verma, B.A., Muir Central College.

GRIFFITH MEMORIAL FUND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Griffith Memorial Fund was formed from contributions made by friends and pupils of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, and it was determined that the income arising from the fund was to be expended entirely on the encouragement of Sanskrit learning, such encouragement being restricted to the students of the Sanskrit College at Benares.

The trust of the fund was accepted by the Syndicate of the University of Allahabad on the 6th November, 1888, and the following rules were finally laid down :—

The "Griffith Memorial Fund" shall consist of the sum of Rs. 6,329-4-11 already realized for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a memorial of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, M.A., C.I.E., together with such further sums as may hereafter from time to time be collected for the said purposes.

The property in the fund shall be vested in the University of Allahabad in trust for the following purposes :—

The fund shall be invested in Government Promissory Notes, and the income accruing therefrom shall be applied annually to the bestowal of scholarships and prizes for the encouragement of and reward for proficiency in the study of Sanskrit learning at Benares.

The said scholarships and prizes shall be denominated the Griffith Memorial Scholarships and prizes, respectively, and shall be awarded to such students only as are actually pursuing their studies at the Sanskrit College, Benares.

The income of the fund shall be annually applied in the following manner :—

(a) Two scholarships, not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem each.

(b) The surplus, if any, to prizes in money.

The scholarships and prizes shall be awarded by a Committee constituted as follows :—

(a) the Registrar, for the time being, of the Allahabad University ;

(b) the Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;

(c) the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Benares ;

(d) a Pandit of the Sanskrit College, Benares, to be appointed annually by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;

(e) a competent person to be nominated by the Syndicate of the Allahabad University, who may hold office for three years and be eligible for re-nomination.

The Committee shall award the scholarships and prizes in accordance with the results of the Annual Examinations held in the Sanskrit College, Benares.

Provided that the Committee shall award to any student of Sanskrit whom Mr. R. T. H. Griffith may recommend any scholarship for which he may be so recommended subject to the conditions contained in the preceding rules.

LUMSDEN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND GOLD MEDAL.

At a public meeting held at Benares on the 2nd August, 1891, it was resolved, in view of the approaching retirement of the Hon'ble J. J. F. Lumsden, C.S., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, who during his long connection with these Provinces, and more particularly with the Benares Division, had endeared himself to all classes, that, in order to perpetuate his memory, a fund be raised for the purpose of founding a Medal and two Scholarships. This fund, amounting to Rs. 7,700, has been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. The interest is paid to the Registrar of the University of Allahabad, and is expended by the Syndicate in the following manner :—

(a) The Syndicate awards every second year a scholarship called the "Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" of the value of Rs. 10 (now reduced to Rs. 8—as 4 *per cent.* Government Promissory Notes are reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ *per cents.*) per mensem and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in

Sanskrit among those who take up Sanskrit as their second language. The scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B. A. Examination.

(b) The Syndicate also awards every second year a scholarship called the "Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship" of the value of Rs. 10 (now Rs. 8 only) per mensem and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Arabic among those who take up Arabic as their second language; the scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B. A. Examination. If no student passes the Intermediate Examination with Arabic as his second language in the year in which the scholarship is awarded, the scholarship will be awarded on the same conditions to the student who passes the said Examination and obtains the highest number of marks in Persian as his second language.

(c) The Syndicate also every year awards a gold medal of the value of not less than Rs. 50 and not more than Rs. 60, called the "Lumsden Medal" to the student who stands highest in the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws of the Allahabad University.

(d) If a student holding either of the scholarships discontinue his studies, die, or through misconduct or any other cause be considered by the

Syndicate disqualified to hold the scholarship, it will be given for the rest of the term of two years to the next best student of the same year, who fulfils the requirements laid down in clauses (a) and (b) above.

2. The Syndicate awards one of the aforesaid scholarships alternately every year commencing with the "Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" in 1893 and the "Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship" in 1894.

3. The Syndicate will, from time to time, invest in Government securities any surplus that may remain over annually, after meeting the cost of the scholarships, of the medal, and incidental charges, and will apply at their discretion the interest received from this source towards increasing the value or number of the scholarships.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1893.—Govind Sadashiva Apte, Madhava College.

• *Medallist*, 1893.—Haribans Sahi, B.A., Muir Central College.

Arabic Scholar, 1894.—Syyad Jalal-ud-din Haidar, Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1894.—Hari Har Lal, B.A., Agra College.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1895.—Hari Krishan Tailang, Lashkar College.

STATE SCHOLARSHIP TENABLE AT OXFORD OR
CAMBRIDGE BY NATIVES OF INDIA.*

RESOLUTION.

In Home Department Resolution No. 36c, dated 30th June, 1868, a scheme was promulgated for the creation of a certain number of Government scholarships tenable in England by Natives of India. It was explained that the object of creating the scholarships was to encourage Natives of India to resort more freely to England for the purpose of perfecting their education and of studying for the various learned professions or for the civil and other services in India. In a subsequent Resolution, dated 18th January, 1870, the circumstances were set forth under which it had been determined to hold this scheme in abeyance. For some time past the Government of India has been in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding the re-establishment of a limited number of Government scholarships tenable in England by Natives of India, and the Governor-General in Council is glad to be able now to announce that it has been decided to bring into immediate operation a scheme which, it is hoped, will have the effect of offering a certain measure of encouragement to the youths of this country to proceed to England for the purpose of completing their education either at the University of Oxford or at the University of Cambridge.

* These scholarships were instituted by Home Department Resolutions No. $\frac{1}{45-57}$, dated the 12th February, 1886, No. $\frac{9}{269-81}$, dated the 23rd August, 1886, and No. $\frac{3}{38-49}$, dated 30th January, 1885.

2. Six scholarships, the cost of which will be defrayed by the Government of India, will be at once established, tenable in England by persons who are Natives of India within the meaning of section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3. The scholarships will be placed at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab in rotation, * one scholarship being given to each of the first two Universities during the present year (1886), and one scholarship to each of the last two during next year (1887). In allotting the scholarships in future years the same order will be observed.

3. Each scholarship will entitle the holder to an allowance not exceeding £200 per annum, payable from the date of his arrival in England, and will be tenable for three years. No candidate should be more than 21 years of age. Each candidate to whom a scholarship may be awarded will be required to proceed to England within a reasonable period from the date of his selection and to reside there for a period of three years, unless compelled to return sooner by ill-health.

4. Each scholar will be entitled to receive a sum of £100, for passage money and a similar sum will

* Under Resolution, dated 17th October, 1888, consequent upon the establishment of the Allahabad University the Government of India has decided "that with effect from the year 1889, each of the Universities concerned shall participate in the Scholarships in the following sequence :—

Allahabad	}	1894.
Madras		
Panjab	}	1895.
Calcutta		
Bombay	}	1896.
Allahabad		

Madras	}	1897.
Panjab		

Calcutta	}	1898.
Bombay		

be payable within one month before his actual return to India if he should complete the full period of three years' residence, or be compelled by sickness to return before the completion of that period.

5. It is intended to reserve to the scholars the power of selecting, once for all, the course of study to be followed by them in England. Each scholar will be required to bind himself by written engagement to submit to such regulations as may, from time to time, be framed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the guidance of scholars.

6. If any scholar, not being disabled by sickness, fails to complete a residence of three years in England, or is guilty of gross misconduct or disregard of the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, he will, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, forfeit his scholarship and further be liable to refund the sum of £100 drawn by him as passage money.

7. Scholars will be expected to reach England before the opening of the October term at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge to one of which Universities they will be required to proceed.

RULES FOR THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES
FOR THE STATE SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE
IN ENGLAND BY NATIVES OF INDIA.

1. The Syndicate shall in the year in which a State scholarship tenable in England is placed at the disposal of the University, and as soon as may be reasonably practicable after the results of the examination in such year for the degree of B. A. have

been ascertained by the Syndicate, and at any other time or times as occasion may arise, select for the scholarship a person who is qualified in the manner specified by Rule 2.

2. A person shall be deemed to be qualified for selection by the Syndicate who is (a) a Native of India within the meaning of section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3; (b) under the age of 22 years on the 31st day of March in the year in which the selection is made; (c) has qualified for the degree of B. A. of the University of Allahabad; (d) has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor, or in case of his absence the Syndicate, that he is of good moral character by the production of a certificate to that effect signed by the Principal of the College affiliated to the University at which he has studied, or by a Director of Public Instruction, or by an officer employed in the civil administration not inferior in position to a Magistrate of a district, or by any other person whose certificate may be considered sufficient by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the Syndicate; (e) has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor, or in the case of his absence the Syndicate, that he has a competent knowledge of the English language; (f) has produced to the Vice-Chancellor, or in case of his absence to the Syndicate, a certificate, signed by a medical officer not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon that he is physically capable of undergoing the course of life and study which he will have to follow in England; and (g) is willing with the consent of his family to proceed to England in order to complete a University education.

3. Any person desirous of being selected by the Syndicate should, at as early a date as possible in the year in which the selection may be made, forward to the Registrar of the University a signed notice to that effect stating that, if selected, he will comply with such regulations relating to the scholarships and the holders thereof as the Secretary of State for India may at any time make, and shall forward to the Registrar such certificates as to his qualifications as he may have been able to obtain.

4. After the selection, the Registrar shall give to the person selected a copy of the regulations of the Secretary of State for India relating to the scholarships and the holders thereof.

RULES FOR INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

1. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself at the India Office and report his arrival in writing.

2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the College he has selected.

3. Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow ; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

4. Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at University, submit to the Secretary of State, a certificate from the proper College or University authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study, have been satisfactory during the term.

5. Every scholar shall, at all times, obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

6. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year, for three years, will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England; but this allowance shall be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India, in respect of residence at a University during the same period or any part of it.

7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship, who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of three years in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under Rule 3, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

8. The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom the necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

SCHOLARS.

1889.—Mohammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A.; Muir Central College.

1891.—G. E. Foy, B.A., Muir Central College.

1894.—Abdul Karim Khan, M. A., Muir Central College.

RULES AND CONDITIONS RELATING TO SCHOLARSHIPS INSTITUTED BY THE GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST FOR THE BENEFIT OF NATIVES OF INDIA.

(These Scholarships are open to Women upon exactly the same conditions as to Men.)

1. Three scholarships of the value of £ 200 per annum will be awarded, one every year, to Candidates who are Natives of India (within the meaning of section 6* of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3), or of the "Native States" of India. They shall each be tenable for three years at any University, or any Science or Technical College in Europe (approved

* The provision in the Section is as follows :—"That for the purpose of this act the words 'Natives of India' shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only; and that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council to define and limit from time to time the qualification of Natives of India thus expressed."

by the Trustees in each case), on condition that the scholar shall undertake to go through the course and pass the examinations necessary for obtaining a definite Science degree or diploma as may be prescribed by the Trustees. The nomination to these scholarships will rest with the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in rotation, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified.

2. A scholarship will be given every sixth year on like conditions, the nomination of the suitable candidate for which will rest with the University of Allahabad. This University may submit to the Government of India the name of the candidate, and the actual nomination to the scholarship shall be made by the Government of India.

3. The scholarships will be given (during the next few years) in the following rotation* :—

1891.—Calcutta, Panjab and Allahabad.

1892.—Bombay.

1893.—Madras.

1894.—Calcutta, Panjab and Allahabad.

1895.—Bombay.

1896.—Madras.

1897.—Calcutta and Allahabad,

* This rotation is arranged to avoid, as far as possible, giving to any University a Gilchrist Scholarship in the same year as a Government Scholarship; but it may possibly happen occasionally that a scholarship may fall to be given by a University in the same year as a Government Scholarship.

1898.—Bombay.

1899.—Madras.

1900.—Calcutta and Panjab.

4. (a) Each University shall make its nomination from among the more distinguished of its graduates of the three preceding years (or six years after 1897) who shall not be more than 22 years of age on the 1st of July in the year in which the scholarship is awarded. Of these, that graduate shall be selected who has done especially well in Science or Mathematics, and is desirous of pursuing—and is most likely to benefit by—a further course of scientific study in Europe. Provided that no person holding a Government of India Scholarship, tenable in England, shall be eligible, or shall continue to hold a Gilchrist Scholarship after he has accepted a Government of India Scholarship.

(b) Probably the results of the examinations of the three preceding years (or of six preceding years, subsequent to 1897) will be a sufficient guide to the University in making the selection: but it will be open to each University to consider whether a special examination shall be held, although the Trustees hope that this will be avoided, if possible. If a special examination is held, all the necessary arrangements for it must be made by the University holding it; but the regulations which any University may propose to lay down in regard to such examinations must receive the previous approval of the Gilchrist Trustees. No examination should be held

later than the month of June in any year, it being essential that all nominations should be made so as to afford the scholar nominated a sufficient interval to complete his arrangements and to reach England in time for the Autumn term at the Universities and Colleges. The candidates for the special examinations, when such examinations are held, must be graduates of proved ability, selected by the Vice-Chancellor on the report of the Syndicate or governing body, who will in their turn be guided by the opinion of the Professors and Examiners.

5. Every candidate for a scholarship will be required to satisfy the Vice-Chancellor of the University as to his good conduct, his knowledge of the English language, his physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study which he will have to follow in Europe: he must also satisfy him of his intention, if successful, to proceed to England forthwith, and to reside in Europe for a period of three years, unless compelled to return sooner by ill-health or some other cause which may seem sufficient to the Gilchrist Trustees.

6. Each scholar will be provided by the Government of India with a free passage to England. The Gilchrist Trust will provide a return passage (at the end of the three years) at a cost not exceeding £50: provided that the scholar shall have fulfilled the conditions of his scholarship; but the scholar will not be entitled to claim any difference between the actual cost of passage and the amount above-named.

7. Each scholar must enter into a written engagement to submit to such regulations as may from time to time be issued by the Gilchrist Trustees for the guidance of the scholars.

8. The tenure of the scholarships will be strictly dependent on good conduct in Europe, and on satisfactory progress being made in study. The Gilchrist Trustees reserve to themselves the right of finally deciding whether a scholar has or has not committed a breach of the Rules and Conditions on which his scholarship is held, as also all questions which may from time to time arise, whether expressly provided for in the Rules and Regulations or not. They further reserve to themselves the power of altering the conditions of the scholarships, or of altogether withdrawing them, if they shall think fit. Due notice of any alterations will be given, and changes will not be made in such a manner as to affect the interests of students already appointed to scholarships.

On the nomination of a scholar being completed, the University or the Government of India (as the case may be) nominating him should communicate his name and address to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, London. If the nomination is made after examination, the number and names, &c., of the candidates from whom the selection was made, should also be communicated.

N.B.—One of the Gilchrist Trustees* will personally see each Gilchrist scholar as soon as possible

* Professor James Stuart, M.P., has undertaken this function for the present.

after he has reported his arrival at the Office of the Trustees, and will confer with him upon the course he may propose to pursue, and the University or College to be selected.

REGULATIONS FOR GILCHRIST INDIAN
SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

1. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself at the Office of the Gilchrist Trust and report his arrival. He shall be provided with an official certificate of identity signed by the Registrar of the University by which he is nominated, or by a Secretary or Under-Secretary to Government.
2. Every scholar shall, on arriving in England, submit for the approval of the Gilchrist Trustees a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and specifying the University or College to which he proposes to proceed. After consideration of such statement, the Trustees will decide at what University, or Science or Technical College, in Europe the scholarship shall be tenable, and will prescribe the course to be gone through and the degree or diploma to be obtained. Every scholar shall at once take steps to enter himself at the University or College which the Trustees shall have approved. The course finally prescribed by the Trustees shall not be changed without their sanction.
3. Every scholar shall, at the end of each University or College term, send to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust a certificate from the proper University

or College authority, showing that his residence, conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

4. Every scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Gilchrist Trustees or their Secretary.

5. The scholarship allowance, at the rate of £200 a year for three years, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the Gilchrist Trust, commencing from the date when the scholar reports his arrival in England.

6. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Gilchrist Trustees may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of three years in Europe, or who is at any time guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Gilchrist Trustees. If a scholarship be forfeited, the Scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India.

XI.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(I) IN ARTS.

A.—(Up to the M.A. Standard.)

- (1) Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- (2) Queen's College, Benares.
- (3) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (4) Muhamadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (5) Agra College, Agra.
- (6) St. John's College, Agra.

B.—(Up to the B.A. Standard.)

- (1) Government College, Ajmere.
- (2) London Mission College, Benares.
- (3) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
- (4) Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
- (5) Christian College, Lucknow.
- (6) Jabalpur College, Jabalpur.
- (7) Madhava College, Ujain.
- (8) Lashkar College, Gwalior.
- (9) Mussoorie School (and College).

C.—(Up to the Intermediate Examination.)

- (1) High School, Fyzabad.
 - (2) Ramsay College, Almora.
 - (3) St. George's College, Mussoorie.
 - (4) St. Peter's College, Agra.
 - (5) Philander Smith Institute, Mussoorie.
 - (6) Girls' High School, Allahabad.
 - (7) Woman's College, Lucknow.
 - (8) Christ Church College, Cawnpore.
 - (9) Meerut College, Meerut.
 - (10) Jasvant College, Jodhpore.
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(II) IN LAW.*A.—(Up to all Standards.)*

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the LL. B. Standard.)

- (1) Queen's College, Benares.
- (2) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (3) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
- (4) Jabalpur College, Jabalpur.
- (5) Agra College, Agra.
- (6) Muhamadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (7) St. John's College, Agra.
- (8) Meerut College, Meerut.

(III) IN ENGINEERING.

(Up to the highest Standard.)

Thomason Engineering College, Rurki.

A.

I.

MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1888, IN LAW 1888.

In 1870-71 Sir William Muir, the Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally expressed wish, invited the co-operation of the Chiefs and Feudatories of the North-Western Provinces and the territories adjacent in founding a Central College at Allahabad, the seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July, 1872. The foundation stone of Muir Central College was laid by Lord Northbrook in 1873, and the College was opened by Lord Dufferin on the 9th April, 1886. It is built in a modified Saracenic style, and cost nearly nine lakhs of rupees.

This institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and is affiliated in Arts and Law. The Course of Instruction embraces the University requirements for degrees in those branches. The tuition fee is Rs. 5 per mensem in the first and second year classes, and Rs. 6 in the B. A. and M. A. classes; and Rs. 5 in the

Preliminary Law class and Rs. 8 in the Final Law class.*

A fund of sixty-nine thousand rupees in Government 4 per cent. notes, the endowments of H.H. the Nawab of Rampur, the Maharajas of Vizianagram, Rewah, Pannah, Chirkari, and others, furnishes a number of local scholarships of various amounts. There are also minor stipends for the assistance of poor and deserving students.

The late Nawab Ali Asghar Khan, C.S.I., of Rampur, by a *waqif nama*, dated 13th November, 1872, endowed scholarships to the value of Rs. 50 monthly to be given to students who pass in Arabic.

There are also the two following Gold Medals : The Peary Mohan Gold Medal for Science ; and Nil Kamal Mittra's Gold Medal for Sanskrit ; one awarded in every alternate year. Also a prize of Rs. 40 is awarded annually to the best student in the first year class ; and Chaudhri Dhyan Singh and Maulvi Hyder Husain's prize is awarded annually to the best Sanskrit and Persian student alternately.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal G. Thibaut, Ph.D.
Professor of English Literature (*Vacant*). *J. G. Thibaut, M.A.*

* The above scale of fees for the Arts classes will probably be now raised.

Assistant Professor of English Literature	.. C. H. Linton, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics	.. H. Cox, M.A.
Assistant Professor do.	.. Umesh Chandra Ghose, M.A.
Professor of Physical Science, J. Murray, M.A.	
Asst. Profr. of Physical Science, Chandra Bhushan Bhaduri, M.A.	
Professor of Oriental Literature, M. Syiad Amjad Ali, M.A.	
Assistant Professor do.	.. Maulvi Muhi-ud-din.
Professor of Sanskrit	.. Pt. A. Bhattacharya, M.A.

Law Department.

Professor of Law..	.. A. H. S. Reid, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
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II.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BENARES.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1888, IN LAW 1888.

Queen's College, Benares, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is divided into College and School Departments, the former under the immediate charge, and the latter under the supervision of the Principal.

ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts up to the M.A. Standard, and also affiliated in Law, has a School Department attached to it. There are 213 students in the College, and about 650 in the School Department. The tuition fees vary from Rs. 6 to Rs. 4 *per mensem* in the College and from Rs. 2-4 to eight annas in the School Department. Each class has its

fixed rate of fee. The College and School are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of Rs. 2 and Re. 1-8 respectively. * Government Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the University and Departmental Examinations. There are also local scholarships amounting to about Rs. 150 *per mensem* in the College Department.

Connected with this College is a boarding house for the district students. The number of boarders at present is 96. Many of them get Government stipends.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

English College Department.

Principal	..	.. W. H. Wright, B.A.
Profr. of Philosophy	..	.. A. Venis, M.A.
Do. Eng. Lit. & Logic	..	.. J. G. Jennings, B.A.
Do. Physical Science	..	.. A. C. Sanyal, M.A., F.C.S.
Do. Mathematics	..	.. Mohendra Nath Dutta, M.A.
Do. Arabic	..	.. Muhammad Abdul Jalil.
Do. Sanskrit	..	.. Vindhya Prashad Sukla.
Do. Law	..	.. J. N. Ghosh, B.A., LL.B.
Head Master	..	.. John W. Bacon, M.A.

Besides twenty-two English Teachers, one Writing Master, two Pandits, three Maulvis, one Drawing Master and one Science Master.

III.

CANNING COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1888, IN LAW 1888.

This College, founded by the Talukdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on

the 1st of May, 1864. The institution comprises three departments,—the College proper, a Law Department, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Talukdars of Oudh aided by Government. By a *Sanad* duly executed, the Talukdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their taluks. This sum, amounting on an average to forty-one thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment, grant-in-aid and fees aggregates seventy-one thousand rupees per annum.

The institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English Language and Literature, in Mathematics and Science, in Law and in the Oriental Classical Languages. Its management is vested in a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle, District Judge, the Executive Engineer, the Principal, and the representatives of the Talukdars.

The fee for the College classes is—Rs. 3 for the F. A. classes and Rs. 5 for the B. A. and M. A. classes. The Committee reserve to themselves the

right of admitting Oudh students to the free list, or of admitting them on a modified fee.*

In addition to Government Scholarships, there are local scholarships to the value of Rs. 150 *per mensem*.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal .. ..	.. M. J. White, M. A.
Profr. of Eng. Literature & History ..	A. H. Pirie.
Do. of Science & Mathematics ..	A. W. Ward, B.A.
Do. of Eng. Literature & Logic ..	W. Young.
Do. of Law .. ..	.. L. DeGruyther, Bar-at-Law.
Assistant Professor do. ..	.. S.C. Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
Do. do. of Persian ..	.. Munshi Ramkishen.
Professor of Sanskrit ..	.. D. N. Chakravati, M.A.
Do. Arabic ..	.. Maulvi Abdul Majid.

Oriental Department.

1st Sanskrit Teacher ..	.. Pandit Ram Krishna Shastri.
1st Arabic do. ..	.. Maulvi Abdul Aziz.
2nd do. do. ..	.. Maulvi Ali Asghar.

IV.

THE MUHAMMADAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL COLLEGE, ALIGARH.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1888, IN LAW 1889.

This institution has been established by the educated and more advanced portion of the Muhammadans of Upper India, under the leadership of Sir Syed Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., LL.D. The objects in view are to place the benefits of liberal education within the reach of the Muhammadan

* The above scale of fees in Arts classes will probably be shortly raised.

community, who have markedly failed to avail themselves of Government educational institutions; and to reconcile the Muhammadans to the study of Western science and literature by founding a scheme adapted to meet the special educational wants of the Muhammadan community. However, the institution is catholic in its character, and is open to students of every creed and race.

This institution was first opened as a school in June, 1875, and in January, 1878, it was converted into a College and was, from the beginning of that year, affiliated to the University of Calcutta up to the Standard of the First Arts Examination. In Arts the College has been affiliated to that University up to the B. A. Standard from the 1st of January, 1881, and in Law it has been affiliated up to the B. L. Standard from the 1st of January, 1883.

In the College and School attached to it all subjects are taught in the English language, and Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit is taken as the classical language.

All the Muhammadan students are taught Theology in Persian or Arabic, according to their sect, *i.e.*, *Sunnis* according to the *Sunni* sect and *Shias* according to the *Shia* sect.

The College is governed by Trustees, for whose guidance laws and regulations have been passed on December 28th 1889.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	..	.. Theodore Beck, B.A.
Professor of English Literature	..	T. Morison, B.A.

Professor of English Literature

(additional)	..	.. G. S. Carey, B.A.
Do. of Philosophy	..	.. T. W. Arnold, B.A.
Do. of Mathematics	..	.. J. C. Chakravarti, M.A.
Do. of Persian and Arabic	..	.. Maulvi Abbas Husain.
Do. do.	..	.. Maulvi Shibli.
Do. of Sanskrit	..	.. P. Shiva Shankar Tripathi.
Head Master of School	..	.. W. C. Horst, B.A.

And eleven Masters of the School.

V.

AGRA COLLEGE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1889, IN LAW 1889.

In 1818 Ganga Dhar Shastri bequeathed to the East India Company the rents of certain lands in the districts of Aligarh and Muttra for the promotion of education. In accordance with the Shastri's will Agra College was opened in 1823, the endowment then yielding over Rs. 22,000 a year. Subsequently Government added to the income, and raised the College to its present status.

In 1883 the management was transferred to a Board of Trustees. The College now receives annual grants of Rs. 12,000 from Government and Rs. 2,500 from the Municipality of Agra, in addition to the original endowment. At the time of the transfer the Trustees made an appeal to the noblemen and gentlemen of the North-Western Provinces, and a lakh of rupees was added to the endowment, while the capital of the Scholarship Fund was raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 45,000. The Maharajas of Gwalior and Bhartpur maintain additional scholarships.

The immediate control of the College is in the hands of a Committee, two of the members of which are official, the rest nominated by the Trustees.

The College consists of two Departments, *viz.*, the College proper under a Principal, and the School under a Head Master. There are 700 schoolboys and students enrolled; of whom 122 are boarders in the College Boarding House, and 104 in the Caste Boarding Houses.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Principal & Profr. of Mental Science, A. Thomson.

1st Profr. of Literature & History.

2nd do. do. .. J. A. Douglas, M.A.

Professor of Physics Hari Das Gargari, M.A.
& F.C.S.

Do. of Mathematics Surya Karforwa, M.A.

Do. of Sanskrit M. L. Bhattacharya, M.A.

Do. of Arabic and Persian .. M. Usuf Ali.

Do. of Law Nilmani Dhar, B.A., B.L.

Head Master A. Vernon.

Second Master Bukhtawar Lal, B.A.

With fifteen Assistant Masters.

VI.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1888, 1890 and 1893, IN LAW
1891.

This College was established in 1850 in connection with the Mission of the Church Missionary Society

at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an educational institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large Gothic building in which the College and School classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto, was completed in 1853. At first the College pursued its own curriculum, but in 1863 it was affiliated to the University of Calcutta to the B. A. Standard. In addition it was thought desirable in 1888 to affiliate to the F. A. Standard with the newly formed University of Allahabad, and in 1890 to the B. A. Standard. In 1893 the College was affiliated to the University of Allahabad up to the M. A. Standard.

In the School Department there is an attendance of over 400 students. There are also two Branch Schools. There are also two boarding houses attached to the College, one for Native Christian students and the other for non-Christians.

The Directors of the R. M. Railway Company, having kindly offered scholarships and provided an efficient instructor, a class room has been specially fitted with telegraphic apparatus, and a class formed for instruction in signalling and practical telegraphy. The scholarships are all of the value of Rs. 10 per month; and vacancies are continually occurring.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each, and tenable for one year.
2. There are also two Theological Scholarships founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who show themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.
3. Other scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 150 per month, are given from the general funds of the College to deserving students.
4. Five scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem are granted to Native Christian students from affiliated C. M. S. High Schools, provided they have passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad in the first division.

Fees.

Every student is required to pay Re. 1 fee at entrance; and schooling fees 6 annas to Re. 1-8-0 per month according to the scale of the Director of Public Instruction.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Principal, and Professor of Moral Philosophy	..	.. Rev. J. Haythornthwaite, M.A.
Vice-Principal, and Superintendent of Christian Hostel..	..	.. Rev. J. M. Patterson, M.A.

Professor of English Literature	Rev. J. M. Challis, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics	.. B. M. Sarkar, M.A.
Do. of Physical Science	.. A. C. Banarji, M.A.
Do. of History	.. Joseph I. Ghose, M.A.
Do. of Logic	.. B. K. Dutt, B.A.
Law Lecturer	.. Pares Nath Sarkar, B.A., B.L.
Professor of Sanskrit	.. Ghana Shyam.
Do. of Persian	.. Abdul Mabud.
Head Master	.. S. G. Thomas.

With several Assistant Masters.

Principals.

1850.	Rev. T. Valpy French, M.A.
1858.	" H. W. Shackel, M.A.
1861.	" J. Barton, M.A.
1863.	" C. Ellard Vines, M.A.
1878.	" J. A. Lloyd, M.A.
1883.	" G. E. A. Pargiter, M.A.
1890.	" J. Haythornthwaite, M.A.

B.

I.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, AJMERE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1888.

This institution was opened originally as a school, and, after having been closed for several years, was re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851. On April last, 1868, it was raised to the status of a

College, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants.

An endowment is the Thomason Scholarship of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in Mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypur is distributed into junior scholarships. The Ajmere Municipality gives an annual donation of Rs. 360. Connected with the College are a well supported library and commodious boarding houses for the reception of pupils from the District Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	..	.. F. L. Reid (on leave).
Officiating Principal		.. E. F. Harris, B.A.
Head Master	..	.. Binod Lal Mukerjee, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics		.. M. Kishen Das.
Asst. Professor of do.		.. M. Ganeshi Lal.
Do. of English		.. Jogendra Chandra Sen, B.A.
Professor of Sanskrit		.. P. Salig Ram Misra Shastri.
Do. of Arabic and Persian,		M. Tehsin Ali.

And seven English and four Oriental Teachers.

II.

LONDON MISSION COLLEGE, BENARES.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1888.

This College is the result of the gradual growth of a small vernacular school formed in the Sikraul suburb of Benares by the Rev. M.T. Adam in 1821,

the year after the Benares Mission of the London Missionary Society was established by him. In 1823 this school was succeeded by another founded by him in the Kashipur portion of Benares. Such schools gradually multiplied until in 1840 they were eight in number and contained 405 pupils. Early in 1844 a superior educational establishment was opened under the name of the Central School in the heart of the city ; and in November, 1845, its Standard was raised by the addition of an English Department. During the next twenty-five years it gradually absorbed into itself the smaller schools ; and its educational character steadily advanced, until it reached the Entrance Standard of the University of Calcutta. In 1870 it was removed to a suburb of the city, and united with another school which had rapidly sprung up there. In the following year this amalgamated institution was affiliated under the name of the London Mission High School up to the First Arts Standard of the University of Calcutta. During the succeeding twelve years its progress continued ; and early in 1883 it was affiliated under the name of the London Mission College up to the B. A. Standard of the University of Calcutta.

The number of students on the rolls is about four hundred. Instruction is given in Christianity and in general secular subjects in the vernaculars ; and in English from the alphabet up to the B. A. Standard.

The late Maharaja of Vizianagram endowed the institution with a sum of money for the annual

purchase of a gold medal of the value of eight pounds, to be called the Vizianagram Medal to which is attached a small monthly scholarship. In addition, the College awards several scholarships to deserving students, tenable for twelve months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	..	..	Rev. W. Cutting.
Head Master	..	..	A. C. Mukerji, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics	..	}	Gopal Lal Mittra, B.A., B.L.
Do. of Science	..		
Professor of Sanskrit	..		Pandit Vishvanath Shastri.
Do. of Persian and Arabic:			Maulvi Muhd. Ilahi Bakhsh.
			And others.

Principals.

1871.	Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A, LL.B.
1876.	„ J. A. Lambert.
1879.	„ M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B.
1880.	„ G. M. Bullock.
1881.	„ John Hewlett, M.A.
1888.	„ D. Hutton.
1890.	„ John Hewlett, M.A.
1892.	„ A. Parker, M.A.
1895.	„ W. Cutting.

III.

BAREILLY COLLEGE, BAREILLY.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1888, IN LAW 1889.

The College consists of two Departments, *viz* :—

1. The College Department, which is an aided institution supported by public subscriptions, and is under the management of a Local Committee, with the Principal.

2. The School Department, which is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The school has been in existence since 1836. The present College Department was opened in 1884, and there are classes preparing for the B.A. Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	..	.. A. A. Irwin Nesbitt, M.A.
Professor of English		.. G. S. Carey, M.A.
Head Master	..	.. F. Housden, M.A.
Professor of Math. & Science		.. Jagan Nath Prasad, B.A.
Do. of History & Philosophy	..	.. P. Ikbal Kishen, B.A.
Assistant Professor of Math.		.. Biwal Chandra Ghosh, M.A.
Professor of Arabic		.. M. Mahmud Hosein.
Do. Sanskrit		.. P. Ram Dutt.
Do. Law		.. Ram Sarup, B.A., LL.B.

IV.

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, JEYPUR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1888.

This College was founded in 1844 by the Jeypur Darbar to secure for the people of Jeypur the benefits of a liberal education. It was originally opened as a school; but the success of the institution having shown that its sphere of usefulness might be extended, it was raised to the status of a College and affiliated to the Calcutta University in 1873, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants. The institution, now affiliated also to the University of Allahabad, comprises three departments,—an English, an Anglo-Vernacular, and an Oriental Department. The English Department consists of the College proper, giving instruction up to the Standard of the B.A. Examination of the University of Allahabad, and a Preparatory School containing 12 graduated classes, many of which are divided into sections. In the Anglo-Vernacular Department all subjects are taught in Hindi, and English is taken as a second language. In the Oriental Department Arabic, Persian, or Sanskrit is exclusively taught, and the students are trained up for the Oriental Examinations of the Panjab University. The average number of students on the roll of the College is 1,500. Besides intellectual training and a proper enforcement of discipline, particular care is taken to ensure the physical and moral well-being of the students. The institution also affords to its students the advantage of

such an education as may fit them for State employment, or for a professional career.

A Library and Debating Club are attached to the College.

Connected with the College, and under the control of the Principal, is a Rajput School, attended only by the young chiefs of the State, who undergo a special course of instruction.

The College is also the centre of a number of schools in the State, which are in a manner affiliated to it, and are under the control of the Principal. These schools are divided into District Schools, Village Schools, and Girls' Schools, and amount in number to 160, with a daily attendance of about 6,000 pupils. A system of examination is in force for the whole of Jeypur, the chief State schools sending candidates to the main institution. These examinations are intended to lead up to the Middle Class Examination, and are managed by the Principal of the Maharaja's College.

The educational institutions described above are entirely supported by the State: no tuition or entrance fee is exacted from the students. All graduates and under-graduates of the College receive scholarships from the State, varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 25 per month, and tenable for two years. A medal was annually awarded by His Excellency Lord Northbrook to the first boy of the College for general proficiency, in commemoration of his visit

to Jeypur in 1876. Prizes and scholarships to the value of more than Rs. 3,000 are also awarded to the deserving pupils of the Preparatory School and the other educational institutions, according to the results of the periodical examinations and examinations in special subjects. Books, too, are given *gratis* to poor boys, many of whom also receive stipends for their maintenance.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

English Department.

Principal .. .. .	.. Kalipada Banerjee.
Professor of English Literature ..	D. N. Chaudri, B.A., B.L.
Do. of History ..	.. Amrit Lal De, B.A., B.L.
Do. of Mathematics & Physics	M. N. Bhattacharya, B.A.
Do. of Philosophy ..	.. S. Ganguli, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Mathematics ..	Lala Bhura Mal, B.A.
Professor of Sanskrit ..	Bireswar Shastri.
Do. of Persian ..	.. Maulvi Abdur Rahman.
And 25 Assistant Masters, 12 Maulvis, and 6 Pandits.	

Principals.

- 1844. Pandit Sheodin.
- 1855. Munshi Kishen Sarup.
- 1865. Kanti Chundra Mukerji.
- 1876. Krishna Behari Sen, M.A.
- 1877. Dina Nath Mukerji, B.A. (offg.)
- 1879. Chandra Nath Basu, M.A.
- 1880. Dina Nath Mukerji, B.A.
- 1886. Haridas Shastri, M.A.

1893. Kalipado Banerjee (offg.).
1894. D. H. Vachha, M.A.
1895. Kalipado Banerjee.

V.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1888, 1889.

This institution is the outgrowth of the Centennial High School which was opened on the 1st February, 1877, under the designation of the Centennial High School; in 1888 it was affiliated to the University of Allahabad up to the Intermediate Standard in Arts, and in 1889 up to the B.A. Standard. It is under the special patronage of the North India Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The management is vested in a Board of Trustees (registered according to law) composed of eight ministers and three laymen. An agent is in America collecting money for the endowment of the institution. The new College building was completed in 1892, and formally opened by His Honour Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and Chancellor of the University, on the 31st of October, 1892.

A number of scholarships, among them the Queen's Jubilee Scholarship, have been established, available for Hindus, Muhammadans, and especially for Native Christians. For the latter class a boarding house is attached, with accommodation for 80 boarders. The number of students on the roll is about three hundred.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Profr. of Philosophy,	Rev. W. A. Mansell, M.A., B.D.
Professor of Science	.. Rev. Geo. C. Hewes, B.S., B.D.
Do. of Eng. Literature	.. Rev. D. L. Thoburn, B.A., B.D.
Do. of Mathematics	.. Kanti Chandra Pramanik, M.A.
Do. of History	.. Binaybhusan Ghose, B.A.
Do. of Persian & Arabic	.. Mirza Mohammed Hadi, B.A.
Do. of Sanskrit	.. Barada Nandan Sarcar.
Business Department	.. Mr. H. L. Roscoe.

VI.

JABALPUR COLLEGE, JABALPUR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1891, IN LAW 1889.

Two prizes are annually awarded by the Ghantaya Trust Fund Committee in memory of the late Mr. B. Ghantaya formerly Assistant Professor in the College.

(1) A prize of Rs. 14 to a student of the Jabalpur College who stands first in the Intermediate Examination, on his continuing to study for the degree in some affiliated College in the Central Provinces.

(2) A prize of Rs. 10 to a student who stands first in English in the Entrance Examination from any High School in the Central Provinces, provided he passes in Gymnastics and prosecutes his studies in Arts in the Government College Jabalpur.

Instructive Staff.

Principal & Profr. of Maths.	.. H. Sharp, B.A.
Profr. of Physical Science	{ Mahadeo Yeswant Dole, M.A. L.C.E.
Asst. Profr. of Mathematics	
Professor of Sanskrit	.. Kailash C. Dutt, M.A.
Do. of Persian	.. Dwarka Prasad, B.A.
Do. of English	.. Hari Dhan Bandopadhaya, M.A.

VII.

MADHAVA COLLEGE, UJJAIN.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1890 AND 1893.

This College owes its origin to the development of the Ujjain High School founded by the Gwalior Darbar in 1888. The results shown by the school at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University in 1890, encouraged the Darbar to raise it to the status of a College, which was affiliated to the Allahabad University in 1890; and it is now (1893) recognised by it for the purposes of the B.A. Examination. Subsequently on the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction, Malwa, supported by the Member of the Council of Regency, Gwalior, in charge of the Educational Department, the President of the Council requested His Highness Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, the present ruler of the Gwalior State, to allow this College to be named after him. The request was kindly granted by the Maharaja, and thus this Institution came to be called the Madhava College.

The College at present works under the immediate control and supervision of Colonel Sir Michael Filose, Director of Public Instruction, and Sir Suba of Malwa.

Scholarships of the total value of Rs. 135 are awarded to the students of this College every month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Prof. of Logic & Maths... Bapu N. Dhekne, M.A.
 Profr. of History & Phy. Science .. Anant V. Khot, B.A.
 B.Sc.

Do. of English and Sanskrit .. S. G. Parchure, B.A.
 Assistant Professor of Sanskrit .. Kashinath Shastri.
 Professor of Arabic and Persian .. Maulvi Sd. Mahamud.
 And ten Assistant Teachers.

VIII.

LASHKAR COLLEGE, GWALIOR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1890 AND 1893.

Instructive Staff.

Principal & Professor of History .. Pran Nath Pandit,
 Professor of English .. B. Surendra Nath Sen,
 M.A.
 Do. of Logic and Philosophy .. P. Munna Lal, M.A.
 Do. of Mathematics .. M. Shankar Lal, M.A.
 Do. of Science .. B. Janki Nath, B.A.
 Asst. Professor of Mathematics .. B. Upendra Nath, B.A.
 Professor of Persian and Arabic .. M. Turab Ali.
 Do. of Sanskrit .. P. Som Nath Shastri.

IX.

MUSSOORIE SCHOOL (AND COLLEGE).

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1894.

This School was founded by the Rev. R. N. Maddock, M.A., in 1850. In 1857 (January 1st) it was transferred, by purchase, to the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education ; the funds for the purpose being raised by subscription in answer to an appeal to the Indian Public, made by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr. Maddock, gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three annual exhibitions of Rs. 200, 125, and 75 respectively. The School is under the control of the Lucknow Diocesan Board of Education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	..	.. Rev. A. Stokes, M.A.
2nd do.	..	.. Rev. T. A. Rambart, B.A.
Head Assistant	..	.. T. F. Walker.
2nd do.	..	.. C. E. Freeman, B.A.
3rd do.	..	.. F. M. Smith, B.A.
4th do.	..	.. H. R. James, B.A.

C.

I.

HIGH SCHOOL, FYZABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1888.

This institution was founded by the Talukdars of the district in 1860. It is now entirely supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Instruction is given up to the Interme-

iate Examination in Arts, and there are a few local scholarships for students.

There is a boarding house attached to the school, under the supervision of a Resident Master, in which free quarters are given to students from out-stations.

The Bishen Prakash Scholarships and a few Municipal and other local Scholarships are available for students in the College Department. A special prize of Rs. 21, called the Nesfield Prize, is annually awarded to the best student in the College Department from the interest of a sum of money subscribed by Rai Kakku Mal Bahadur and some other leading citizens of Fyzabad.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master and Principal	..	Mr. W. Bonnaud.
First Assistant Master	..	.. Suraj Sahai, B.A.
Second do.	..	.. Mahabir Prasad, B.A.
Third do.	..	.. Lakshmi Nath Sukul, B.A.
Fourth do.	..	.. Sita Ram, B.A.
Persian Teacher	..	.. Munshi Tej Rai.
Sanskrit ..	..	.. Pandit Devi Prasad.

And 11 Assistant Masters.

II.

RAMSAY COLLEGE, ALMORAH.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1888.

This School was commenced in 1850 by the Rev. J. H. Budden, on behalf of the London Missionary Society. In 1871 the large and handsome building now in use was first opened, and has since done most efficient service.

Students were first sent up to the Entrance Examination in 1872; and in 1885, owing to the strong desire of many of the gentlemen of the town, College classes were opened up to the First Arts Examination.

Some branch schools are carried on in connection with the College. Several scholarships have been endowed, one by Sir H. Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.I., a warm supporter of the School from its commencement, and two by the Raja of Tehri and Garhwal. A number of scholarships are also given by the District Committee to poor village boys, to assist them in studying for entrance into the College at Roorkee, Lahore, or Agra.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	..	.. Rev. G. M. Bullock (Actg.).
Do.	..	.. " E. S. Oakley (on leave).
Professor of Mathematics	..	.. C. H. Mukerjee, B.A.
Do. of History and Logic	..	.. K. P. Ghotak, B.A.
Do. of Science	..	.. J. Johory.
Do. of Sanskrit.	..	.. Pt. Devi Datt Pande.
Do. of Persian.	..	.. Maulvi M. Husain.
And 16 other Teachers in the School Department.		

III.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, MUSSOORIE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1890.

This College, generally known as the Manor House, was founded by Bishop Carli in 1853, and is under the control of the Archbishop of Agra. The institution, though under Catholic management, is open to

Catholics and Protestants alike, and the religion of the latter is in no way interfered with.

The course of studies embraces the subjects for both departments of the Rurki Engineering College, the Survey Department, the Government Education Department High Standard, the University of Allahabad, and other public Examinations.

The College can accommodate 200 boarders, and further extensive additions are being made to the present buildings.

The institution is under the control of the Local Government, Education Department.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Head Master	..	Rev. A. A. Stapleton.
Professor	..	M. Kenny, B.A.
Do.	..	D. P. Lundy, B.A.
Do.	..	E. O. Connor.

With seven Assistant Masters, one Urdu and one Persian Master.

(4) ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, AGRA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1890.

St. Peter's College, founded in 1842, and conducted by the Capuchin Fathers, is under the Patronage of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Agra. It prepares students for the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations of the Allahabad University, for Rurki, the Accounts' Department, and the Subordinate Medical Department. Parlour boarders are admitted at Rs. 27,

and ordinary at Rs. 20 each; the fee for day scholars is Rs. 4 each per mensem. To the College is attached the Orphanage of St. Paul, for poorer children who cannot afford the higher fees. Both institutions undergo the same course of instruction.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector	..	.. Rev. Fr. Englebert, O. C.
Prefect of Studies	..	.. Rev. Fr. A. Correya.
Prefect of Discipline	..	.. Rev. Fr. Bernardin.
Head Master	..	.. B. Paul, Esq.

V.

PHILANDER SMITH INSTITUTE, MUSSOORIE.
AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1891.

Principal	..	.. Rev. H. Mansell, M.A., D.D.
Professor	..	.. C. U. Rossellet, B.A. (London.)
Do.	..	.. G. Moore.
Do.	..	.. D. Anthony, B.A.

And five Assistant Teachers.

VI.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD.
AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1891.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	..	.. Miss Bailey.
First Assistant	..	.. Miss Blanchett.

With six Assistant Teachers and one Urdu Teacher.

VII.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.
AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1892.

The school was opened in 1870. A High School department was added in 1882; and the first candidate for the Entrance Examination sent up in 1884.

It was affiliated to the Calcutta University to the F. A. Standard in 1886, and in 1892 to the Intermediate Standard in Arts of the University of Allahabad.

The Institution is under the patronage of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This Society has endowed six scholarships for Collegiate students.

One hundred and seventy pupils are enrolled. Of these 105 are boarders, the rates for whom vary according to accommodation from Rs. 5 to Rs. 16.

There is a Training Class for Teachers connected with the school; and special facilities are offered to any who wish to prepare for Medical Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ..	..	.. Miss I. Thoburn.
Latin and Philosophy ..	..	.. Miss F. L. Nichols, M.A.
History and Science ..	..	.. Miss R. Collins, B.A.
Training Class ..	..	.. Miss E. Hoge.
English Literature and Persian ..	..	.. Miss Singh, B.A.

With ten Assistant Teachers.

VIII.

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE, CAWNPORE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1892.

The Christ Church High School, in connection with the S. P. G. Mission, Cawnpore, was, on the request of the Board of Missions, Allahabad, affiliated to the University of Allahabad up to the Intermediate Standard in 1892. A First Year Class was opened from the middle of July.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ..	..	Rev. G. H. Westcott, M.A. (on leave.)
Professor of English ..	..	Rev. Foss Westcott, M.A.
Do. do. & Maths. ..	A. Crosthwaite, B.A. (Act- ing Principal.)	
Do. of History & Logic ..	Ram Chandra Mukerji, B.A.	
Do. of Maths. & Science ..	V. Yesudian, B.A.	
Do. of Persian ..	M. Mahmud Mirza Jan.	
Do. of Sanskrit ..	Pandit Madho Ram.	

IX.

MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1892, IN LAW 1893.

Principal ..	..	C. A. Andrews, Esq., M.A.
Professor of English & Logic ..	Ganga Prasada, M.A.	
Do. do. & Phily. ..	Ram Nath Dey, M.A.	
Do. of Mathematics ..	Sarat Ch. Singh, M.A.	
Asstt. Professor of Maths. ..	Bal Mukand, B.A.	
Do. of Science ..	Jeoti Prasad Bejal, M.A.	
Do. of Persian ..	Maulvi Mohd. Yaqub Ali, B.A.	
Do. of Sanskrit ..	Pandit Mukh Ram, B.A.	
Do. of Law ..	Piarey Lal, Bar-at-Law.	

X.

JASWANT COLLEGE, JODHPORE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS 1893.

Principal ..	..	Pandit Suraj Prakash, M.A.
Professor of English Litera- ture and Logic ..	K. Rambhatji, B.A.	
Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science ..	Dhanesh Prasad, M.A.	

II

IN LAW.

A.—Up to all Standards.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B.—Up to the LL. B. Standard.

- (1) Queen's College, Benares.
- (2) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (3) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
- (4) Jabalpur College, Jabalpur.
- (5) Agra College, Agra.
- (6) Muhamadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (7) St. John's College, Agra.
- (8) Meerut College, Meerut.

IN ENGINEERING.

C.—Up to the highest Standard.

(A.)

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

AFFILIATED 1894.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847 by the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces. It is designed to supply the Public Works and Survey Departments and District Boards with Assistant Engineers, Overseers and Sub-Overseers, and to furnish professional works either on loan or purchase through its Library, Press, and Book Depôt.

The College contains three principal classes, *viz.*, an "Engineer and Telegraph Class," an "Upper Sub-ordinate Class" and "Lower Subordinate Class"

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open to candidates of all ranks and classes intended to recruit the Engineer, Upper Subordinate and Lower Subordinate Departments of the Public Works Department. It also conducts examinations of outsiders for several grades of the Public Works and other Public Departments.

ENGINEER AND TELEGRAPH CLASS.

This class is open to all Statutory Natives of India.

The course lasts three years when the passed students receive certificates as Assistant Engineers of the Public Works Department. Five passed students receive permanent appointments to the Public Works Department in the Engineer grade commencing as probationary Assistant Engineers, and one and two in alternate years in the Telegraph Department as probationary Assistant Superintendents. A year's training as "probationary" Assistant Engineers will also be given to five passed students. Candidates for this class must be between the ages of 17 and 21, and must all pass a *competitive* Entrance Examination in Languages, Literature, History, Mathematics, Elementary Drawing and Physical Science.

The Engineer and Telegraph students pay a College fee of Rs. 10 monthly. One Scholarship of Rs. 40, and two of Rs. 30 per mensem, tenable for three years, are annually open to students of the Engineer class. Several valuable prizes are given annually; one of Rs. 1,000 to the best student; one of Rs. 250

and one of Rs. 100 for the two best native students ; besides two prizes of Rs. 100 and five of Rs. 50 open to all.

UPPER SUBORDINATE CLASS.

The College course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Sub-Engineers or Overseers of the Public Works Department, and 15 on the list are then sent for a year's probation on to the Public Works as "Apprentice Overseers," after which, if approved, they are appointed 1st, 2nd and 3rd grade Overseers in the Public Works Department.

All candidates for admission must pass a competitive Entrance Examination in English reading and writing, Arithmetic, Elementary Geometry, Mensuration and Drawing and in Urdu and Hindi, and Civilian candidates must be between the ages of 17 and 21.

Soldier students receive a "College Allowance" of Rs. 11 or Rs. 14 monthly. Three Scholarships of Rs. 30 each, and three of Rs. 25 each *per mensem*, are annually allotted to English Civil Students, and three of Rs. 10 each to Native students, all tenable for two years.

Students of 3rd grade, if not stipend holders, pay a College fee of Rs. 2 monthly. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually given.

During the "Apprentice year" a "Staff Allowance" is given to soldier students, raising their pay to a total of Rs. 80 together with free quarters, and

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the usual "Family Allowance." Second and 3rd grade apprentices receive salaries of Rs. 60 and 40 respectively, free quarters are also given to those of the second grade.

LOWER SUBORDINATE CLASS.

This class is intended for Natives of India only. The students remain for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years only at College, and, if successful, receive certificates as Sub-Overseers, and are appointed to the Public Works Department as vacancies occur; there is no guarantee of appointment.

The Entrance Examination is competitive and in the English or Urdu language. It comprises for Class A Elementary History and Geography and the use of English figures and words. For Class B a recommendation by an Executive Engineer, that the candidate is a good artisan, is required; and candidates are examined in Arithmetic and Writing. Candidates must not be more than 21, nor less than 18 years of age.

Free quarters are provided, no fees are required, and the great majority of the students draw stipends of Rs. 5 a month, and some of those standing highest on the list Rs. 10. All students of B classes draw stipends of Rs. 10 a month if qualified.

COURSE OF STUDY IN PRINCIPAL CLASSES.

These vary very much but include Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Drawing and Urdu for all the above principal classes, the extent read

being of course very different in each class, besides Experimental Science for the Engineer Class and Photography for both Engineer and Upper Subordinate Class.

MILITARY SURVEYING CLASSES.

A class of 8 soldiers from British Regiments and another of 10 soldiers from Native Regiments are annually passed through a course in Military Surveying and Engineering.

FEEs.

With the exception of the small College fees above noted the instruction in College is entirely gratuitous.

OUTSIDE EXAMINATION.

The College holds also examinations and grants certificates (of qualifications only) for the grades of Sub-Engineer, 1st grade Overseer, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, Superior Traffic of State Railways, enrolled Officers of the Financial Department and 4th grade Accountants of the Public Works Department for all candidates who present themselves under certain rules.

SUBSIDIARY DEPARTMENT.

These are :—

1. A free public Library containing nearly 16,000 volumes.
2. A large Press which executes printing, binding, lithographs and wood-cuts for the College, Government and public.

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3. A Book Depot for sale of College publications and text-books.
4. A Photographic Depot for sale of Works of Art.
5. A Volunteer Company: all European Civilian students are enrolled in the College Volunteer Company.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

The principal staff of the College is as follows:—

Principal	..	.. Major J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., T.C.D.
1st Assistant Principal	..	Capt. E. D. Bullen, R.E., B.A., T.C.D. (on furlough.)
Offg. do.	do.	.. Lieut. H. L. Crosthwait, R.E., B.A., B.E., T.C.D.
Do. 2nd	do.	.. Lieut. H. B. D. Campbell, R.E.
Head Master, Upper Sub- ordinate Class	..	{ C. C. Sullivan.
Drawing Master, Upper & Lower Sub. Classes	..	{ G. T. Spark.
1st Assistant Master	..	Lieut. J. H. Fairley.
2nd do.	do.	.. Sub-Cond. J. O'Neill.
3rd do.	do.	.. Sergt. A. D. McDonough.
4th do.	do.	.. Sergt. J. Taylor.
Head Master, Lower Sub- ordinate Class	..	{ Pandit Baldeo Prashad.
Seven Assistant Masters	..	Various.

XII. QUESTION PAPERS.

ENTRANCE AND SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATIONS, 1895.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

C. H. LINTON, ESQ., M.A.	..	} <i>Examiners.</i>
REV. G. B. RULACH.	..	
T. R. READ, ESQ., M.A.	..	

1. Give, in your own words, the meaning of the words and phrases printed in bold type:—

(a) "Grace Darling retired to rest on the night of the storm, a *girl*

‘Whom there was none to praise,
And very few to love;’”

but ere many days were over, she was the most famous woman in the land. The story of her daring deed was wafted all over Europe; innumerable testimonials poured in on her—one a public subscription of £ 700; portraits of her appeared in all the shop windows; ballads in her honour were sung about the streets; and scores of suitors sought her hand in marriage. But amidst all the tumult of applause, Grace never forgot the modesty which is the true handmaid of heroism; and nothing could induce her to quit the lonely light-house.

Who is the Grace Darling mentioned in the above passage? What daring deed did she do? What is heroism; and how may modesty be said to be its true handmaid? What do you understand by—"a girl

*'Whom there was none to praise,
And very few to love;'"*

Parse, girl. What is a ballad? Distinguish between testimonials and gifts.

(b) "My dear Hercules," said she, "I find you are very much divided in your own thoughts upon the way of life you ought to choose; be my friend and follow me: I will lead you into the possession of pleasure and out of the reach of pain, and remove you from all the noise and disquietude of business. The affairs of either war or peace shall have no power to disturb you. Your whole employment shall be to make your life easy and to entertain every sense with its proper gratifications.

Who addresses these words to Hercules? What were the inducements held out by her rival? Whose offer did he accept? The tale from which this extract is taken is called an allegory. What is an allegory?

Parse, Hercules.

2. Write out the following pieces of poetry in prose: bring out their meaning fully. A mere substitution of synonyms will not be accepted. The general purport of each passage must be clearly expressed.

- (a) Unfathomable Sea! whose waves are years,
Ocean of time, whose waters of deep woe
 Are brackish with the salt of human tears!

Thou shoreless flood, which in thy ebb and
 flow Claspest the limits of mortality!

*Why is the sea spoken of as a shoreless flood; and
 how does it at the same time clasp the limits of mortal-
 ity. Parse, Ocean.*

- (b) In that mansion used to be
 Free-hearted *Hospitality*;

His great fires up the chimney roared,

The stranger feasted at his board;

But like the Skeleton at the feast,

The warning time-piece never ceased,—

“Forever—Never!

Never—Forever!”

The word Hospitality in the above verse is said to be personified: What is meant by the word personified? What is the ‘Skeleton at the feast;’ and how may a time-piece be compared to a ‘Skeleton at the feast?’ What thought is suggested by the concluding words, “Forever—Never! Never—Forever!”? In what respect are these words peculiarly appropriate at the close of each verse? Parse, hospitality.

3. Give in your own words the meaning of the following Extracts:—

- (a) Our queen's crown may moulder; but she
 who wore it will act upon the ages which are yet
 to come.

(b) Thou dost preserve the stars from wrong,
And the most ancient heavens, through Thee
are fresh and strong.

(c) It is by woman that nature writes on the hearts
of men.

(d) A mock humility is one of the worst forms
of pride.

(e) Kind words never blister the tongue or lips.

(f) The Empire of the tributary seas
That lave thine island o'er.

(g) Between fame and true honor a distinction is
to be made. The former is blind and noisy applause;
the latter, more silent and internal homage.

(h) Charity is the salt of riches.

4. Give the meaning of the following words and
phrases; select any three words and any three
phrases from among them and show, by short senten-
ces how you would use them :—

(1) It is all one; (2) to keep up his spirits; (3)
easier said than done; (4) to set at naught; (5) in
consideration of the benefit; (6) to his heart's con-
tent; (7) household gods; (8) strain every nerve; (9)
sanitarium; (10) predatory; (11) sophistry; (12) aph-
orism; (13) vociferated; (14) asceticism; (15) stum-
bling-block; (16) voluntarily.

5. Who are the authors of the following poetical
extracts? Give, fully and clearly, the sense of the
extracts :—

(a) Never morning wore
To evening, but some heart did break.

- (b) There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.
- (c) Stern Daughter of the voice of God !
O Duty ! if that name thou love,
Who art a light to guide, a rod
To check the erring and reprove.
- (d) Good name in man or woman
Is the immediate Jewel of their souls.
- (6) Passages from books not prescribed.

Re-write the following passages in your own words ; bring out their meaning fully :—

(a) Of all the solitary insects I have ever remarked, the spider is the most sagacious ; and its actions, to me who have attentively considered them, seem almost to exceed belief. This insect is formed by nature for a state of war, not only upon other insects, but upon each other. For this state nature seems perfectly well to have formed it. Its head and breast are covered with a strong natural coat of mail which is impenetrable to the attempts of every other insect ; and its belly is enveloped in a soft pliant skin which eludes the sting even of a wasp. Its legs are terminated by strong claws ; and their vast length, like spears, serves to keep every assailant at a distance.

- (b) Deeper, deeper let us toil
In the mines of knowledge ;
Nature's wealth and learning's spoil
Win from School and College ;
Delve we there for richer gems
Than the stars of diadems.

ENGLISH.

SECOND PAPER.

GENERAL GRAMMAR.

H. R. WILLIAMS, ESQ.

R. MCGAVIN SPENCE, ESQ., M.A.

H. F. MANLEY, ESQ., M.A.

.. }
.. }
.. } *Examiners.*

1. (a) Form abstract nouns from :—*hate ; priest ; young ; high ; give ; cruel.*

(b) Form adjectives by adding suffixes to :—*awe ; man ; burden ; south ; slave ; storm.*

(c) Form verbs from :—*fright ; throne ; spark ; terror ; sympathy ; food.*

(d) Compare :—*ill ; patient ; late ; rough ; gay ; bitter.*

2. Parse the words in darker type :—

(a) Weather permitting, we shall start on our journey to-morrow.

(b) I asked him where he lived.

(c) He has entered into the business heart and soul.

(d) I could do nothing but weep.

(e) What grieved me most of all, my friend turned against me.

(f) We were successful at our examination, though we scarcely expected it.

(g) Better be with the dead than lead a life like this.

3. Form four sentences using—*if* ; *should* ; *had* ; and *were* ; to express condition.

4. Parse the italicised words in the following :—

None to have seen his free-born air,
Had fancied him a captive there.

5. Write the following sentences, using for the italicised word in each, without altering the sense, the one given after it in brackets :—

(a) He confessed his fault and was *forgiven* (overlooked).

(b) He was a great *help* to me (service).

(c) I do not *trust* him (confidence).

(d) He *laughed* at me (ridiculed).

(e) My watch was *stolen* (robbed).

(f) *Condense* your statement as much as possible (concise).

6. Analyse according to the subjoined form :—

Sentence.	Kind of sentence.	Subject with adjunct.	Predicate.	Comple- tion.	Extension.

Rome with her palaces and towers,
 By us unwished, unreft
 Her homely huts and woodland bowers
 To Britain might have left ;
 Worthless to you their wealth must be,
 But dear to us ; for they were free.

7. Fill up the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate prepositions :—

- (a) He has set my authority—nought.
- (b) It will devolve—you to see if he is qualified—the appointment.
- (c) Your conduct is subversive—all discipline.
- (d) He exposed himself—the risk—being made answerable—the loss.
- (e) The people were—abolishing the law, but the House of Lords had objection—this course.

8. Write sentences illustrating the use of the following idioms, and explain the meaning of the phrase in each case. The sentence must be such as to show that the idiom is understood :—

- (a) Called to account.
- (b) Gave no quarter.
- (c) Gives way to.
- (d) At your peril.
- (e) At fault.
- (f) Made amends.
- (g) Out of keeping.
- (h) A good turn.

9. Re-write the following in the indirect form :—
So he enquired of the sailors, "Pray, tell me why there is so much mourning on board your ship?" They answered, "We are carrying slaves whom we captured in different countries ; and those who are chained in the ship and will be sold as slaves are weeping."

10. Write a letter, in due form, of 10 or 12 lines to your teacher to say how you mean to spend the approaching summer vacation.

ENGLISH.
THIRD PAPER.

URDU TRANSLATION.

DR. G. THIBAUT, PH.D. :: }
 W. C. HORST, ESQ. :: } Examiners.
 J. W. BACON, ESQ., M. A. :: }

ایک درویش ملک تاتار میں سفر کرتا ہوا شہر بلخ میں جا پہنچا اور غلطی سے محل شاہی میں گھس گیا اور اوسکو سرا سمجھا - تھوڑی دیر تک اپنے چاروں طرف دیکھ کر ایک بڑی دالان میں چلا گیا - یہاں اپنا توشہ دان رکھ دیا اور اپنا بستر آرام کرنے کے لئے بچھا یا - اس حالت میں بہت دیر نہیں ہوئی کہ پہرے داروں نے اوسے دیکھ لیا اور پوچھا تمہارے یہاں آئیگا کیا کام ہی - درویش نے کہا کہ میرا ارادہ ہی کہ اس سرا میں آج رات بسر کروں - پہرے داروں نے غصہ ہو کر کہا کہ تم جس مکان میں ہوو سرا نہیں ہی بلکہ محل باد شاہی - یہ باتیں ہو ہی رہی تھیں کہ باد شاہ بھی اوسے دالان سے ہو کر گذرا اور اوسکی غلطی پر مسکرا کر پوچھا کہ تمہاری عقل کتنی موٹی ہی کہ تم محل شاہی اور سرا میں تمیز نہیں کر سکتے - درویش نے کہا کہ اگر حضور کی اجازت ہو تو میں دوایک سوال عرض کروں - کہ جب یہہ اولاً بنا ت پہلے پہل اسمیں کون آکر ٹھہرا تھا - بادشاہ نے جواب دیا کہ میوے پرکھے - درویش نے پوچھا کہ سب سے پچھلا یہاں کون شخص بسا تھا - بادشاہ نے جواب دیا کہ میرا باپ - پھر درویش نے کہا کہ اب اسمیں کون رہتا ہی - بادشاہ نے جواب دیا کہ میں خود رہتا ہوں - تب درویش نے پوچھا کہ حضور کے بعد یہاں کون رہیگا - بادشاہ نے جواب دیا کہ میرا بیٹا جو جوان شاہزادہ ہی - درویش نے کہا کہ حضور جو مکان اپنے رہنے والوں کو اتنی بار بدلے اور ہمیشہ نئے نئے مہمانوں کو جگہ دیوے وہ سرا ہی نہ کہ محل شاہی *

جسلمیر

بہاراج چوڈہ پور کے پچھم ہی - سنہ ۸۱ کی مردم شماری میں آبادی دس لاکھ آٹھ ہزار ایک سو اکتالیس تھی - مالگڑاری قریب دو لاکھ کے ہی - اسکا رقبہ راجپوتانہ کے اور راجوں کے نسبت چوتھے درجہ میں ہی - مگر آبادی میں سب سے کم ہی - بحساب اوسط سات آدمی بھی فی میل مربع اسمیں نہیں بستے - اس راج میں بیکانیر سے بڑھکر ریگستان ہی - راستہ میں تین منزل تک بالکل پانی نہیں ملتا - مسافر مشکین بھر کو اپنے ساتھ اونٹوں پر رکھ لیتے ہیں - ہندوستان کو براعظم کا ایک چھوٹا نمونہ مانا جاوے تو جسلمیر کو ملک عرب کا ایک ٹکرا کھنا پڑیگا - سیکڑوں کوس تک ریگستان ہی - پانی یہاں بہت کم ملتا ہی - ڈھول جیسے تربوز یہاں پیدا ہوتے ہیں - اونہیں کے پانی سے لوگوں کا کام چلنا ہی - کوڑوں میں دو سو ڈھائی سو ہاتھ کی گھرائی پر پانی نکلتا ہی سو بھی اکثر کھاری - رینل میدانوں کے درمیان میں جہاں اچھی زمین ملی ہی اوسمیں گاڑن سے ہیں - اونٹ بھیڑ بکری اور دوسرے چوپایوں کے جھنڈے کے جھنڈے لوگ پالتے ہیں - سن بکرمہ جیت کی ساتویں صدی میں مہاراج دیوراج نے اس راج کی بنیاد ڈالی - سنہ ۱۱۵۶ عیسوی میں شہر جسلمیر بسایا گیا - سنہ ۱۲۲۴ عیسوی میں علاؤالدین خلجی نے جسلمیر پر حملہ کیا تھا مگر اسے ریگستان پاکر چھوڑ دیا - اسی سبب سے مرہٹوں کے لوٹ مار سے بھی بچا رہا - یہاں کے لوگ نہایت غریب ہیں - راجہ کے بھائی بندوں میں راج بہت بگڑا ہوا ہی اسی سے مالگڑاری اتنی تھوڑی ہی - شہر جسلمیر گیارہ ہزار آدمی کی بستہی ہے - راجہ یہاں کے مہاراول کھلاتے ہیں *

HINDI TRANSLATION.

१. एक दरवेश तातार देश में भ्रमण करता हुआ बलख नगर में जा पहुँचा और भूल से बादशाह के महल में घुस गया और उस को सराय समझा। थोड़े दिर तक अपने चारों तरफ़ देख कर एक बड़े दालान में चला गया। यहाँ अपना भोला रख दिया और आराम करने के लिये बिस्तरा बिछाया। इस अवस्था में बहुत दिर नहीं हुई कि पहरेवालों ने उसे देख लिया और पूछा तुमहारे यहाँ आने का क्या काम है। दरवेश ने कहा कि मेरी इच्छा है कि इस सराय में आज रात बिताऊँ। पहरेवालों ने क्रोध से कहा कि तुम जिस मकान में हो यह सराय नहीं है बादशाह का महल है। यह बातें हो रही थी कि बादशाह भी उसी दालान से हो कर आ गये और उस के भूल पर मुस्करा कर पूछा कि तुमहारी अकल कितनी मोटी है कि तुम बादशाह के महल और सराय का भेद नहीं पहचानते। दरवेश ने कहा कि यदि आप की आज्ञा हो तो मैं दो एक प्रश्न करूँ। कि यह मकान जब पहिले बना था तब प्रथम कौन आ कर रहा था। बादशाह ने उत्तर दिया कि मेरे पुरखे। दरवेश ने पूछा कि सब से पिछला यहाँ कौन शख्स बसा था। बादशाह ने उत्तर दिया कि मेरा पिता। फिर दरवेश ने कहा कि अब इस में कौन रहता है। बादशाह ने जवाब दिया कि मैं खुद रहता हूँ। तब दरवेश ने पूछा कि आप के पिछे यहाँ कौन रहेगा। बादशाह ने

कहा कि मेरा बेटा जो जवान साहजादा है। दरवेश ने कहा जो मकान अपने टिकनेवालों को इतनी बार बदले और नित्य नये नये मिहमानों को जगह देवे वह सराय है न कि बादशाह का महल ॥

जैसलमौर

यह राज्य योधपुर के पश्चिम है। सन ८१ की मर्दुम शुमारी में आबादी १००८१४१ थी। मालगुजारी अनुमान दो लाख के लगभग है। विस्तार में यह राजपूताने के और २ राज्यों की अपेक्षा चौथ अणि का है किन्तु आबादी में सब से कम है। बस्ती फ्री मील सुरुब्बा सात आदमी की भी औसत सेन हीं पड़ती। इस में बीकानेर से बढ़कर भी बलुइ मरुभूमि है। रास्ते में तीन मज्जिल तक बिलकुल पानी नहीं मिलता। बटोहीं मयके भर कर जंटों पर अपने साथ रख लेते हैं। हिन्दुस्थान को यदि महादीप की छोटी सी नकल मानो तो जैसलमौर को अरबदेश का एक टुकड़ा कहना पड़ेगा। सैकड़ों कोश तक बलुइ मरुभूमि है। पानी यहां अत्यन्त दुर्लभ है। ढोल ऐसे तरबूज यहां पैदा होते हैं। उझीं के पानी से यहां का काम चलता है। कूओं में दो सौ ढाड़ सौ हाथ की गहराई पर पानी निकलता है। सो भी बहुधा खारी। वालुए मैदानों के बीच कहीं पर जहां अच्छी जमीन आ गई है उस में गांव बसे हैं। जंट भेड़ी बकरी तथा दूसरे चौपायों के झुण्ड के झुण्ड लोग

पालते हैं। विक्रमादित्य के संवत् के सातवीं शताब्दी में महाराज देवराज ने इस राज्य की बुनियाद डाली। ११५६ ईसवी में जैसलमीर का नगर बसाया गया। १२२४ में अलाउद्दीन खिलजी ने जैसलमीर का आक्रमण किया। किन्तु इसे मरुभूमि समझ छोड़ दिया। इसी कारण मरुहटों के लूटमार से भी बचा रहा। प्रजा यहां की अत्यन्त गरीब हैं और राज भाई बन्धुओं में बहुत बटा है इसी से मालगुजारी इतनी थोड़ी है। जैसलमीर का शहर ११००० आदमी की बस्ती है। राजा यहां के महारावल कहलाते हैं ॥

BENGALI TRANSLATION.

এক দরবেশ তাতার দেশে ভ্রমণ করিতে করিতে বলখ নগরে উপস্থিত হইল। ভ্রমণকালে রাজপ্রাসাদে প্রবেশ করিল এবং তাহাকে সরাই মনে করিল। ক্ষণকাল চতুর্দিকে দৃষ্টি নিক্ষেপ করিয়া একটা বড় দালানে বাইরা ভিক্ষার ঝুলি থাইয়া বিশ্রাম করিবার জন্য শতরঞ্জি পাতিল। অনতিবিলম্বেই গ্রহরীগণ তাহাকে দেখিল এবং জিজ্ঞাসা করিল যে তোমার এখানে আসিবার কি প্রয়োজন। দরবেশ বলিল যে আমার অভিপ্রায় অদ্য এই সরাইয়ে রাজিবাগন করি। গ্রহরীরা ক্রুদ্ধ হইয়া বলিল যে ভবনে তুমি উপস্থিত হইয়াছ ইহা রাজপ্রাসাদ সরাই নহে। তাহার-দিগের এই উক্তি শ্রুত্বা হইতেছিল, ইত্যবসরে বাদশাহ সেই দালান দিয়া বাইরা পড়িলেন এবং দরবেশের ভাস্কিতে দীর্ঘ হাসিয়া তাহাকে বলিলেন যে তুমি কি এত স্থূলবুদ্ধি যে রাজপ্রাসাদ ও সরাইয়ের ভেদ নির্ণয় করিতে অক্ষম। দরবেশ উত্তর করিল মহাশয় যদি অনুমতি করেন, দুই একটা প্রশ্ন করি। বখন এই বাটী নির্মাণ হয়, তখন সর্বপ্রথমে কে আসিয়া ইহাতে বাস করে। বাদশাহ উত্তর করিলেন আমার পূর্বপুরুষ। দরবেশ আবার প্রশ্ন করিল সর্বশেষে কে এখানে বাস করিয়াছিল। বাদশাহ কহিলেন আমার পিতা। দরবেশ জিজ্ঞাসা করিল

এক্ষণে এ বাটীতে কে বাস করিতেছে। বাদশাহ কহিলেন আমি নিজে বাস করিতেছি। দরবেশ বলিল আপনার পরে কে বাস করিবে। বাদশাহ বলিলেন যুবক রাজকুমার আমার পুত্র। তখন দরবেশ বলিল যে বাটী নিজ অধিবাসীগণকে এত বার পরিবর্তন করিয়া নিত্য নূতন লোককে স্থান দেয় সে বাটী রাজপ্রাসাদ নহে, তাহা সরাই।

জৈসলমীর।

এই রাজ্য বোধপুরের পশ্চিমে অবস্থিত। পূর্বদিকে বীকানের ও পশ্চিম সীমা সিন্ধু। লোক বসতির সংখ্যা ৮১ সালের জন সন্খ্যানুসারে ১০০৮০৪১। রাজকর প্রায় ২ লক্ষ টাকা। পরিমাণে এই রাজ্য রাজপুতানার অন্ত্যন্ত রাজ্যের অপেক্ষা চতুর্থ শ্রেণীতে গণ্য হইতে পারে। কিন্তু জনসংখ্যায় সকল রাজ্য হইতে ন্যূন। বসতি প্রত্যেক বর্গ মাইলে ৭ জন করিয়া গড়ে দাঁড়ায়। এদেশে বীকানের অপেক্ষা অধিক বালুকাময় মরুভূমি। রাস্তায় ৩ দিনের পথ অবাধি একেবারে জল পাওয়া যায় না। পথিকেরা উষ্ট্রের উপরে মশকে (চর্মপাত্র) ভরিয়া জল লইয়া যায়। ভারতবর্ষকে যদি মহাদ্বীপের এক ক্ষুদ্র আদর্শ মনে করি তবে জৈসলমীরকে আরবদেশের একখণ্ড বলিতে পারা যায়। শত ক্রোশাবধি বালুকাময় মরুভূমি কেবল দৃষ্ট হয় এবং জল অতি দুস্প্রাপ্য। বৃহৎ ঢোলের মত তরবুজ এদেশে উৎপন্ন হয়। তাহার জলে সেখানকার লোকের কার্য্য নির্বাহ হয়। দুই শত বা আড়াই শত হস্তের নিম্নে কুপে জল পাওয়া যায়। এবং তাহাও লবণাক্ত। বালুকাময় এদেশে কোথাও কোথাও যেখানে ভাল মুক্তিকা পাওয়া যায় সেইখানে গ্রামের বাস। প্রজারা উষ্ট্র, মেঘ, ছাগল এবং অন্ত্যন্ত চতুস্পদ জন্তু পালন করিয়া থাকে।

বিক্রমাদিত্যের সম্বৎ সপ্তম শতাব্দে মহারাজ দেবরাজ এই রাজ্য সংস্থাপন করেন। ১১৫৬ খ্রীষ্টীয় সালে জৈসলমীর নগর সংস্থাপিত হয়। ১২২৪ সালে আলাউদ্দীন খিলজী জৈসলমীরের উপর আক্রমণ করেন। কিন্তু মরুভূমি দেখিয়া পরিত্যাগ করিলেন। এবং এই কারণেই এই রাজ্য মহারাষ্ট্রাদিগের লুট পাট হইতে পরিত্রাণ পাইয়াছিল। এই রাজ্যের প্রজারা বড় দরিদ্র। রাজ্য রাজ্যের জ্ঞাতিদিগের মধ্যে অধিকাংশ বিভক্ত সেই কারণে রাজকর এত অল্প। জৈসলমীর নগরের লোকসংখ্যা ১১০০০। এখানকার রাজাকে মহারাওল বলে।

MAHRATTI TRANSLATION.

Translate into English :—

(a) एक दरवेशी तातरींतून प्रवास करित असतां वल्क नांवाच्या शहरांत येउन पोहोचला. व तेथील राजवाड्यांत, उतारशाला किंवा धर्मशाला समजून, चुकीने गेला. कांहीं वेळ आपल्या सभोवतालीं पाहून तो एका लांब अशा दालनांत शिरला, व तेथे आपली भोली ठेवून पूर्वकडील लोकांच्या रिवाजाप्रमाणे त्याने विप्राति घेण्याकरितां आपले जाजम पसरिले. त्याला तिकडे फार वेळ भोला नाहीं इतक्यांत काहीं पहारेकऱ्यांनीं त्यास पाहून, तुम्हें येथे काय काम आहे, असे विचारिले. त्यास दरवेशाने आपला वेत राजाचा मुक्काम त्या धर्मशालेत करण्याचा आहे असे सांगितले. ज्या घरांत तूं आहेस ते घर धर्मशाला नाहीं परंतु राजमंदिर आहे असे पहारेकऱ्यांनीं त्यास मोठ्याने रागे भरून कळविले. हा वादविवाद चालला आहे इतक्यांत राजाची स्वारी दालनांतून जाऊ लागली आणि दरवेशाच्या चुकीचे त्यास हसे येउन त्याने राजवाडा व धर्मशाला हीं तुला ओळखतां येजं नये इतका मंदबुद्धि तूं कसा भोलास असे त्यास विचारिले. दरवेशी ह्मणाला “महाराज, सरकारास एक दोन ग्रंथ विचारण्याची मला परवानगी असावी. जेव्हा हे घर प्रथम बांधिले त्यावेळीं यांत कोण राहात असत ?” राजाने उत्तर केले “माझे पूर्वज.” “आणि”

दरवेशी ह्याणाला “थेथें राहणारा शेवटला पुरुष कोण होता?” राजानें उत्तर दिलें “माभा बाप.” “आणि” दरवेशी ह्याणाला “दुकडे हल्लीं कोण राहत असतो?” राजानें त्याला आपण स्वतः राहतों असें सांगितलें. “आणि” दरवेशी ह्याणाला “आपल्या मागे थेंथें कोण राहिल?” “तरुण राजपुत्र माभा सुलगा” असा राजानें जावब दिला. “हा हा! महाराज, ज्या घरांतील रहिवासी इतके वरचेवर बदलतात व ज्यांत पाड्डण्यांची परंपरा निरंतर चाललेली असते ते राजमंदिर नव्हे परंतु धर्मशालाच आहे.”

(b) जेस्समीरचें संस्थान जोधपूरच्या पश्चिमेस आहे. सन १८८१ च्या खानेसुमारीप्रमाणें तेथील लोकसंख्या १,०८,१४३ होती. तेथचा वार्षिक वसूल सुमारे दोन लक्ष आहे. लांबी संधीच्या मानानें राजपुतान्यांतील संस्थानांपैकीं ते चौथें आहे. परंतु लोकसंख्येच्या मानानें ते अगदीं शेवटलें आहे, त्यांतील वालूचीं मैदानें विकानेरच्या मैदानांपेक्षां ही विस्तीर्ण आहेत. रस्त्यावर तीन मजलांपर्यंत पाणी बिलकूल मिलावयाचें नाहीं. प्रवाशी लोकांस बकन्याच्या चामड्याच्या पिशव्या पाण्याने भरून उंटांवरून न्याव्या लागतात. हिंदुस्थान हें एक लहानसें खंड मानलें असतां जेस्समीरास त्यांतील अरबस्थान असें ह्याणावें लागिल; इतकी तेथें पाण्याची दुर्लभता आहे. जेस्समीरच्या मैदानात मोठ्या नगान्या घेवढीं

कलिंगडें चोतात व त्यांपासून लोक पाण्याचा पुरवठा करून घेतात. जेस्लमीरचे रहिवासी उंट, मेंढरे, बकराई व इतर ग्रामपशु बालगितात, आणि तेथे लोकर, तुप, मेंढरे, व बकराई यांचा व्यापार चालतात असतो.

हे संस्थान विक्रमशकाच्या सातव्या शतांत महकांराज देवराज यांनीं स्थापिलें. ख्रिस्तीशकाच्या ११५६ व्या वर्षीं जेस्लमीर शहर बांधण्यांत आलें. अलाउद्दीन खिलजी यांनं १२२४ त जेस्लमीरावर स्वारी केली. परंतु तें फक्त वालूचें मैदान आहे असें पाहून त्यानें तें पुनः सोडून दिलें. ह्याच कारणास्तव मराठांच्या नासधूसीपासून जेस्लमीरचा बचाव झाला. या संस्थानांतील लोक फार दरिद्री आहेत, व ती जमीन राज्याच्या नातलगंमध्ये वांटली गेली आहे. यामुलेंच वसूल इतका कमी आहे. जेस्लमीर शहरची अकरा हजार लोकवस्ती आहे. जेस्लमीरच्या राजास महारावल असें ह्मणतात.

GUJRATI TRANSLATION.

Translate into English :—

(a) एक दरवेश तातार देशमां थईं मुसाफरी करतो करतो बलख शहरमां आवी पडोचो, अने राजमेहेलने सार्वजनिक मुसाफरखानु अथवा धर्मशाला धारी भुलयी तेनी अन्दर गयो. थोडो एक वार चो तरफ जेईने ते एक लावो चालमां दाखल थयो, ज्यां तेशे पोतानी भोली

માંચપર નીચે સુકી અને પૂર્વ તરફના લોકના રીવાજ પ્રમાણે આરામલેવા માટે પોતાની શેઝંજી બિઠાવી. આસ્થિતિમાં તેને લાંબો વખત થયો નહીં તેટલામા તે કોટલાએક પેહેરે ગીરોની નજરે પડ્યો. અને તેઓએ તેને પુછ્યું કે આસ્થિતે તારે શું કામ છે? દરવેશે કહ્યું કે આ ધર્મશાલાની અંદર હું એક રાત્રિ સુકામ કરવાનો ફરારો રાખું છું. મેહેલના રક્ષકોએ ઘણા રીષે મરાઈ તેને જણવ્યું કે આ કાંઈ ધર્મશાલા નહીં પણ રાજમેહેલ છે. દૈવયોગ એવું બન્યું કે આ બાદબિવાદ દરમ્યાન પાદશાહ પડે તે ચાલમા યાઈને જતો હતો. અને દરવેશની મુલથી હસીને પુછ્યું કે તું એવો કેવો સંદલુદ્ધિનો છે કે રાજમેહેલ અને સુસાપરખાના બચ્ચે ફરક જેઈ શકતો નથી. દરવેશ બોલ્યો, “સાહેબ, આપ મહારાજ ને એકાદ બે પ્રશ્ન પુછવાની પરવાનગી આપો. જ્યારે આગ્રહ પ્રથમ બંધાયુ ત્યારે તેમા કોણ વસતું હતું?” પાદશાહે જવાબ આપ્યો, “મારા પૂર્વજે.” દરવેશે કહ્યું, “અને છેલ્લું અત્રે કોણ રહેતું હતું?” પાદશાહે ઉત્તર આપ્યો, “મારા પિતા.” દરવેશે પુછ્યું, “અને હાલમા જે અત્રે રહે છે તે કોણ છે?” પાદશાહે કહ્યું કે “હુંપડે.” દરવેશે પુછ્યું, “અને આકના પાછી અત્રે કોણ રહે?” પાદશાહે પ્રત્યુત્તર બોલ્યો કે “જુવાન રાજકુંવર, મારો પુત્ર.” ફકીરે કહ્યું, “અરે સાહેબ જે સ્થાનમાં રહેવાસીઓ આટલા બધા વડલાય છે અને જેની અંદર નિરંતર એક પછી એક પરીણા

वास करी जाय छे ते काई राजमेहेल नही पण धर्मशाला ज छे."

(b) जेसलमीर नुं संस्थान जोधपूरनी पञ्चमे आवेसुं छे ई० सं० १८८१ ना वस्तिगणना प्रमाणे तेनी वस्ति १,०८,१४३ माणसनी छे. तेनी वार्षिक मेहेसुल आसरे वे लाख ३ पै आनी छे. बिस्तारमाँ रजपुतानाना संस्थानो माँ ते चोथुं गणाय छे; पण वस्तिमाँ ते सर्वथी छेलुं छु. तेना रणो बिकानेरनां रणो करतांपण वधारे बिस्तारवाला छे. जण मजल सुधी रस्तमाँ पाणी मलतुं नथी. सुसाफ-रोने मसको पाणीथी भरौ जंट पर लई जवौ पड़ै छे. जो तमे हिन्दू स्थानने एक नानो खंड गणो, तो जेसलमीरने तेनुं अरवस्थान कहेवुं जोईये; कारणके पाणीनी अटली वधी अछत, छे. जेसलमीरनो मैदानमाँ मोटा होल जेवड़ा तड़बूच थायछे. अने ते माथी जलोको पाणीनी खुट पुरी पाड़ै छे. जेसलमीरनो वतनीओ जंट, घेटां, बकरा, अने बीजा माणसनी बस्तीमा रहेनारा पशुपाड़ै छे. अने जंन, धौ, जंट, घेटा, तथा बकरानो व्यापार करे छे.

बिक्रमादित्यना सातमा सैकामा महाराजाधिराजे आ संस्थान स्थायुं हतुं. जेसलमीरनु ग्रेहेर ईसवी सन १२५६ मा स्थापायुं हतुं. अल्लाउद्दीन खीलजीओ ईसवी सन १२२४ मा जेसलमीरं जपर चढ़ाई करी; पण ते जम्या मात्र रेताल जमीन छे एवुं मालम पड़वाथी ते तेने पाछी छोड़ी गयो. एज कारण सर जेसलमीर मराठानी लूट

फाट थी वची गयुं छे. अहीँ आना लोको घणा गरीब छे. अने सधली जमीन राजाना सगां बहालां ओमा वेहेचीं आपेलीं छे तेथीज मेहेसूल ओटली नानी छे. जेमलमीरना कसवामा ११,००० रहेवासीओ छे. जेमलमीरना राजाने 'महारावल' कहे छे.

FRENCH TRANSLATION.

Translate into English :—

1. L'aïeul et le petit-fils sortaient de la boutique d'un marchand tapissier située dans la rue Saint-Honoré, à Paris. Cette maison était connue de tout le quartier; elle avait une enseigne sur laquelle on lisait ces mots 'Le Pavillon des Singes.' Voici à quoi elle devait ce nom singulier et une certaine célébrité parmi ses voisines. La poutre cornière, qui partait du premier étage et atteignait jusqu'au tait, était sculptée dans toute sa longueur et représentait un oranger. Tout en haut se trouvaient les feuilles et les fruits, et le long du tronc de l'arbre on voyait des singes dans différentes attitudes. L'un d'eux, plus expérimenté et plus malin que les autres sans doute, attendait au pied de l'oranger. Il s'était dit probablement 'Pourquoi me donner la peine de monter là haut? Je connais mes camarades; ils vont cueillir

des oranges, puis ils se disputeront et dans la bagarre ils lâcheront certainement leur proie et je n'aurai plus qu'à me baisser pour m'en emparer.' Et, en effet, le sculpteur l'avait représenté en train de ramasser un fruit que les autres avaient laissé choir.

2. Les rives du lac de Bienne sont plus sauvages et romantiques que celles du lac de Genève, parceque les rochers et les bois bordent l'eau de plus près ; mais elles ne sont pas moins de riantes. S'il y a moins de culture de champs et de vignes, moins de villes et de maisons, il y a aussi plus de verdure naturelle, plus de prairies, d'asiles ombragés de bocages, des contrastes plus fréquens et des accidens plus rapprochés. Comme il n'y a pas sur ces heureux bords de grandes routes commodes pour les voitures, le pays est peu fréquenté par les voyageurs ; mais il est intéressant pour des contemplatifs solitaires qui aiment à s'enivrer à loisir des charmes de la nature, et à se remeiller dans un silence que ne trouble aucun autre bruit que le cri des aigles, le ramage entrecoupé de quelques oiseaux, et le roulement des torrens qui tombent de la montagne.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(For candidates whose mother tongue is English.)

Write an Essay on the following subject :—

"The best use a Student can make of his holidays."

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

BABU MOHINDRA NATH DUTT, M.A. .. }
 PANDIT SUDHAKAR DUBE .. } *Examiners.*

1. (a) Explain what is meant by the following terms :—

Prime factors; common measure; common multiple; lowest common multiple.

(b) A courtyard, 452 feet long and 404 feet wide, is to be paved with square stones all of one size. What is the largest size which can be used?

2. (Simplify) $\frac{5'75}{4'25}$ of $\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{8}{7} + \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{2}$.

(b) Find the square root of 3'1415926 to four places of decimals.

3. The *difference* between the Interest for 4 months, and the Discount, on a certain sum due in 4 months at 4 *per cent.*, is one rupee. What is the sum?

4. A merchant sells silk of two qualities which cost him Rs. 5 5*as.* 4*p.* and Rs. 4 4*as.* 4*p.* per yard, respectively. The selling price of the latter is two-thirds that of the former, but the quantity sold is double and the merchant gains 25 per cent. on the whole. Calculate the selling price per yard of each.

5. A policeman goes after a thief who has 100 yards' start; if the policeman run a mile in six

minutes, and the thief a mile in ten minutes, how far will the thief have gone before he is overtaken ?

6. Resolve into factors :—

(i) $x^3 + 4x^2$, (ii) $x^3 - x^2 - x - 1$, (iii) $a^2 b^2 - a^2 - b^2 + 1$.

7. Simplify $\frac{x}{(x-y)(x-z)} + \frac{y}{(y-z)(y-x)} + \frac{z}{(z-x)(z-y)}$.

8. Solve

(i) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{x-3}}$,

(ii) $\left. \begin{aligned} (a+b)x + (a-b)y &= 2ac. \\ (b+c)x + (b-c)y &= 2bc. \end{aligned} \right\}$

9. If $a : b = b : c$ shew that $a^2 + ab + b^2 : b^2 + bc + c^2 = a : c$.

10. Two sums of money are together equal to £ 54 12s. and there are as many pounds in the one as shillings in the other. What are the sums ?

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

SECOND PAPER.

BABU SARAT CHANDRA MUKERJEE, M.A. }
BABU UMESH CHANDRA GHOSH, M.A. } *Examiners.*

1. A triangle ABC and a parallelogram APQC, are on the same base AC and on the same side of it, the perpendicular from B and P on AC are given equal, shew—

(i) that BP is parallel to AC,

(ii) that BP and PQ are in one straight line, and (iii) that the parallelogram is double of the triangle.

2. Prove the sixth proposition of the Second Book and thence deduce that the rectangle contained by any two unequal straight lines is equal to the difference of the squares on half their sum and on half their difference.

3. (a) Shew that two concentric circles cannot meet.

(b) If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle.

4. Describe a regular pentagon about a given circle.

5. Give in each case the construction only of the particular line (straight or curved) in which the following points must lie :—

(a) The vertices of all right-angled triangles standing upon the same given hypotenuse DE.

(b) The vertices of all isosceles triangles on a given base FG.

(c) The centres of all circles touching the same two given straight lines KL and KM.

6. If a quadrilateral be bisected by each of its diagonals, shew that it is a parallelogram.

7. The difference between the areas of two squares inscribed in and circumscribed about a circle is 338 sq. ft. : find the radius of the circle.

8. The opposite sides of a quadrilateral are parallel and the distance between them is 7 chains 50 links; if the area is 6.75 acres and the length of one of the parallel sides is 10 chains 30 links, find the length of the other.

9. Plan a field from the following notes and find its area in acres, roods, and poles :—

Links		
	A	
	500	
	380	25 G.
	C	
Turn	to the	right
	C	
	500	
F 175	220	
	B	
Turn	to the	right
	B	
	800	
E 100	650	
D 200	400	
	A	

ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER.

MAULVIE MOHAMMED ABDUL JALIL, *Examiner.*

1. Translate the following into English :—

بنى المامون قصرا عظيما وصرف فيها مبالغ كثيرة وجاء البهلول يوما لزيارة المامون وكان جالسا في قصرة فقال المامون يا بهلول اكتب شيئا على هذا القصر فاخذ البهلول قحما وكتب رفعت الطين و وضعت الدين رفعت الجص و وضعت النص ان كان من مالك فقد اسرفت والله لا يحب المسرفين و ان كان من مال غبرك فقد ظلمت والله لا يحب الظالمين *

2. Re-write the above extract with vowel points.

3. Translate literally into English, and explain the grammatical points contained therein :—

جاء نحوي علي باب نحوي فذكر بابه فقال من انت فقال الزائر احمد فاجاب صاحب الدار انصرف فقال احمد لا ينصرف فاجاب اذا كان نكره ينصرف *

4. Explain the following in English, and name the book from which it is a quotation :—

البخل عيب فاضح	الجود مستر صالح
العقل فاض عادل	العجب داء قاتل
العمر ضيف راحل	المال ظل زائل
الصبر في الشدائد	من شيم الا ماجد

5. Name the author of the following verses, and translate them into English :—

اذا عاش امرؤ ستين حولا * فنصف العمر تمسكه الليالي
ونصف النصف بمضي ليس يدري * لغفلته يميننا عن شمال

وثلث النصف آمال وحرص * و شغل بالمكاسب و العيال
و باقي العمر اسقام و شيب * و هم يارتحال و انتقال
فحب المروء طول العمر جهل * و قسمته على هذا المثال

6. How do nouns of the form of افعل, when expressing the comparative and superlative degrees, form their feminines ? Give examples.

SECOND PAPER.

MAULVIE SYED RAHIMUDDIN, *Examiner.*

N.B.—Give vowel marks to every Arabic word you make use of in your answers.

1. Translate the following into English :—

المسلم من سلم الناس من يده ولسانه - عز الدنيا بالمال و
عز الآخرة بصالح الأعمال - لا غربة للفاضل ولا وطن للجاهل - عش
ما شئت فانك ميت - الخمر جماع الأثم - عليكم انفسكم لا يضركم
من ضل اذا اهتديتم - العاقل يتعظ بالادب و البهايم لا تتعظ الا
بالضرب - ما شر بعدة الجنة بشر ولا خير بعدة النار بخير -
من ابصر عيب نفسه اشتغل عن عيب غيره - الحرص مفتاح التعب
و عطية النصب - من حفر بثراً لآخيه فقد وقع فيه - اذا تم العقل
بقص الكلام - من هتك حجاب اخيه هتك عورات بنده - اقل الناس
قيمة اقلهم علماً - من اعجب برأيه ضل و من استغنى بعقله زل و
من تكبر على الناس ذل - من لم يتعلم في صغره لم يتقدم
في كبره *

2. Mention حروف الإيجاب and their different usages with examples.

3. Translate into Arabic :—

God ! there is no God but He. Probably there are 13 men and 14 women in the house. Had he learnt the lesson, he should have been given 700 Dinárs, 24 Dirhams and 5,000 صاع of wheat. What do you call me for ? I did not send for you. The house has been built. A certain man came four days ago.

4. Define استثنى with its two kinds, illustrating your answer with examples.

5. Translate into English :—

المرء بفضيلته - لا بقصيلته - كل يحدد مازرع ويجزئ بها
منع - من اطاع هواه باع دينه بدينه - اذا ذهب الكياء حل البلاء -
اذا اصطنعت المعروف فاسترة و اذا اصطنع اليك فانشرة - من
طلب اصله زكى قرعة - من قال ما لا ينبغي سماع ما لا يشتهي -
من ازم الرقاد عدم المراد - من دام كسله خاب املة - من نظر
في العواقب سلم من النوائب - من اصرات الخذلان معاداة الاخوان
- من ركب العجل ادركه الزلل - من فعل ماشاء لقي - ماشاء -
أ انتم تزر عونه ام نحن الزارعون *

6. How do the صرفيين divide and subdivide Arabic words? Mention the various divisions and subdivisions with examples.

7. Translate into Arabic :—

As soon as you came he went away. They came to-day at 7 o'clock evening. He went away yesterday at 10-20 A.M. No sooner did you come than he fled away fearing slaughter. The sooner the better. The war went on for years. The moon rose full. Amr and I, while going away, struck the boy before the

teacher on Friday, a severe blow by way of correcting him. Alas ! we lost the noblest of mankind in knowledge and in wisdom. Here comes the man the most learned. You are more pious than I. How handsome he is ! What a fine horseman you are ! How many men are there in the house ? He said so and so. Paradise is at the feet of mothers.

8. Mention, define, and illustrate the various kinds of مفعول, and also give an example containing all of them in one and the same sentence.

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

MAULVIE SYVED KALAN	} <i>Examiners.</i>
„ SYVED ABDULLAH	..	

1. Translate the following passages into English :—

(a) توانگرزادۀ را دیدم برگور پدرنشسته بود و با درویش بچۀ به (a)
مناظرۀ در پیوسته که گور پدرم سنگین است و کتابۀ رنگین - و فروش
رخام و خشت فیروزه بکار بوده بگور پدرت چه ماند - خشتۀ دو
فراهم آورده و شستۀ خاک بر آں پاشیده - درویش پسرکه بشنید
گفت تا پدرت از زیر آں سنگ گران بر خود بچنبد پدرم به بهشت
رسیده باشد *

سگۀ را گفتند سبب چیست که در هر خانه که باشی گدا گرد آن (b)
خانه نقواند گذشت - گفت من از حرص و طمع دورم و به بے طمعی
و قناعت مشهور - از خوانۀ به تنک نانۀ قانعم - و از بریانۀ به خشک
استخوانۀ خوسند - اما گدا سخوۀ حرص و طمع و مدعی جوع و منکر
شیع - نان یک هفته اش در انبان و زبانش در طلب نان یکشنبه
جنبان *

2. Explain اضافت in the following phrases :—

توانگرزاده - گور پدر - درویش بچه - فرش رخام - سحره حرص

نان یکهفته *

3. Explain, in your own Persian, the sense of the following sentences :—

عامل بودن بر عقائد و مستقل ماندن در عین شدائد و مقصر نبودن در امور دنیوی از تدبیر - دیر پائی خاندان از ترحم نمودن بر یتیمان - و محتاج نشدن خود از کامروائی محققان - انصرام امور ملکی بصلاح و صوابدید وزرا - مظفرو منصور بودن باستمداد همت فقراء - تندروست ماندن از نیت ازاله درد دردمندان - امید رحمت داشتن از جنا حق بعفو جرائم مجرمان *

4. (a) Name the book from which the above sentences are taken. Who quoted them ?

(b) What are the *roots* of انصرام and منصور ? Give their *literal* meanings.

5. (a) Write out the meanings of the following words in English ; and mention their singular or plural :—

حصاء-ورید - ذمائم-زمام-جیران - زندیق - زوائج - خقار-افعی - حوصله - ودائع - طرق - ومایا - اسلاف - زمره - بنادر -

(b) Explain the formations of the following words :—

گرداب - بر ملا - مغیلاں - خانقاه - بویط - دشنام -

6. Translate the following couplets into English :—

(a) اگر پائی در دامن آری چو کوه * سرت ز آسمان بگذرد هم شکوه
زبان در کش ای مرد بسیار دان * که فردا قلم نیست بر زبان

- صدف وار گوهر شناسان راز * دهن جز به لولو نکرند باز
 فراوان سخن باشد آگنده گوش * نصیحت نه گیرد مگر در خموش
- (b) به رسم داد خواهان داد برداشت * زدل ناله زجان فریاد برداشت
 زبس برآسمان میشد زهر سوي * نفیـر چاوشان طـرقـوا گوي
 زبس بر گوشها میزد زهر جاي * مہیل مرکبان باد پیمای
 کسی از غوغا بحال او نیفتاد * بحالی شد که آنرا کس مبیناد
- (c) به شهـر خورش سے بیقدر بود مردم
 به کان خورش سے بے بہا بود گوهر
 درخت اگر متحرک شدے زجاي بجای
 نہ جور ارے کشیدے ونے جفای تبر
 اگرچہ دوست عزیز است راز دل مکشای
 کہ دوست نیز بگوید بہ دوستان دگر
 بکوش تابتوانی دلي بدست آری
 کہ درجہاں بہ ازیں نیست هیچ جان پدر

7. Explain the meanings of the following couplets in simple Persian :—

هان مشو نصیحت چوں واقف نہ ز اسرار غیب
 باشد اندر پردہ باز نہای پنهان غم مخور
 هر که سرگردان بعالم گشت و غمخوارے نیافت
 آخر الامر او بغمخوارے رسد هان غم مخور
 در بیابان گر به شوق کعبه خواهی زد قدم
 سوزنشا گر کند خار مغیلاں غم مخور
 حال ما و فرقت جانا و ابرام رقیب
 جمله میداند خدائے حال گردان غم مخور
 اے دل ارسیل فنا بنیاد هستی بر کنده
 چون ترا نوح است کشتیبان ز طوفان غم مخور

8. What are the original meanings of the words رقیب and کعبه - بیابان Account for their *secondary* meanings.

9. Translate the following *quatrain* into English and write down a short biography of its author in Persian.

بیگا نہ اگر وفا کند خویش من است *
 ور خویش خطا کند بداندیش من است *
 گرزهر موافقت کند تریاک من است *
 ور نوش مخالف کند نیش من است *

10. Define تواع. Name its divisions and sub-divisions with examples.

SECOND PAPER.

MAULVIE SYED AMJAD ALI, M.A.	..	} <i>Examiners.</i>
„ ABDUL ALI, KHAN	

1. Translate into English :—

(a) یکی معمولاً را بگرفت گفت چه خواهی از من گفت
 آنکه ترا بکشم و بخورم گفت از خوردن من چیزی نیاید لیکن
 سه سخن ترا بیاموزم که آن ترا بهتر از خوردن من بود اما یکی در
 دست تو بگویم و دیگری وقتی بگویم که مرا رها کنی تا بر درخت نشینم
 و سوم انگلا گویم که از درخت بر سر کوه بپرم گفت اول بگو گفت
 هرچه از دست تو رفت بر آن حسرت مخور رها کوی تا بپرید بر درخت
 نشست گفت دوم بگو گفت سخن محال باور میکن و بپرید و بر سر

کوه نشست گفت ای بدبخت اگر مرا بکشتی توانگر شدی که در شکم من دو مروارید است و هر یکی بیست مثقال است و هرگز درویش نشدی آن مرد انگشت در دندان گرفت و گفت دریغا اینست افسوس گفت اکنون سوم بگو گفت تو آن دورا فراموش کردی سوم چه کنی ترا گفتم بر رفته حسرت مخور و محال باور میکنم در دست تو با همه گوشت و پوست و پیر و بال ده مثقال نبودم در درون من مروارید بیست مثقال چون بود این بگفت و به پرید *

(b) پادشاهی بشکار میرفت آزاده را دید سگ به پهلوی بسته و خودش خرم نشسته و زیر را گفت بیا که دلی بدیوانه خوش کنیم گفت نه که بے ادبی کند گفت با من نیست پدش رقت و گفت اے آزاد سگ خوبتر است یا خودت گفت قربان شایه سگ زنده از فرمان این گدا سر نگیرد پس شایه و گدا اگر خدا را فرمان بریم از سگ بهتریم ورنه سگ از هر دو بهتر *

(c) آورده اند که غلامی از شهر روم گریخته بود و بعزم وطن خود صبحا نوردی آغاز کرده روزی بصحرای رسید و از غارے صدای شیرے بگوشش آمد ترسید اما شیر پیدش بیامد و پنجه خود را بر زانویش نهاد دید که از جراحت خار آما سیده است غلام بنرمی و سرعت تمامتر خار را از پنجه اش بر آورد شیر چون ازین درد نجات یافت دست و پای غلام را لیسیدن گرفت و بدین احسان او را صاحب خود می پنداشت در این اثنا مالکش به جستجوی بسیار خود را در آنجا رسانید و غلام را گرفته بروم برد و بچرم گریختن حکم نمود که در قفس در ندگانش قید کنند و شیر را که هم در آن مدت گرفتار آمده بود سه روز گرسنه داشته بیاوردند و بران غلام رها کردند چون نظر شیر برین غلام افتاد دست و پایش لیسیدن گرفت و چون سگ آموخته خانگی پس او پیش دویدن میگویند که این

همان شیر زخم خورده و از دست این غلام جان سلامت برده بود
الحاصل غلام و شیر هر دو را رها کردند و این حیوان شکر گزار در خدمت
غلام ماندند غلام وفادار تا حیات خود بود *

2. Translate into Persian :—

Cræsus was proud of his wealth and loved to display it; but he was at the same time a gentle and estimable prince, fond of learning. It is said that Æsop, the clever deformed slave, composed for his benefit many of the fables which have since almost passed into proverbs. Another visitor at his court was Solon, one of the seven wise men of Greece, to whom Cræsus showed the whole bright array of his treasures, and asked at the end, "Whom do you think the happiest of men?"

Solon answered by naming a Greek, who had spent a quiet, useful, and peaceable life, and died at last while fighting in the cause of his country.

Cræsus who had expected to hear himself named desired to hear whom Solon deemed the next happiest.

He mentioned two youths who had shown such pious affection to their mother, that she prayed that they might receive the best reward that Heaven could bestow upon man. While she was yet praying they fell asleep, and their sleep was a peaceful death.

"These," said Solon, "were the next happiest."

"Do you not, then, think me a happy man?" said Cræsus, vexed at seeing how little account the wise man seemed to take of his wealth.

"Alas !" said Solon, "who can be said to have been happy while he still lives ?"

Two years after, Cræsus was obliged to own the truth of this reply, when he lost his eldest son by an accident. Soon after, he rashly entered upon the war with the Medes and Persians, who totally defeated him. Cyrus made Cræsus prisoner and ordered him to be burnt to death. The pile of wood was raised, and Cræsus was chained to it, when at that very moment calling to mind the saying which had warned him not to trust in present prosperity, he broke out into an exclamation of "O Solon, Solon, Solon !"

Hearing the cry, Cyrus asked its meaning, and desired that the captive should be led to him to explain it. He was so much struck by Solon's lesson that he not only spared the life of Cræsus, but made him his favoured friend and counsellor ever after, seeing in his misfortunes a warning against putting too much confidence in the power and greatness to which he was at present raised.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

PANDIT RAMSASTRI TAILANG, *Examiner.*

- I. Translate the following into English :—

अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसाम् ।

उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ॥

यथा ह्येकेन पादेन न रथस्य गतिर्भवेत् ।

विना पुरुषकारेण तथा दैवं न सिध्यति ॥

अथैवं जल्पतां तेषां चित्राङ्गदो नाम हरिणो लुब्धकत्रासित-
स्तस्मिन्नेव सरसि प्रविष्टः । अथायान्तं तं ससम्भ्रममवलोक्य
लघुपतनको वृक्षमाहूतः । लघुपतनको मृगं सम्यक् परिज्ञाय
मन्यरकमुवाच । एच्छेहि सखि मन्यरक दृष्टार्तोऽयं मृगो-
ऽत्र समायातस्तस्य शब्दोऽयं न मानुषसंभव इति ।

(a) Parse the words लुट्स्वकम्, ससंभ्रमम्, वृक्षम्,
जल्पताम् तस्य and नाम.

(b) Give the roots of आहूतः, परिज्ञाय, उवाच, and
एहि; and conjugate them in the third preterite (लुङ्).

(c) Decline लघुचेतस, जल्पत् and तद् in the nomina-
tive singular and plural numbers in all genders.

(d) Expound, and name, the samāsas in the under-
lined words.

(e) Analyze the sandhi in परो वेति, तस्मिन्नेव,
अथैवम्, दृष्टार्तः and एच्छेहि.

II. Explain in Sanskrit :—

1. मनसा चिन्तितं कार्यं वचसा न प्रकाशयेत् ।
अन्यलक्षितकार्यस्य यतः सिद्धिर्न जायते ॥
2. सेवितव्यो महावृक्षः फलच्छायासमन्वितः ।
यदि दैवात् फलं नास्ति ह्याया केन निवार्यते ॥
3. चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् ।
नासमीक्ष्य परं स्थानं पूर्वभायतनं त्यजेत् ॥

4. आपदर्थं धनं रक्षेद्द्वारान् रक्षेद्जनैरपि ।
आत्मानं सततं रक्षेद्द्वारैरपि धनैरपि ॥

- (a) Parse the underlined words.
 (b) Decline द्वार and आत्मन् in all cases.
 (c) Write out the first line of extracts 1 and 3 in the above, using the passive construction.
 (d) Conjugate the root अस् in the first and third preterites (लङ् and लुङ्.)

III. Turn into simple prose :—

- (a) कारुण्यं संविभागश्च यस्य भृत्येषु सर्वदा ।
 संभवेत्त महीपालस्त्रैलोक्यस्यापि रक्षणे ॥
 (b) अञ्जनस्य क्षयं दृष्ट्वा वत्सीकस्य च संक्षयम् ।
 अवन्ध्यं दिवसं कुर्याद्दानाध्ययनकर्मसु ॥
 (c) अल्पानामपि वस्तूनां संहतिः कार्यसाधिका ।
 दृष्ट्वा गुणलभापन्नैर्वन्ध्यन्ते मत्तदन्तिनः ॥
 (d) एकेनापि सुवृक्षेण पुष्पितेन सुगन्धिना ।
 वासितं तदनं सर्वं सुपुत्रेण कुलं यथा ॥

- (1) Translate the extract (c) into English.
 (2) Explain the formation of the words दृष्ट्वा and दन्तिनः .

- (3) Expound, and name, the samāsa in दानाध्ययन-
 कर्मसु.

IV. Correct the following :—

बहुभिर्मुखसंघातैरन्योन्यपशुवृत्तिभिः ।
 प्रच्छाद्यन्ते गुणान् सर्वे मेवा इव दिवाकरम् ॥

(a) Write out the purport of the above extract, in English or Hindi.

(b) After correction change the voice of the above extract.

(c) Decline सर्व in the dative (चतुर्थी), genitive (प्रथी), and locative (सप्तमी) cases in the masculine gender (पुंलिङ्ग).

V. Write down the meanings of the following words :—

यूयम्, वैद्यस्य, अनागतविधाता, प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिः, अष्टा-
पदम्, लघुहस्ताः, मन्त्रः, व्यवसायः, अत्रियः, and गरीयः।

SECOND PAPER.

PANDIT DEVENDRA NATH CHAKRAVARTI, M.A., *Examiner.*

I. Translate into Sanskrit :—

(a) Nothing useful can be done without a good will towards it.

(b) The main object of our lives should be to learn our duty to God and man, how to govern ourselves, and be useful to others.

(c) If a king were not prompt in inflicting punishment on the wicked, the stronger would prey upon the weaker.

(d) In this country the leaves of trees wither in summer and sprout again in the rains. In cold countries they fall off in winter.

2. Translate into English :—

- (a) षड्व तु गुणाः पुंसा न हातव्याः कदाचन ।
सत्य दानमनास्त्यमनस्त्या क्षमा धृतिः ॥
- (b) सन्नियच्छति यो वेगमुत्थितं क्रोधं हयोः ।
स त्रियो भाजनं योग्यं यस्तु पत्न्यु न सुहृति ॥
- (c) धनानि जीवितञ्चैव परार्थं प्राज्ञ उक्तृजेत् ।
सन्निमित्ते वरं त्यागो विनाशे नियते सति ॥
- (d) क्षमातुल्यं तपो नास्ति न सन्तोषात्परं सुखं ।
न च दृष्ट्वापरो व्याधिर्न च धर्मो दयापरः ॥
- (e) आसनात् शयनाद्पानात् सन्नाषात् सहभोजनात्
संक्रामन्ति हि पापानि तैलविन्दुरिवाश्वसि ॥
- (f) पुरा हस्तिनापुरे नगरे महावीरनामा नृपतिर्बभूव ।
स त्यागौ, मेधावी, रूपवान्, सरलश्च । कदाचित्
राज्ञौ स निजनगरस्य मध्ये परिभ्रमति स्म । पथि
एकस्मिन् गृहे गाथामेतां श्रुत्वा । तदयथा—
हंसाः सर्वत्रसिताः शिखण्डनः सदा चित्रिताङ्गरुहाः ।
सर्वत्र जन्ममरणे सर्वत्र विभोगिनी भोगाः ॥
इमा गाथामाकण्य राजा चिन्तयामास त्रयाणां
पादानां अर्थः प्रत्यक्षं दृश्यते परं एतत् वचनमात्रं
न पुनः प्रत्यक्षं यत् भोगिनां सर्वत्र भोगा भवन्ति ।

एतत् अलीकं। अहमत्र भोगवान् वर्त्त, यदि
 एवंविधा भोगा मम विदेशेऽपि भवन्ति तदा एतत्
 सत्यं वचः। इति चिन्तयित्वा नगरप्रान्तं गतः।
 तत्र राज्ञा चिन्तितं, रूपवान् पुरुषः सर्वत्र गौरव।
 लभते। ततः कारणात् विनष्टदेहो बभूव। किं
 बद्धना अतीवकुरूपः विलोकयितुमशक्यश्च जातः
 तादृशः स राजा तत्रस्थे एकस्मिन् प्रासादे उपविष्टः
 नगररमणीयतां विलोकयति स्म।

- (g) पापं हन्ति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विधत्ते
 धर्मं दत्ते काममर्थञ्च सूते।
 मुक्तिं दत्ते सर्वदोषास्यमाना
 पुंसं अद्वाशालिनी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥
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LATIN.

FIRST PAPER.

J. G. JENNINGS, ESQ., B.A., *Examiner.*

I. Translate as literally as is possible in grammatical English :—

(a) Ad haec quae visum est Cæsar *respondit*; sed exitus fuit orationis: Sibi nullam cum his amicitiam esse posse, si in Gallia remanerent; neque verum esse qui suos fines *tueri* non potuerint alienos occupare; neque ullos in Gallia vacare agros, qui dari tantae praesertim multitudini sine injuria possint; sed licere, si velint, in Ubiorum finibus considere quorum sint legati apud se et de Suevorum injuriis *querantur* et a se auxilium petant: hoc se Ubiis imperaturum.

(b) Quibus rebus perturbatis nostris novitate pugnae tempore opportunissimo Cæsar auxilium *tulit*; namque ejus adventu hostes constiterunt, nostri se ex timore *receperunt*. Quo facto ad lacessendum et ad committendum proelium alienum esse tempus arbitratus suo se loco continuit, et brevi tempore intermisso in castra legiones reduxit. Dum haec geruntur, nostris omnibus occupatis qui erant in agris reliqui discesserunt. Secutae sunt continuos complures dies tempestates quae et nostros in castris continerent et hostem a pugna prohiberent.

- (c) Junonis gravis ira, nec exsaturabile pectus
Cogunt me, Neptuna, preces descendere in
omnes ;

Quam nec longa dies, pietas nec mitigat ulla,
Nec Jovis imperio fatisque infracta quiescit.
Non media de gente *Phrygum* exedissee nefandis
Urbem odiis satis est, nec poenam traxe per
omnem

Reliquias ; Trojae cineres atque ossa peremtae
Insequitur. Causas tanti sciat illa furoris.

Ipse mihi nuper *Libycis* tu testis in undis,
Quam molem subito excierit. Maria omnia coelo
Miscuit, *Aeoliis* nequidquam freta procellis,
In regnis hoc ausa tuis.

- (d) Sunt geminae Somni portae : quarum altera
fertur

Cornea, qua veris facilis datur exitus umbris ;

Altera candenti perfecta nitens elephanto ;

Sed falsa ad coelum mittunt insomnia manes.

His ubi tum natum Anchises unaque *Sibyllam*

Prosequitur dictis, portaque emittit eburna :

Ille viam secut ad naves sociosque revisit.

Tum se ad *caietae* recto fert limite portum.

Ancora de prora jacitur ; stant litore puppes.

II. 1. Give the accusative and ablative singular and the genitive and dative plural, where they exist, with the gender and meaning of *jecur*, *domus*, *supellex*, *lis*, *aer*, *gigas*.

2. Give the accusative, genitive, and dative singular and the genitive plural, with the meaning, of *ipse*, *quis*, *totus*, *ruber*.

Give the comparative and superlative of *liber*,
pulcher, *vetus*, *gracilis*, *diu*.

3. Give the 2nd person plural of the future indicative active and passive, and of the pluperfect subjunctive active and passive, with the meaning, of *pendeo*, *seco*, *finigo*, *laccio*, *reperio*.

4. Parse the five words italicised in questions I (a) and I (b) above.

5. Correct the following sentences where necessary, give reasons for each alteration, and translate the corrected forms :—

(a) *Turris pedibus ducentis altus est.*

(b) *Aeschines cessit Athenis et se Rhodum contulit.*

(c) *Homerus annos multos fuit ante Romulo.*

(d) *Talis in Roma Fabricius, qualis Aristides in Athenis fuit.*

(e) *Haec facio ut me inimicum tibi non putares.*

6. For what reason did Cæsar invade Britain? Give a brief account of his expedition there as narrated by him in his Fourth Book, and of the Britons as he describes them.

7. Write brief explanatory notes on the five words italicised in Questions I (c) and I (d) above.

8. Scan the first three lines of Question I (d) above, pointing out and explaining the nature of the *cæsura*, and naming the several kinds of feet used.

SECOND PAPER.

J. G. JENNINGS, ESQ., *Examiner.*

I. Translate as literally as is possible in grammatical English :—

(a) Igitur domi militiaeque boni mores colebantur; concordia maxima, minima avaritia erat; jus bonumque apud eos non legibus magis quam natura valebat. Jurgia, discordias, similitates cum hostibus exercebant, cives cum civibus de virtute certabant; in suppliciis deorum magnifici, domi parci, in amicis fideles erant. Duabus his artibus, audacia in bello, ubi pax evenerat, aequitate, seque remque publicam curabant. Quarum rerum ego maxima documenta haec habeo, quod in bello saepius vindicatum est in eos, qui contra imperium in hostem pugnaverant, quique tardius revocati proelio excesserant, quam qui signa relinquere aut pulsi loco cedere ausi erant; in pace vero, quod beneficiis quam metu imperium agitabant, et accepta injuria ignoscere quam persequi malebant.

(b) Igitur eo dolore impeditus, et quia stultitiae videbatur alienam rem periculo suo curare, legatos ad Bocchum mittit postulatum, ne sine causa hostis populo Romano fieret; habere eum magnam copiam societatis amicitiaeque conjungendae, quae potior bello esset; quamquam opibus suis confideret, tamen non debere incerta pro certis mutare; omne bellum sumi

facile, ceterum aegerrime desinere ; non in ejusdem potestate initium ejus et finem esse ; incipere cuivis etiam ignavo licere ; deponi quum victores velint ; proinde sibi regnoque suo consuleret, neu florentis res suas cum Jugurthae perditis misceret.

(c) At pater Aeneas, audito nomine Turni,
Deserit et muros, et summas deserit arces ;
Praecipitatque moras omnes ; opera omnia rumipt,
Laetitia exsultans, horrendumque intonat armis :
Quantus Athos, aut quantus Eryx, aut ipse coruscis
Quum fremit ilicibus quantus, gaudetque nivali
Vertice, se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras.
Jam vero et Rutuli certatim, et Troes, et omnes
Convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant
Moenia, quique imos pulsabant ariete muros ;
Armaque deposuere humeris.

II. Translate into Latin :—

(a) Hanno pitched his camp three thousand feet from the city.

(b) They say that he departed from Athens and returned to Rome.

(c) We have read that consuls were elected annually at Rome, Archons at Athens, and Suffetes, or Judges, at Carthage.

(d) You promised that you would come.

(e) It is clear that we shall be conquered unless we remain in the city.

(f) Do you really dare, Lucretius, to say that this was done by chance? Do you really believe so?

(g) Chaerophon inquired of the oracle who was the wisest of all the Greeks.

(h) What prevents us from attacking the walls at once?

(i) He was not only sorry for his folly, but ashamed of it.

(j) Claudius was born on the first of August and died on the thirteenth of October.

FRENCH. 1295.

FIRST PAPER.

MRS. JENNINGS, *Examiner*.

1. (a) Give the two plurals of aïeul, ail, ciel œil, and travail, in each case explaining the difference in meaning of the two forms.

(b) When do proper nouns take the sign of the plural and when are they invariable?

(c) How do you form the plural of compound nouns? Give examples.

2. State the rule concerning the agreement of an adjective which qualifies several nouns, and give examples.

3. Explain the use of the pronoun "en" and the pronoun "y" with examples.

4. Give the primitive tenses of the following verbs, and conjugate in full, with the English, the future interrogatively and affirmatively of each:—
S'en aller, Courir, Asseoir, Boire.

5. Distinguish between, and give short sentences illustrating the use of:—

(a) avant and devant, (b) durant and pendant,
(c) entre and parmi, (d) en and dans.

6. Translate the following phrases into French, in all cases of numbers or dates giving the equivalent in words not figures:—

(a) Lewis XIV was born in 1638, became king of France 1643, at the age of five, and died 1715.
(b) Five twenties make one hundred, and ten hundreds make one thousand. (c) Give me three first class return tickets, 180 francs. (d) Did you arrive at five minutes to three, or five minutes past? Neither, I arrived at three o'clock exactly.

7. Translate into English:—

(a) Teresa se désolait au fatal contre-temps. Absorbée dans sa rêverie, le front baissé, elle se tenait sur le pas de l'auberge, défiant, grâce à la nuit, les regards qui auraient pu la reconnaître dans sa ville natale, quand un bruit de roues, égayé

par un bruit de sonnettes, se fit entendre. Bientôt s'arrêtèrent devant elle deux fortes mules, traînant une de ces longues voitures foraines, dont le coffre, profond, fermé et cadénassé comme une armoire, contient les objets de vente, n'offrant du reste pour tout siège, sur le devant, qu'une petite banquette de cuir, à peine abritée par un auvent de toile gonflée.

(b) L'intercession de Joséphine n'avait donc pas été aussi puissante qu'elle promettait de l'être d'abord ? Non. Après sa douce plaidoirie en faveur de la plante et du prisonnier, lorsqu'elle remit le mouchoir contenant le missive entre les mains de Napoléon, celui-ci se rappela les singulières distractions, offensantes pour son orgueil, que l'impératrice avait eues le matin même, durant les cérémonies guerrières de Marengo, et la signature de Charney redoubla la fâcheuse impression qu'il en ressentit.

(c) Elle ignorait alors que son père et Charney vivaient plus que jamais séparés l'un de l'autre ; et quand la nouvelle lui en vint par le messenger même chargé du transport des lires, effrayée des conséquences que pouvait avoir pour le vieillard un isolement peut-être complet, une seule pensée avant tout remplit son cœur : la réunion des deux captifs !

SECOND PAPER.

MRS. JENNINGS, *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English :—

(a) Oui, je viens dans son temple adorer l'Eternel ;
 Je viens, selon l'usage antique et solennel,
 Célébrer avec vous la fameuse journée
 Où sur le mont Sina la loi nous fut donnée,
 Que les temps sont changés ! Sitôt que ce jour
 La trompette sacrée annonçait le retour,
 Du temple, orné partout de festons magnifi-
 ques,
 Le peuple saint en foule inondait les portiques ;
 Et tous, devant l'autel avec ordre introduits,
 De leurs champs dans leurs mains portant les
 nouveaux fruits,
 Au Dieu de l'univers consacraient ces prémices :
 Les prêtres ne pouvaient suffire aux sacrifices.

(b) Fier et passionné, il s'égara sans jamais s'abais-
 ser ; infidèle à la cause de son pays, il se dévoua
 sans réserve, quel que fût le péril à la cause de son
 maître ; ambitieux, capricieux, déréglé, il savait
 pourtant aimer, estimer, résister et servir le roi
 contre la cour, et tout en portant avec ardeur sa
 fortune, braver de puissantes défaveurs.

(c) Ce n'est pas à moi, ma colombe,
 De prier pour tous les mortels,
 Pour les vivants, dont la foi tombe,
 Pour tous ceux qu'enferme la tombe,
 Cette racine des autels !

Ce n'est pas a moi dont l'âme est vaine,
 Pleine d'erreurs, vide de foi,
 Qui prierais pour la race humaine,
 Puisque ma voix suffit à peine,
 Seigneur, à vous prier pour moi !

2. Translate into idiomatic French :—

I hope it will be fine. So do I, but have you a particular reason for hoping so ?

There is still an hour before dinner. What are we going to do ?

I advise you to be more careful of your things in future.

To tell the truth I feel tired and shall be glad when we take a carriage.

I was born in that neighbourhood, and when I was young spent many pleasant hours in the gardens.

My favorite authors are Molière and La Fontaine amongst classical writers, and Edmond About amongst contemporaries.

Figaro, having tried all trades, returned to his original one.

Can you skate? Yes, but very badly.

I have just received a letter from my youngest sister, who is at school in France.

Some one has just made a pretty little present to my daughter ; guess what was given to her.

When I walk alone in a thick wood, or in a forest, I always feel inclined to be melancholy.

I warn you that I will buy nothing more to-day, and that after this last purchase we shall return straight home.

It is said that he allowed his leg to be cut off without flinching.

HISTORY.

REV. L. F. PHILLIPS, M.A. .. } *Examiners.*
B. D. GORDON, ESQ. .. }

1. Give accounts of the reigns of Alfred the Great and Anne.

2. Narrate briefly the doings of English Sailors in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

3. Point out the chief steps from first to last by which the English Parliament advanced to be a representative body.

4. State the causes which led to the Crimean War and its results.

5. Describe the reigns of Asoka and Aurungzeb.

6. How often did Mahmud of Ghazni invade India? Give his chief exploits.

7. Give an account of the Portuguese Dominions in India.

8. Sketch the rise and fall of the Mahratta power.

9. Between whom were these battles fought and with what results?

Evesham, Bannockburn, Towton, Naseby, Quiberon Bay, Vittoria, Thaneswar, Panipat (3), Baxar.

10. What do you know of the following :—
 Stonehenge, Peter the Hermit, Star Chamber, Utopia, South Sea Bubble, Arkwright, Jai Pal, Permanent Land Settlement, Perron, Ochterlony, Tantia Topi, Cavagnari.

GEOGRAPHY.

BABU ABHAYA CHARAN SANYAL, M.A. }
 BABU GYANENDRA NATH CHAKRAVARTI, M.A. } *Examiners.*

1. (a) Name the principal Native States of India with the chief towns of each.

(b) Name the settlements owned by other European nations besides the British in India.

(c) Describe the geography of Bengal, noting the following particulars :—its natural divisions, rivers, chief towns, agricultural, and mining products.

2. (a) Where are the following straits :—

Torres, Dardanelles, Malacca, Florida, The Sound, Palk, and Vancouver ?

(b) Give the position of the following capes :—

Matapan, Byron, Romania, Finisterre, Blanco, Land's End, Horn, San Roque, and Baba.

3. Draw an outline map of the continent of America, and mark position of the following on it :—

(a) The countries which border on the Pacific.

(b) The course of the following rivers :—the Amazon, the St. Lawrence, and the Mississippi.

4. Name :—

- (a) The rivers which fall into the sea of Aral.
- (b) The mountain which separates France from Spain.
- (c) A peninsula of Asia projecting Westwards.
- (d) The highest mountain in Britain.
- (e) The Portuguese settlements in Africa.
- (f) The British settlements in the West India Islands.
- (g) The capital of Chili.
- (h) The natives of New Guinea.

5. What and where are the following :—

Shillong, Sufed Koh, Shanghai, Perim, Leeds, Belgrade, Canary, Tehuantepac, Titicaca, and Hawaii ?

6. Explain with the help of a diagram why the torrid zone is hotter than the frigid zone.

7. Enumerate the different causes which promote the rapidity of evaporation. Why does the outside of a glass containing water with ice in it become covered with drops of water ?

8. From what various sources do large rivers rise ? Describe the cause of the annual flooding of the Mahanadi and other rivers of the Indian Peninsula. Explain how lakes regulate the flow of rivers issuing from them.

9. Write short notes on the following :—

The Gulf Stream, the height of the snow line on the Himalayas, and spring and neap tides, the seasons.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

G. T. SPARKE, ESQ., *Examiner.*

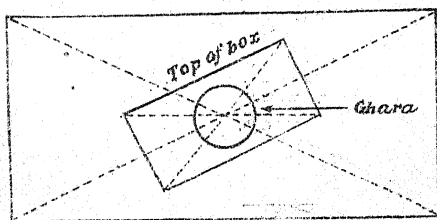
1. Show on one figure the $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{9}$ of a line AB.
 2. Draw an isosceles triangle with base 3 inches and vertical angle 30° .
 3. Circumscribe an octagon about a square, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch side.
 4. A circle is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter: find the centre, and draw a tangent to the circle from a point 1 inch outside.
 5. A drawing has no scale on it, but it is found that a measurement of 24 feet is represented by 3 inches: make a diagonal scale for the drawing to read to inches.
 6. About a circle of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch radius describe 6 circles, each touching two others and the given circle.
-

MODEL DRAWING.

Make a free-hand sketch of the following, sketch not to be less than 6 inches high :—

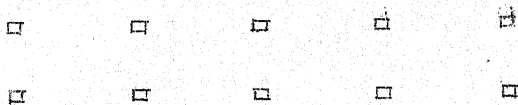
A box is placed on the centre of the top of a table, and on the centre of box an inverted (ordinary) *ghara* : position as shown in rough plan. Top of table only to be shown.

Top of table.



Front of table parallel to lines of Students.

Students



&c.,

&c.

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ELEMENTARY PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

BABU GYANENDRA NATH CHAKRAVARTI, M.A., *Examiner.*

1. Explain clearly why bodies lose in weight when immersed in liquids. A body loses 8 ounces in weight when immersed in water ; what weight will it lose when immersed in mercury which liquid is about 13 times as heavy as water.

2. Describe the syphon and explain the principle on which it works. Why does it not work unless it is previously filled with water ? In immersing the shorter end of the syphon in water a small bubble of air has been allowed to get into it. Describe the effect of this on the action of the syphon.

3. What do you mean by 'heat' ? On what effect of heat does the use of thermometers depend ? Describe the process of making a mercurial thermometer.

4. Define 'Evaporation.' Why does water usually get cooled by being kept in *Surahis* ? Also explain the principle on which the action of *punkhas* depends in producing a sensation of coolness in our bodies.

5. Distinguish clearly between 'conduction' and 'convection' of heat, illustrating your answer by examples. Why do we put on woollen clothing in the cold weather, and why is ice kept wrapped up in woollen blankets ?

6. Explain what is meant by 'refraction of light' and describe an experiment to illustrate it.

7. What do you understand by the terms "acid," "alkali," "salt," "crystal" and "metal" as used in Chemistry?

8. Define 'hardness of water.' It is a well-known fact that the temporary hardness of water may be removed by pouring in a little lime-water and then filtering the water. Explain carefully what happens to produce this result.

9. Describe the different forms in which carbon exists in the free state. Describe an experiment to prove that vegetable matter contains carbon.

10. What metal exists in the liquid state at the ordinary temperature? Mention some of its properties and its more important compounds. Also mention some of the uses of mercury that you may be acquainted with.

BOOK-KEEPING.

B. D. GORDON, ESQ., *Examiner.*

I. Give the name of the *book* in which you would *enter* each of the following transactions; and *write the entries* exactly as they *should appear* in the books:—

(a) On the 4th December, I sold for ready money cheeses weighing 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lbs. at 14 as. per lb,

(b) On the 7th I bought for ready money 10 dozen plated forks at Rs. 15 4 as. per dozen.

(c) On the 8th having occasion to pay certain house-keeping expenses, I drew a cheque on the Allahabad Bank for Rs. 100.

(d) On the 10th I gave my acceptance for Rs. 450 at 2 months to James Knox, he having drawn the bill the same day and I having made it payable at the Allahabad Bank.

(e) On the 15th I paid for wages the sum of Rs. 20-8-6.

II. (a) What is a *trial balance*? What does it *prove*? What errors are *not checked* by it?

(b) What is the difference between a *Real* and a *Personal Account*? How are *Real* accounts closed? What is a *Nominal Account*?

(c) What is a *Bill of Exchange*? Name the different *kinds* and state their *use*. What is meant by *dishonouring a bill* and what by *retiring a bill*?

(d) Write out a specimen form of an accepted draft for Rs. 1,000 payable at 6 months.

III. From the following statement make out "cows," "sheep" and "trade expenses" accounts; carry to Profit and Loss account balance; and carry to Capital account:—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Jan.,	12th	Bought cows	850	0 0
	17th	Travelling expenses	25	6 6
	25th	Bought sheep	415	0 0

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				Rs.	a.	p.
Feb.,	1st	Wages	22	0 0
"	10th	Income tax	7	5 9
"	15th	Sold sheep	310	8 0
"	19th	Bought cows	225	0 0
"	24th	Stamps and Stationery	...	...	4	3 6
March,	1st	Wages	...	...	28	0 0
"	3rd	Paid bunniah for grain	...	...	99	7 6
"	9th	Rent	...	...	27	5 0
"	15th	Sold cows	...	...	573	0 0
"	23rd	Bought sheep	...	...	87	0 0
April,	1st	Wages	...	...	24	0 0
"	3rd	Travelling expenses	...	...	31	12 0
"		Sold sheep	...	...	204	0 0
"		Sold cows	...	...	409	0 0
"		Value of cows unsold	...	...	256	0 0
"		Value of sheep do.	...	...	175	0 0

IV. (1) *Journalise*, (2) *Post*, (3) *Prove* :—

					Rs.
Dec.,	1st	Cash in hand	...	...	70
"	"	Goods in "	...	...	194
"	"	I owe Mr. Murray	...	...	120
"	"	Mr. Dawson owes me	...	...	200
"	"	Taylor Bros. owe me	...	...	350
"	"	Mr. Dawson settles his account less 5 % discount	...	...
"	3rd	Sold goods to H. Branson	...	...	80
"	10th	Bought of Mr. Murray	...	...	140
"	11th	Paid Mr. Murray	...	...	240
"	"	And he allowed me discount	...	...	20
"	"	Sold goods to Howard & Co.	...	...	130
"	25th	Monthly cash rates	...	...	930
"	31st	Trade expenses	...	...	20
"	"	Personal	...	...	50
"	"	Value of Stock	...	...	1,240

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

C. H. LINTON, Esq., M.A., *Examiner.*

1. Show how the science of Political Economy is a practical science ; that is, a science which treats of questions that belong to man's everyday business-life.

2. What is the real nature of money ? What do we mean when we speak of the price of money ? When people were unacquainted with the science of Political Economy what mistake did they make in regard to money ? What is the name by which the error is generally known ?

3. What is wealth ; and what qualities must it have ? What is capital ? It is said that all capital is wealth, could we say that all wealth is capital ? If not, why not ?

4. State Ricardo's theory of rent ? Give an illustration of the manner in which the margin of cultivation varies with the price of agricultural land. Does rent affect the price of agricultural produce ? Give your reason for your answer.

5. What is meant by the phrase 'division of labour' ? What are the advantages that result from a 'division of labour' ? What are wages ? Supposing the population of a country continued to increase, while its capital remained the same, what effect would this have on wages ?

6. What do you understand by Trades' Unions ; Strikes ; Lock-outs ; Co-operative Societies ? It is said that a strike means a loss to workmen and employers ; could you explain in what way ?

7. What is credit? If my credit is good, may I not say that my capital is increased to the extent of my credit?

8. What is taxation? What principles should be observed in enforcing taxation? Why should taxes not be levied on raw materials?

AGRICULTURE, WITH SURVEYING.

SYVED MOHAMMED HADI, *Examiner.*

1. What are the advantages of using a soil-inverting plough? Name and give the use of the various parts of one of such ploughs in use at the Government Experimental Farm, Cawnpur, or elsewhere, in these Provinces and say what material each part is made of. How is the depth of furrow regulated in working with the plough you describe?

2. Deep tillage is said to be extremely beneficial. Why? Under what circumstances is it likely to be injurious?

3. What food substances do plants derive from the air and what from the soil? To what substance is the peculiar odour of garlic and onions due?

4. Describe briefly a good system for management of farmyard manure, and say in what quantity and at what time it should be applied to the following crops:—

(a) Wheat, (b) Potatoes, (c) Sugarcane.

5. What is "green manuring" and how does it enrich the soil? What oil cakes can be used economically as manure, and to what chemical ingredient do they chiefly owe their manurial value?

6. What measures should be adopted to preserve seed till it is wanted for sowing? What should be done specially to prevent an attack of weevils?

7. Give the botanical name, the time of sowing, the quantity of seed sown per acre, the number of waterings (if any) and the average yield per acre, for the following crops:—

(1) Cotton, (2) Indigo, (3) *Bājrá*, (4) *Arhar*, (5) *Urd* or *Másh*, (6) Gram, (7) Peas, (8) Barley.

In the case of indigo give only the yield of green stalks in maunds and their price per 150 maunds. How much fibre would you get from 100 seers of uncleaned Cotton, supposing the latter to be of the Cawnpur indigenous variety?

8. Name three of the best breeds of draught cattle found in these Provinces and state their main distinctive features. What points would you look to in selecting a bull for breeding purposes?

9. Describe briefly one method of preparing butter (*Makkhan*). How many pounds of milk from a properly fed cow should yield 1 lb. of butter and what quantity of butter should give one of *ghi*? What simple process can be adopted to prevent butter from getting rancid quickly?

10. What is the right time for cutting grass to make hay with? Give the average yield per acre of hay from a plot of ground from which cattle have been kept off during the rains and on which *Sporobolus pallidas* and *chloris tetrastachya* are the commonest grass growing. Describe briefly the process of hay-making and give its cost per acre.

11. How would you determine the width of a river too wide to be reached across by the chain? Illustrate your answer by a sketch.

12 Find the area, by mensuration, in acres, roods and poles, of a field from the following notes and plot the figure on a scale of 200 links = 1 inch. The dimensions below are given in links :—

	to	⊙ G	
	1020		
F 470	890	f	
e	610	50 E	
D 320	585	d	
C 70	440	c	
b	315	350 B	
Begin	at	⊙ A	go East

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS,
1895.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

X POETRY.

H. O. BUDDEN, ESQ., *Examiner*.

I. Give, in simple prose, the full meaning of the following extracts, without giving separate explanations of independent phrases.

- (a) High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim :
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentr'd all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonour'd and unsung.
- (b) Of chiefs, who under their grey stone
So long had slept, that fickle Fame
Had blotted from her rolls their name,
And twined round some new minion's head
The fading wreath for which they bled ;
In sooth, 'twas strange, this old man's verse
Could call them from their marble hearse.
- (c) Once likewise, in the ringing of his ears,
Tho' faintly, merrily—far and far away—
He heard the pealing of his parish bells ;
Then, tho' he knew not wherefore, started up

Shuddering, and when the beauteous hateful isle
 Return'd upon him, had not his poor heart
 Spoken with That, which being everywhere
 Lets none, who speak with Him, seem all alone,
 Surely the man had died of solitude.

(d) For sure no gladlier does the stranded wreck
 See thro' the gray skirts of a lifting squall
 The boat that bears the hope of life approach
 To save the life despair'd of, than he saw
 Death dawning on him, and the close of all.
 For thro' that dawning gleam'd a kindlier hope
 On Enoch thinking 'after I am gone
 Then may she learn I lov'd her to the last.'

(e) Not always the huge size
 Of weighty limbs ensures the victory ;
 They who excel in wisdom are alone
 Invincible. Thou see'st the brawny ox,
 How the small whip will drive him through the
 field ;
 What if the med'cine be applied to thee
 For thy proud boasting and licentious tongue ?
 'Twill be thy portion soon, unless thou learn'st
 more wisdom.

II. *Explain*, carefully, the following :—

- (a) His trembling hand had lost the ease
 Which marks security to please.
- (b) Cold diffidence and age's frost,
 In the full tide of song were lost.
- (c) My bow of yew to a hazel wand
 Thou'lt make them work upon the Border.

- (d) The camp their home, their law the sword,
They knew no country, own'd no lord.
- (e) And his was love, exalted high
By all the glow of chivalry.
- (f) And slip't aside, and like a wounded life
Crept down into the hollows of the wood and
feared.
- (g) To send abroad a shrill and terrible cry,
Which in one moment, like the blast of doom,
Would shatter all the happiness of the hearth.
- (h) But Enoch lives ; that is borne in on me :
He will repay you : money can be repaid ;
Not kindness such as yours.
- (i) But since he did but labour for himself,
Work without hope, there was not life in it
Whereby the man could live.
- (k) The happiness of life is not to know—
- (l) When thou art vanquished by thy friends
Thou art thyself the conqueror.

III. (a) What, according to Scott, was his object in writing the Lay of the Last Minstrel? In what sense may the Lay be called a Romantic poem? Trace the history of the word *Romance* in this sense.

(b) Write out the Story of "The Lovely Rosabelle" as given in the song of the minstrel Harold. What connection with the general story of the poem have the minstrel lays which are introduced in Canto VI?

IV. (a) From Nature, then, who thus instructs mankind,

Why should not Ajax learn humility?

What are the natural phenomena connected with day and night, summer and winter, the sea and the winds, to which Ajax refers, and in what way can they be supposed to teach humility?

(b) They do not err,
Who say, that when the Poet dies,
Mute Nature mourns her worshippers.

In what way is Nature represented as mourning?

V. In the following extracts from Enoch Arden, complete the figure (if possible, in the words of the poet), and explain for what purpose each is used :—

(a) As the village girl,
Who sets her pitcher underneath the spring,

(b) Like the caged bird escaping suddenly,

(c) As the beacon-blaze allures

The bird of passage,

VI. (a) What arguments does Tecmessa use to dissuade her husband, Ajax, from killing himself? And how does Enoch Arden's wife try to dissuade him from going to sea and leaving her?

(b) Contrast also the different ways in which Ajax and Enoch Arden regard the misfortunes which come

upon them, and the different ways in which they meet these misfortunes. How would you account for this difference ?

VII. In the following extracts, divide the lines into feet, and mark the accented syllable in each foot. Also point out any peculiar appropriateness in the metre, or construction, suited to the thought to be expressed :—

- (a) O swiftly can speed my dapple-grey steed,
Which drinks of the Teviot clear.
- (b) Till, at the high and haughty sound,
Rock, wood, and river, rung around.
- (c) So these were wed and merrily rang the bells,
Merrily rang the bells and they were wed.
But never merrily beat Annie's heart.
- (d) The league-long roller thundering on the reef.

SECOND PAPER.

✓ PROSE.

W. YOUNG, ESQ., *Examiner*.

I. Not only does our present primary education carefully abstain from hinting to the workman that some of his greatest evils are traceable to mere physical agencies, which could be removed by energy, patience, and frugality ; but it does worse—it renders him, so far as it can, deaf to those who could help him, and tries to substitute an Oriental submission

to what is falsely declared to be the will of God, for his natural tendency to strive after a better condition.

(a) Give in your own words the substance of the above extract.

(b) Give one or two definite examples of "evils traceable to mere physical agencies," and show how they "could be removed by energy, patience, and frugality."

(c) What is meant by "Oriental submission"?

2. There is a writing upon the wall of cliffs at Cromer, and whoso runs may read it.

(a) Express the idea contained in the above, in plain simple English.

(b) Give in your own words a brief account of what the "writing" tells us.

3. (a) Huxley says "It is Mr. Darwin's misfortune to know more about the question he has taken up than any man living." Explain clearly how the amount of Darwin's knowledge is a misfortune.

(b) Huxley calls the expression "The Laws of Nature" an unhappy metaphor. Why does he do so?

4. Explain the following extracts by re-writing them in plain simple English in such a manner as to bring out the exact meaning of each:—

(a) If a man's life be lightning his words will be thunder.

(b) If he (Marcus Aurelius) has not yet attained to charity in all that fulness of meaning which Christianity has given to the word, he has already gained its unction.

(c) Our very abstinence from faults is often due more to cowardice and a care for our reputation than to any freedom from the disposition to commit them.

(d) "Seneca, often our own," is the expression of Tertullian.

(e) We are not to be common threads in the woof of life, but like the laticlave on the robe of a senator, the broad purple stripe which gave lustre and beauty to the whole.

(f) The power of endurance is completely the key-note of the Stoical view of life.

(g) So early did a heathen moralist learn the solemn fact that "only this once" ends in "there is no harm in it."

(h) Every thing has two handles ; one by which it may be borne, the other by which it cannot.

5. The problems which for many years tormented Seneca's mind were beginning to find their solution, amid far other scenes, by men whose creed and condition he despised.

(a) What problems are here referred to ?

(b) How did Seneca attempt to solve them ?

(c) What solution does Farrar refer to ?

6. In the life of Marcus Aurelius, as in so many lives, we are able to trace the great law of compensation.

(a) What is the law of compensation?

(b) How is it exemplified in the life of Marcus Aurelius?

7. (a) How does Farrar account for the fact that ancient writers and ancient poets rarely refer to their early years?

(b) Point out clearly what Farrar considers "the fatal error" in the education of Nero by Seneca.

8. Express in your own words as clearly as you can the ideas contained in the following extracts:—
(*A mere substitution of other words will not be accepted*).

(a) The Turks have a maxim which, like most cynical apothegms, carries with it the buzzing trumpet of falsehood as well as the small, fine "sting of truth."

(b) You who are going into the country have a direct personal interest in knowing something about "Arab hospitality"; but the deuce of it is, that the poor fellows with whom I have happened to pitch my tent were scarcely ever in a condition to exercise that magnanimous virtue with much *éclat*.

(c) Those lips (of the sphynx), so thick and heavy, were fashioned according to some ancient mould of beauty—some mould of beauty now forgotten—

forgotten, because that Greece drew forth Cytherea from the flashing foam of the Ægean, and in her image, created new forms of beauty.

9. Narrate briefly the story of the monks in Jerusalem during the plague, when their number was reduced from forty to nineteen.

10. The lady said to the Station-master, "I do not want a ticket for myself, but I want one for my son." The station-master said "Where is he going?" The lady said "He is going to Calcutta."

How should the above conversation be reported in the indirect or narrative form to one who was not present, (1) by the station-master, (2) by the lady (3) by the son, and (4) by a stranger who overheard the conversation?

THIRD PAPER.

URDU TRANSLATION.

DR. G. THIBAUT, *Examiner.*

جب شاہ پرتکیز نے شاہنشاہ مراکو کی سلطنت پر اس لئے حملہ کیا کہ شاہنشاہ کو اوسکے تخت سے اوتار کر اپنے بہتیجے کے سر پر تاج شاہی پہناوے اوسوقت شاہنشاہ مراکو ایک بڑی سخت بیماری سے ناتوان ہو رہا تھا۔ اوسکو یہ خیال ہو گیا تھا کہ وہ اچھا نہیں ہونیکا۔ تاہم وہ اپنے خوفناک دشمن کے مقابلہ پر تیار ہو گیا۔ وہ بیماری سے بچا اور ایسا ناتوان ہو گیا تھا کہ جس روز آخری لڑائی ہونیوالی تھی اوس روز اس کے جینے کی کوئی امید نہیں تھی۔ لیکن یہ خیال کر کے کہ شائد وہ لڑائی ہونے سے پہلے ہی مر جاوے تو اوسکے بال بچوں اور خاندان کی بڑی تباہی ہوگی اوسنے اپنے افسران اعلیٰ کو حکم دیا کہ اگر میں لڑائی کے آخر ہونے کے قبل مرجائوں تو توملوگ ہمارے مرنے کی خبر مشہور نہ کرنا اور جس دولی میں میری لاش ہو اوسکے پاس آتے جاتے رہنا تا کہ یہ سمجھا جاوے کہ حکم لینے کے لئے معمولی طور پر آتے جاتے ہیں۔ لڑائی شروع ہونے کے پہلے شاہنشاہ کو کھلی دولی میں سوار کر فوج کے سپاہیوں کی کھڑی قطار کے سامنے سے لیگئے۔ وہ سپاہیوں سے یہ جرات دلانے والے الفاظ کہتا گیا کہ تم اپنے ملک اور دین کے لئے خوب لڑو۔ اس کے بعد جب اوسنے دیکھا کہ اس لڑائی میں اب ہارنا ہی ہی تب وہ دولی سے کود پڑا اور اگرچہ مرنے کے تکالیف میں مبتلا تھا تاہم اوسکی حالت میں آگے ہو کر اپنی فوج آگے بڑھاتا گیا اور آخر اوسکی فتح ہوئی۔ جب اوسکی فوج لڑائی میں بہتری تب وہ اپنے تئیں نہایت ناتوان جان کر دولی پر سوار ہوا اور انکی منہ پر ہر ہر اپنی پاس کے افسروں کو خاموشی کا اشارہ کیا اور ایک دم میں اوسکی حالت میں مر گیا *

ایک شالا چین نے تخت نشین ہو کر یہ حکم دیا کہ جتنے بے قصور لوگ پہلے عہدوں سے جلیخانہ میں قید ہیں وہ سب آزاد کر دیئے جاویں۔ اون قیدیوں میں سے جو اپنے رہائی پر اپنے آزاد کرنے والے کا شکر یہ ادا کرنے کو گئے تھے ایک بزرگ شکل کا بوزہ آدمی بھی تھا۔ وہ شاہنشاہ کے قدموں پر گر کر کہنے لگا۔ اے شالا چین حضور اس کمبخت پر نظر مرحمت فرماویں۔ میں اب پچاسی برس کا ہو گیا ہوں اور بائیس برس کی عمر تھی جب چالا زندان میں آلا گیا تھا۔ گو میں بے قصور تھا اور اپنے بھتان لگانے والوں کے رو برو بھی نہیں کیا گیا تاہم مقید ہوا۔ اب تو میں اس چالا زندان میں پچاس برس سے زائد رہ چکا ہوں اور تکالیف سے خوب آشنا ہو چکا۔ جب سے باہر نکلا تب سے میں آفتاب کی روشنی سے چوندا ہوا کر گلیوں میں گھومتا پھرتا ہوں تا کہ کوئی ایسا دوست ملے جو میری مدد کرے یا مجھ کو پہچانے اور میرے تکالیف سے مجھ کو چھتارے۔ لیکن میرے دوست اور سب اہل خاندان مر چکے اور اب مجھ کو کون یاد کریگا۔ اسلئے حضور حکم فرماویں کہ میں اپنی زندگانی کا باقی حصہ اوسے قید خانہ میں بسر کروں۔ چالا زندان کی دیواریں اب میرے لئے محل شاہی سے بھی زیادہ پداری ہیں۔ مجھ کو اب بہت دن جینا نہیں ہی اور جب تک کہ میں اپنی زندگانی کے باقی دن اوس جگہ گزاروں جہاں میں نے اپنی پوری جوانی بسر کی ہی اور جہاں سے حضور نے مجھ کو چھٹایا ہی اسوقت تک مجھ کو چین نہوگا *

اس بوزہ آدمی کی محبت اپنی قید خانہ سے اوسے قسم کی تھی جیسی ہماری محبت اپنی زندگی سے۔ ہملوگ اپنے قید خانہ سے خوب آشنا ہو چکے ہیں۔ گو ہم اپنے رہین کی جگہ سے راضی نہیں لیکن جتنا ہی زیادہ زمانہ ہم اپنے قید خانہ میں گزارتے ہیں اتنی ہی محبت اوس چالا زندان سے بڑھتی جاتی ہی *

HINDI TRANSLATION.

१ जब पोरबुगल के राजा ने मोराको के राजाधिराज के राज्य पर इस अभिप्राय से आक्रमण किया कि राजाधिराज को राजसिंहासन से उतार कर अपने भतीजे के सिर पर राजमुकुट पहनावे उस समय मोराको का राजाधिराज एक बड़े कठोर रोग से प्राणान्त पर था। और उस ने यह विचार लिया था कि वह अच्छा होने को न था। तिस पर भी अपने भयानक शत्रु के सम्मुख होने में प्रस्तुत हो गया। वह रोग से ऐसा क्षीण हो गया था कि जिस दिन आखिरी लड़ाई होनेवाली थी उस दिन उस के जीने की कोई आशा न थी। परन्तु, यह समझ कर कि कदाचित् वह लड़ाई के पहिले ही मर जावे तो उस के बाल बच्चों और कुटुम्ब परिवार को बड़ी दुर्दशा होगी उस ने अपने प्रधान अफसरों को आश दी कि यदि मैं लड़ाई के आखिर होने के पहिले ही मर जाऊँ तो तुम लोग हमारे मरने का समाचार प्रकाश न करना और जिस डाली में मेरी लाश हो उस के पास आते जाते रहना जिस से यह समझा जावे कि हुकम लेने के लिये मामूली तौर पर आते जाते हैं। युद्ध अराम्य होने के पहिले राजाधिराज को खुली डोली में सवार कर सेना के सिपाहियों की खड़ी कतार के सामने ले गये। वह सबो से उत्साह के बचन कहता गया कि तुम अपने देश और धर्म के लिये खूब लड़ो। इस के पीछे जब उस ने देखा कि इस लड़ाई में अब हारना ही है तब वह डोली से कूद पड़। और

अद्यापि प्राणान्त की पीड़ा से आतुर था तथापि उसी दशा में आगे होकर अपने दल की आगे बढ़ाता गया और अन्त में उस का जय हुआ। जब उस की सेना लड़ाई में भिड़ी तब वह अपने को अत्यन्त क्षीण जान कर डोली पर सवार हुआ और अङ्गुली मुँह पर रख कर अपने घास की अफसरो को चुप रहने का इशारा किया और क्षण भर में उसी दशा में मर गया ॥

चीन के राजाधिराज ने सिंहासन पर आरुढ़ हो कर यह आज्ञा दी कि जितने निरपराधी लोग पिछले राजत्व के समय से कारागर में बंद हैं वे सब मुक्त कर दिये जावें। उन कैदियों में से जो सुक्ति या कर अपने सुक्तिदाता को धन्यवाद करने गये उन में एक श्रीमान् अच्छे स्वरूप का वृद्ध मनुष्य भी था। वह राजाधिराज के चरणों पर गिर कर कहने लगा, हे चीनराजाधिराज आप इस दुर्भाग्य पर दृष्टि करें। मैं अब ८५ वर्ष का हो गया हूँ। २२ वर्ष की अवस्था में मैं अन्धकूप कारागर में डाला गया था। यद्यपि मैं निरपराधी था और अपने अपराध लगानेवालों के सामने नहीं किया गया तथापि कैद किया गया। अब तो मैं ५० वर्ष से अधिक इस अन्धकूप कारागर में रह चुका हूँ और दुःख और क्रोध से अत्यन्त परिचित हो गया हूँ। जब से बाहर निकला तब से मैं सूर्य के प्रकाश से चौंधियाकर गलियों में घूमा करता हूँ ता कि कोई ऐसा मित्र मिले जो मेरा सहायक होवे या मुझ को पहचाने

और मेरे क्लेश से मुझ को कुड़ावे। परन्तु मेरे मित्र और कुटुम्ब परिवार मर गये हैं और अब मुझ को कौन याद करेगा। सो महाराज आज्ञा करें कि मैं अपने जीवन का शेष भाग उसी कारागार में बिताऊँ। अन्धकूप कारागार के दीवाल मुझ को अब राजप्रासाद से भी अधिक प्रिय हैं। मुझ को अब बह्त दिन जीना नहीं है और जबतक मैं अपने जीवन के शेष दिन उसी स्थान में न बिताऊँ जहाँ मैं अपनी जवानी बिताई और जहाँ से महाराज ने मुझ को कुड़ाया है उस समय तक मुझे चैन न होगी ॥

इस वृद्ध मनुष्य की प्रीति अपने कारागार से उसी प्रकार की थी जैसी हमारी अपने जीवन से है। हमलोग अपने कारागार से बहुत परिचित हो गये हैं। चाहे हम अपने वासस्थान से सुखी न हों परन्तु जितना ही अधिक काल हम अपने कारागार में बिताते हैं उतनी ही प्रीति उस अन्धकूप कारागार से बढ़ता जाता है ॥

BENGALI TRANSLATION.

যে সময়ে পোরটুগলের রাজা মোরাকো দেশের রাজরাজেশ্বরের রাজ্য আক্রমণ করিয়াছিলেন, এই অভিলাষে যে রাজরাজেশ্বরকে সিংহাসনচ্যুত করিয়া নিজ ভ্রাতৃপুত্রের শিরোগরি রাজমুকুট সংস্থাপন করেন, সে সময়ে রাজরাজেশ্বর মহাকঠোর রোগে আক্রান্ত ও অতি ক্লীণ হইয়াছিলেন। এবং তাঁহার মনে এই ধারণা হইয়া ছিল যে তাঁহার আর প্রাণরক্ষা হইবে না। তথাপি নিজ ভীষণ শত্রুর সম্মুখীন হইবার জন্য প্রস্তুত হইলেন। তিনি রোগে এতাদৃশ ক্লীণ হইয়া পড়িয়াছিলেন কি যে দিবসে শেষ যুদ্ধ হইবার কথা সে দিবসে তাঁহার বাঁচিবার কোন আশা ছিল না।

কিন্তু যদি যুদ্ধের পূর্বে তাঁহার প্রাণত্যাগ হয়, তাহা হইলে তাঁহার স্ত্রী পুত্র পরিবার দিগের নিতান্ত দুঃখবহু হইবে, এই বিবেচনায় তিনি আদেশ করিলেন যে যদি যুদ্ধ শেষ না হইতে হইতে আমার মৃত্যু হয়, তাহা হইলে আমার মৃত্যুসম্বাদ প্রকাশ না করিয়া যে শিবিকায় আমার শব থাকিবে, সে শিবিকার নিকট তোমরা যাতায়াত করিতে থাকিবে যাহাতে এই বোধ হয় যে পূর্বের মত রাজরাজেশ্বরের আদেশাদি গ্রহণ করিবার জন্য যাতায়াত করিতেছে। যুদ্ধারম্ভের পূর্ববর্তী রাজ-রাজেশ্বরকে খোলা শিবিকায় আরোহণ করাইয়া সৈনিকদিগের দণ্ডায়মান শ্রেণি সমূহের সমুখ দিয়া লইয়া যাওয়া হইল। তিনি সকলকে উৎসাহের বাক্য কহিতে লাগিলেন, দেখ, তোমরা স্বদেশ ও স্বধর্মের জন্য ভাল করিয়া যুদ্ধ করিবে; তদনন্তর যখন দেখিলেন যে যুদ্ধে পরাজয় হইবার সম্ভাবনা, তিনি শিবিকা হইতে লক্ষ্য দিয়া ভূমিতে নাবিয়া পড়িলেন এবং যদিও তিনি মৃত্যুযন্ত্রণায় আতুর ছিলেন, তথাপি সেই অবস্থায় অগ্রসর হইয়া নিজ সৈন্যদলকে অগ্রগামী করিলেন এবং অবশেষে তাঁহার জয়লাভ হইল। যখন তাঁহার সৈন্য যুদ্ধে প্রবৃত্ত হইল, তখন তিনি নিতান্ত ক্ষীণ বোধ করিয়া শিবিকায় আরোহণ করিলেন এবং মুখের উপর অঙ্গুলি রাখিয়া পার্শ্ববর্তী রাজপুরুষদিগকে তুচ্ছাভাব অবলম্বন করিতে সঙ্কেত করিয়া তৎক্ষণে তদবস্থায় প্রাণত্যাগ করিলেন।

চীন দেশের সম্রাট রাজসিংহাসনে অধিরূঢ় হইয়া আদেশ করিলেন যে যাবতীয় নিরপরাধী ব্যক্তিগণ অন্যায় পূর্বক পূর্বরাজত্ব কাল হইতে কারাবদ্ধ আছে তাহা দিগকে মুক্ত করা হউক। সেই সকল কারাবদ্ধ ব্যক্তিদিগের মধ্যে যাহারা নিজ মৃত্যুদাতাকে ধন্যবাদ দিতে উপস্থিত হইয়াছিল তন্মধ্যে একটী ভীমানু যুদ্ধ পুরুষ ছিল। সে সম্রাটের চরণে পতিত হইয়া নিবেদন করিল, হে চীনরাজাধিরাজ, আপনি এই হতভাগ্যের প্রতি দৃষ্টীনিক্ষেপ করুন। আমার বয়ঃক্রম ৮৫ বৎসর হইয়াছে। ২২ বৎসরের বয়সে আমি অন্ধকূপকারাগৃহে নিক্ষিপ্ত হই। যদিও নিরপরাধী ও দোষারোপকারিগণের সম্মুখীন হই নাই, তথাপি আমি কারাবদ্ধ হইয়াছিলাম। এক্ষণ আমি ৫০ বৎসরের অধিক কাল অন্ধকূপকারাগৃহে বাস করিয়াছি। এবং দুঃখ ও ক্লেশের সহিত বিশেষ পরিচিত হইয়াছি। যদবধি কারাগারের বাহির হইয়াছি, তদবধি দিবাকরের প্রভায় দৃষ্টীর প্রতিবর্তে ব্যথিত হইয়া পথে পথে ভ্রমণ করিতেছি যাহাতে কোন বন্ধুর সহিত সাক্ষাৎ হয় এবং তিনি আমার সাহায্য করেন এনং আমাকে চিনিয়া আমার দুঃখ উন্মোচন করেন; কিন্তু

আমার বন্ধু-বান্ধব স্পরিবারগণ সকলেই মৃত। এক্ষণ আমাকে কে মনে করিবে? স্মৃতএব হে রাজরাজেশ্বর, আপনি আদেশ করুন যে আমি জীবনের শেষ সেই পূর্ব অন্ধকূপকারাগৃহে বাপন করি। সেই অন্ধকূপকারাগৃহের প্রাচীর আমার পক্ষে রাজপ্রাসাদ হইতেও সমধিক প্রিয়। আমাকে আর অধিক দিবস বাঁচিতে হইবে না এবং যতক্ষণ আমি উক্ত স্থানে নিজ শেষ জীবন কালবাপন না করিতে পারিতেছি যে স্থানে আমার যৌবনকাল অতিবাহিত হইয়াছে এবং যে স্থান হইতে আপনি আমাকে উদ্ধৃত করিয়াছেন, ততক্ষণ আমি সুখী হইতে পারিতেছি না।

যে রূপ এই বৃদ্ধের কারাগৃহের সহিত প্রীতি, সেইরূপ আমাদের জীবনের সহিত আমাদের প্রীতি। আমরা নিজ কারাগৃহের সহিত বিশেষ বনিষ্ঠতা লাভ করিয়াছি, সেই বাসস্থানের সহিত সুখী থাকি বা না থাকি, কিন্তু যত অধিককাল সেই কারাগৃহে নিবন্ধ থাকি, ততই সেই অন্ধকূপের সহিত প্রীতির বৃদ্ধি হইতে থাকে।

MAHRATTI TRANSLATION.

Translate into English :—

(a) पोर्टुगलच्या राजाने जेष्ठहा मोराक्कोच्या बादशहास पदच्युत करून आपल्या पुतण्यास राजप्राप्ति करून दिव्याच्या हेतूने त्याच्या मुलूखावर स्वारी केली त्या वेळी तो बादशहा एका रोगाने खंगत चालला होता व तो रोग असाध्य आहे असे त्यास ठाऊक होते. असे असताही अशा भयंकर यज्ञाच्या समोर जाण्याची त्याने तयारी केली. च्या वेळी अखिर निकालाची लढाई वितली त्या वेळी तो दुखस्थाने इतकी भिजला होता की त्याला तो पुरा दिवस देखील जगण्याची आशा नव्हती; परंतु लढाईचा शेवट आपल्या हातून होण्यापूर्वी जर आपण मेलों तर आपल्या

मुलांवर व लोकावर जे अनर्थकारक परिणाम घडतील ते माहित असल्यामुळे त्याने आपल्या मुख्य कामगार लोकांना अग्नी आज्ञा केली कीं लढाई चालू असतां आपला प्राण गेला तर आपल्या मरणची बातमी फौजेस कळू देऊ नये व ज्या डोलोमथ्ये आपले प्रेत असेल त्या डोलोजवळ नेहमीप्रमाणे झकूम घेण्याच्या मिषाने घेत असावे लढाई सुरू होण्यापूर्वी तो उघड्या डोलोत व न आपल्या सैन्याच्या सर्व रचलेल्या रागातून लोकास धर्माच्या व देशाच्या संरक्षणार्थ शौर्याने लढण्यास उत्तेजन देत फिरला. नंतर लढाईचा भोक् आपल्या बिरुद्ध जात आहे असे पाहून त्याच्या अंतःकालाच्या वेदना जवळ आल्या असतांची तो डोलोतून बाहेर पडला व त्याने आपल्या सेनेस सावळून हल्ला करण्यास नेले : यात शेवटी मूर लोकांला पूर्ण जय मिळाला. आपल्या मनुष्याला लढाईस आणले नाही इतक्यात त्याला अगदीं गानि वाटू लागल्यामुळे पुनः त्याच्या डोलोत वातले व तेथे त्याने सभोवतालच्या कामगारास गुच्छ रक्षण करवें ह्मणून तोंडावर बोट ठेवून सुचविले आणि त्याच स्थितीत थाड्या वेलाने त्याने प्राण सोडिला.

(b) जेव्हां चीनवंग चीनच्या गादीवर बसला तेव्हा त्याने ज्यांना मागीय राजाच्या कारकीर्दीत अन्यायाने वंदीत टाकिले होते त्यांस सुक्त करण्याविषयीं झकूम दिला. या प्रसंगीं आपल्या मुक्तिदात्याचे आभार मानण्याकारता आलेल्या मंडलीत एक भव्य वयातीत

मनुष्य होता तो बादशहाच पायांवर पडून त्यास पुढे लिहित्याप्रामाखें बोललाः—

“चौनच्या थोर बापा, ज्याचें वय हल्लीं पंचाऐशीं वर्षांचें आहे व ज्याला बाविसाव्या वर्षीं अंधारकोठडींत कोंडून ठेविले होते अशा ला अभाग्याकडे पहा. मी निरापराधी असताही किंवा मादयावर आरोप आणणा-रांची व माझे प्रत्यक्ष जवानी न घेतां मला कैद केले. मी आतां एकांतवासांत व अंधकारांत पन्नास वर्षांपेक्षां जास्त राहून मला दुःखाची सवय झाली आहे. ज्याला सूर्याचें तूं मला पुनर्दर्शन करून दिले आहेस त्याच्या तेजानें दिपलेला असा मी कोणो ओलखीचा किंवा मदत करणारा मित भेटेल ह्याणून अजूनपर्यंत गळोगल्लीं घुंडत आहे; माझे मित व सोयरेषायरे सर्व मरून गेले आणि मला ओलखणारा कोणोच नाही. तर मादया पूर्वीच्या बंदिशालेंत बाको राहिलेले कष्टाचे आयुष्य लोटण्याकरितां मला परतघाठवा मादया अंधारकोठडीच्या भिंती अतिशय शोभिवंत राजवा-डापेक्षाही मला अधिक सुखकारक आहेत. मला फार दिवस जगावयाचे नाही, आणि ज्या बंदिशालेंत माझे वारुण्य गेले व जेथून तूं मला कृपाकरून मुक्त केलेस तेथें जर मीं माझे बाकी राहिलेले आयुष्य घालविले नाहीं तर दूःखी होईन.”

GUJRATI TRANSLATION.

Translate into English :—

(a) જ્યારે પોટું ગલના રાજાએ મોરાક્કો શેહેનશાહને
 ચદ્મશ્ચકરી પોતાના ભત્રિજાને રાજ્યાસન આપવાના
 હેતુથી તેના મુલક ઉપર ચઢાઈ કરી હતી ત્યારે શેહેનશાહ
 રોગથી ગલાતો જતો હતો, જે રોગ સારો નહીં થાય એવો
 હોય તેને માલમ હતું એમ છતાં પણ આવો પ્રવલ દુશ્મનને
 લડાઈ માં મટવાનો તેણે તૈયારી કરી સ્વેચ્છા તે પોતાનો
 માંદગી થી એટલો તો નબલો થઈ ગયો હતો કે જે દિવસે હો
 વટની નિશ્ચયકારી લડાઈ થઈ તે દિવસનો આખિરી સુધી
 વતીક જીવવાનો તેને આસાન હતો ; પણ લડાઈ નો અંત
 લાવ્યા અગાઉ જોતે મરણ પામે તો તેના હોકરા તથા પ્રજાને
 પ્રાણઘાતક પીરણમો ભોગવવાં પડશે એવું જોઈને તેણે
 પોતાના મુખ્ય અમલદારો થી જુકમ કીધો કે લડાઈ ચાલતી
 હોય તે દરમ્યાન જો તેનું મૃત્યુ થાય તો તે ઓએ તે સ્વેચ્છા
 લસ્કર થી ગુપ્ત રાખવી અને હમેશ માફક તેની પાસે જુકમ
 મેલવતા હોય એવું હોલ કરીને જે હોલીમાં તેનું મહદું
 લઈ જવામાં આવે તે હોલી આગલ ધોડો દોડાવી આવવું
 લડાઈ થવા અગાઉ જ્યારે સધલું લસ્કર લડાઈની
 રચનામાં હું હતું ત્યારે તેને એક સ્ત્રી હોલીમાં વેસાડી
 લસ્કરની સધલી ઓલમાં ફેરવ્યો અને તેણે પોતાના લસ્કરને
 સ્વધર્મ અને સ્વદેશ રક્ષણાર્થે બહાદુરી થી લડવાને શુર
 વદાવ્યું. પછી જોકે તેનો અંતકાલ લગભગ આવીજ રહ્યો
 હતો તોપણ લડાઈ માં પોતાના હાર થાય છે એવું જોઈને

ते डोलीमा थी उठली पड़्यो, पोताना दिखिराई गएला
लस्करने एकदुं करी गोठव्युं, अनेतेनी साथे घसारा कौधो
जनुं परिष्काम पाकुलथी ए आव्युं के मूरलोकोनी परिपूर्ण
जय थयो ते पोताना लस्करनी घसारे लईने आव्यो के
तरतज, अत्यन्तनिर्बल थई गयेली होवाथी, डोलोमा तेने
पाहो सुवाड्यो अने तेमां सुखपर पोतानी आंगली राखी
आसपासना अमलदारोने पोतानी अंतकाल गुप्तराखवानो
झकम करनी तेज स्थितिमा ते थोड़ी क्षणनी अंदर
सर्गवासी थयो.

(b) ज्यारे चीनबंग चीनना राज्यसने खीराजमान
थयो त्यारे तेणो झकम कौधो के आगला शेहेनशाहीना
वखतमां गेरकायदे बंदोखाने पुर्याहता तेसबला अने मुक्त
करवा आ प्रशंगे पोताने मुक्ति दान दिनारनी उपकारदर्शाव
वने जेओ आव्या तेओमा एक प्रतापी बृद्ध गृहस्थ हतो तेखे
शेहेशाहना पग आगल पड़ीने नीचे प्रमाणे त्रिननकरी:—

“चीनदेशना मनहा पिता जेने वावीश वर्ष नी उमरे
कारागृहमा अंधकांधो हतो अने जेनी उमर हाल पंचासी
वर्ष नी थई छे एवा एक कगाल तरफ नजरकरो जोके हुं
अपरधथी अंजाखी हतो अथवा मारा उपर आरोप मेल-
नाराओने सारी सनमुख कदो लाववामा आव्या नहता
तोपख मने वदीअने पुरवामां आव्यो हतो हाल मने ए
कान्तपखामा अने अंधारामां रहने पचास करतां वधारे
वर्ष थया छे अने मने दुःखना सहवास पड़ी गयो छे.

अत्यार लगी जे सूर्यना अजवालाभां तमे भने पाछीलाव्या
 छीते सूर्यनातेजोमय प्रतापथी अंध जेवो बनीं गयेलो जे
 कोई मित्र मने याद राखतो होय अथवा अओ अओ तेनी
 शोधमां मोहोहो २ हुं फफ्ट'कुं ; पस मार मित्रो अने
 सगावहाला सर्व स्वर्गबासी थया छे अने हुं बीसराई गयो
 छ ते माटी मने जीदगीनो बाकी रहेलो दुःखी भग मार
 आगलां बंदीखानाभां पुरो करवानी परवानगी आवो.
 सर्वोत्तम मेहेल करतां मार बंदीखानानी दिवाली मने
 वधारे प्रिय लागि छे हवेमारे भाभां वर्ष जीवुं नथी अने
 क्यां मे मारी जुवानी काढी अने जे कारागृहमांथी आपे
 कृपा करी मने मुक्त किधो तेमां जो मारी बाकी रहेली
 जीदगी हुं नहीं काढुं तो ह दुःखी थई य."

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(For candidates whose mother tongue is English.)

Write an Essay on the following subject:—

"All beginnings are difficult."

ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA AND EUCLID.

REV. H. M. M. HACKET, M.A., B.D., *Examiner.*

1. *A* and *B* buy mangoes at 10 for a rupee : *A* retails them at 9 for a rupee, and *B* retails them at Re. 16 as. 8 p. for a dozen. They both buy and sell the same number of mangoes. Compare their gains.

2. The compound interest on a sum of money for 3 years at 5 per cent. is £ 331 Os. 3d. ; what is the simple interest ?

3. *A*, *B*, and *C* form a company. *A*'s stock is in trade 3 months, and he claims $\frac{1}{2}$ of the profits. *B*'s stock is 9 months in trade ; and *C* advanced Rs. 756 for 4 months, and claims half the profits. How much did *A* and *B* contribute ?

4. The length of a pendulum which vibrates seconds is 39.14 inches, and the length varies as the square of the number of seconds in a vibration. What would be the vibration of a monster pendulum 40 feet long ?

5. £ 824 is due from Australia to me in Allahabad. It is remitted to France at 16 pence per franc, from France to Venice at 300 francs per 60 ducats, from Venice to Hamburg at 100 pence per ducat, from Hamburg to Lisbon at 50 pence per 400 rees, from Lisbon to England at 5 shillings and 8 pence per thousand rees, and from England to Allahabad at 18 rupees per £ 1. If the money had been sent direct from Australia to India at the same rate of exchange, should I have received more or less, and what would have been the difference ?

6. If α and β are the roots of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, find the value of $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$ and of $\alpha^3 + \beta^3$.

Solve the equation $x^2 - x + 3\sqrt{2x^2 - 3x + 2} = \frac{x}{2} + 7$.

7. Shew how to find the sum of n terms in Geometrical progression. If $a : b :: 2 + \sqrt{3} : 2 - \sqrt{3}$, the arithmetical mean between a and b will be twice the geometrical mean.

8. Find the two middle terms of $(a+x)^{13}$.

9. Prove that equiangular parallelograms which have the sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional are equal in area.

10. Take any interior point O in a triangle ABC and let the lines from the vertices to O being produced meet the opposite sides in $A'B'C'$. Prove that

$$\frac{OA'}{AA'} + \frac{OB'}{BB'} + \frac{OC'}{CC'} = 1.$$

11. If two right lines be normals to the same plane they shall be parallel to one another.

12. If two right lines be parallel, they are parallel to the common section of any two planes passing through them.

TRIGONOMETRY AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

A. H. PIRIE, ESQ., *Examiner.*

I. (a) Define the unit of circular measure, and find its value in seconds ($\pi = 3.1416$).

(b) Find the length in feet of an arc on the surface of the earth (radius = 3,963 miles) which subtends at the centre an angle of one minute.

II. (a) Find the complete algebraical solution of the equation $\tan \theta = a$.

(b) Find all the angles whose sines and cosines are $-\frac{1}{2}$ and $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ respectively.

III. (a) Prove geometrically that $\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$, when A is an obtuse angle and $A - B$ an acute angle.

(b) Prove that if $\sin A + \sin C = 2 \sin B \cos(B - A)$; then A, B, C are in Arithmetical progression.

IV. (a) Prove that in a triangle

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{abc}{2 \Delta} = 2R,$$

where Δ = area of the triangle, and R = radius of the circumscribing circle.

(b) In the triangle ABC , given $b = 10$, $B = 45^\circ$, and $C = 60^\circ$, find a, c, R and Δ .

V. (a) Define the logarithm of a number to a given base; and prove that the logarithm of a product is equal to the sum of the logarithms of its factors.

(b) Given $\log 2 = .301030$ and $\log 70 = 1.845098$, find

$$\log_5 \frac{(1.96)^2}{\sqrt{.00448}}.$$

VI. From the extremities A and B of a wall 200 yards long, running north and south, the distance between two objects C and D subtends equal angles

of 30° , and it is found that C is due east of A and also north-east of B. Find the distance between C and D, D being observed on the right of C from both ends of the wall.

VII. Show how to describe a conic of given focus, directrix, and eccentricity, and to draw tangents to it, by means of the eccentric circle.

Prove that the two tangents drawn to a conic from any external point subtend equal or supplementary angles at the focus.

VIII. In the parabola prove (1) that the parameter of any diameter is equal to four times the focal distance of its extremity, and (2) that the rectangles contained by the segments of two intersecting chords are as the parameters of the diameters which bisect them.

IX. In the ellipse, prove that at any point the square of the ordinate to any diameter is in a constant ratio to the product of the corresponding abscissæ.

Hence show that any focal chord is a third proportional to the transverse axis and the diameter parallel to the chord.

X. Prove that the rectangle contained by the distances of any point on a hyperbola from its two asymptotes is of constant magnitude, and hence deduce the property from which the term asymptote is derived.

LOGIC.

C. H. LINTON, ESQ., M.A., *Examiner*.

1. Define Logic. Is Deductive Logic the same as Logic ?

Name the three parts into which the science of Deductive Logic is generally divided. Illustrate your answer with the aid of a syllogism.

2. Why do some logicians speak of *terms* and *propositions*, and, other logicians, of *concepts* and *judgments* ?

What is meant by the 'distribution' of a term ; the 'division' of a term ; the 'definition' of a term ; the 'heads of predicables' ?

3. (a) Into what classes would you divide terms ? Arrange the following according to your classification of terms :—multitude ; diamond, this diamond ; good, goodness ; the teacher and the taught ; inorganic ; Fowler's Logic ; the fury of the elements.

(b) Of the following terms state which are distributed and which are not :—Socrates, the Greek philosopher ; some men ; every man ; this college.

(c) In the following propositions state whether the predicate stands related to the subject as genus, species, differentia, property, or accident :—Gold is yellow ; gold is found in Australia ; man is capable of progress ; Oxygen is an elementary gas.

(d) The first two examples are to be tested by the rules of logical definition; the last two by the rules of logical division :—

(1) Man is a rational creature who thinks, wills, and acts.

(2) Logic is the science of human knowledge.

(3) Buildings may be divided into buildings of stone; buildings of brick; public buildings; religious buildings; churches; and law-courts.

(4) Logical propositions into affirmative, negative, and universal.

4. What is the copula in a proposition? State clearly what the copula expresses. In the proposition, 'the sun rises,' which is the copula, which the subject, and which the predicate?

On what grounds are propositions divided into (1) categorical and conditional, (2) affirmative and negative, (3) Universal and particular.

Classify the following propositions according to the above heads :—

(1) If A is not B, C is D.

(2) Every day is not Sunday.

(3) Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

5. What inferences follow by opposition from the truth of the proposition, 'some books are not interesting'?

Define *obversion* or *permutation*. Draw inferences by obversion from the following :—All x is y ; no

men are gods; some books are interesting; some men are not wise.

6. Define *sylogism*. Explain: logical allacies; material fallacies; arguing in a circle. Give an example of each.

What is *reduction* in Logic? Whence does the necessity for reduction arise?

7. Prove the validity of the mood EIO of the second figure; of the mood OAO of the third; and of the mood IAI of the fourth, by reducing them ostensibly to the first figure.

8. Examine the following arguments: where fallacious, explain the nature of the fallacy committed: such as are syllogistic, throw into the syllogistic form: if an argument be an inference, state the kind of inference it is:—

(a) All fixed stars twinkle; yonder star twinkles; therefore, it is a fixed star.

(b) If ye were the children of Abraham ye would do the works of Abraham.

(c) I will not do this act, because it is unjust; I know that it is unjust, because my conscience tells me so; and my conscience tells me so, because the act is wrong.

(d) If any objection that can be urged would justify a change of established laws, no laws could be reasonably maintained; but some laws can be reasonably maintained; therefore, no objection that can be urged will justify a change of established laws.

ARABIC.

MAULVIE MOHAMMAD ABDUL JALIL, *Examiner*.

1. Write out the following extract with diacritical marks, and translate it into English :—

هذا يوم عجمي مشرالارجاء يهي الر واء ممتع الذكاء منير السماء
صافى الهواء اعتدل مزجة واستوي ليله ونهاره - تفتح له القلوب وتهذله
النفوس و تستريح اليه الارواح بروق العيون وبنس القلوب ويجلو
الكروب - يوم مصطلح في نفصيلة على الايام يهيج السرور ويصبي
الكبير ويطرب الحليم ويذكر الشيب الشباب و يجمع المنفرد و يؤلف
المتنافرو يدني المتباعد *

2. Translate into English, and explain the allusion :—

قيل اثي الحجاج بالمرأة من الخوارج فقال لامحابه ما تقولون فيها
قالوا عاجلها بالقتل ايها الامير فقالت للحاريجة لقد كان وزراء صاحبك
خير من وزرائك يا حجاج قل ومن هو صاحبي قالت فرعون
استشارهم في موسى عليه السلام فقالوا ارجئه واخانه *

3. Translate the following verses into English, and give a short biography of the author in Arabic :—

لنأفي كل يوم من معد * قتال او سباب او هجاء
فندكم بالقوافي من هجانا * ونضرب حين تختلط الدماء
وقال الله قد ارسلت عبدا * بقول الحق ان تقع البلاء
شهدت به وقومي صدوقة * فقلتم ما نجيب وما نشاء
وجبريل امين الله فينا * وروح القدس ليس له كفاء

4. Explain in English, and analyse the last couplet according to the Arabic Grammar :—

الا يا ليت شعري ما اقول * وقد ضن الحبيب فما ينيل
جفاني ثم ولي ظالمالي * وفي صدي له حب دخيل
عمى بصري فليس يروى جمالا * فليس على سواك له دليل
لان هواك في مدري مقيم * اظن هواك اقسام لايزول

5. In how many different senses is the word حنى used? Explain its effect on the various parts of speech it governs.

6. Translate into Arabic :—

One day, in the summer season, a king and his son went a-hunting. When the air became very hot, then they placed each his cloak on the back of a certain jester. The king, having laughed, said, "Now, O jester, there is an ass's burden on thy back." The jester gave answer, "Verily your majesty, I bear the burdens of two asses."

PERSIAN.

MUNSHI RAM KISHEN, *Examiner*.

1. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes :—

(a) شب را ببوستان با يكي از دوستان اتفاق ميبست افتاد موضعي
خوش و خرم - و درختان دلکش و درهم - گفتي که خرده مينابر
خاکش ريخته و عقد ثريا از تالكش آويخته *

(b) زاهد گفت يكي از اينشا بهتابه دليلرست که روبرو چيزی از
سفره مي زياد و چشم بچشم در تاراج خوردني خير گي مي نمايد *

مجدداً بمقتضای مراسم ذاتیه و مراسم جبلیه عفو جرائم (c)
 محمد حکیم میرزا نموده کابل را باوعنايت فرمودیم بشرطیکه در
 احیای مراسم شریعت غراً مساعی جمیله نماید و در ترفیة احوال
 عبادالله نهایت جد و جهد بجا آرد *

2. (a) Explain the force of the final letter in the words خورگي and خوردني - موضعی یکی as occurring in the above passages.

(b) How is the compound دلکش formed, and what different significations, is such a compound capable of bearing in the Persian Language? Illustrate your answer by examples.

3. Explain the following passages in Persian :—

(a) این فقیر را دران باب مختار ساخته گاهی بمطالعه مشغول می شد و پیشتر اوقات گریان بود و اکثر لیالی را بعبادت احیا می نمود *

(b) و ترتیب این بهارستان برهشت روضه اتفاق افتاده است هر روضه بهشت اکین مشتمل بر رنگ دیگر از شقایق و بونوی دیگر از ریاحین - نه شقائقش را از پایمال خزان پرورد گوی و نه ریاحینش را از دست بود برد افسردگی *

(c) اگر چنان بود که فرستگان رایگان ننوشتندی و درحان نوشتن مؤد خواستند از بیم آن از ده سخن بیکدی آورند *

4. Name the authors of the above passages and give a short account of any one of them.

5. Translate into English, explaining the allusions and the metaphorical words :—

(a) چون بهمن جوانی بران آردت * که تند ازدهائی بیازدیت
 زند دیو راحت چو اسفند یار * که با رستم آئی سوس کارزار

- بحسرت در زمین رفت آن گل نو * صبا بر استخوانش گل دماناد (b)
 به تلخی رفت از دنیای شیرین * زلال کام در حلقش چکاناد
 چو در رویت بخندد گل مشو در دامش اے بلبل (c)

که برگل اعتماد نیست گو حسن جوان دارد
 بیفشان جرعه برخاک و حال اهل شوکت بین
 که از جمشید و کینخسرو هزاران داستان دارد

6. Analyse the first couplet in (c) in the above question according to the Persain Grammar.

7. (a) Explain in Persian the following extracts and point out the figures of speech :—

شیرانش طعمه اند نه بسته دهن ز شیر
 پیرانش سخوه اند نه شسته لب از لبن
 شاهها ملکا داد گرا ملک ستانا
 دور از تو بجان هست مرا انده آذنی ک
 بنای عمر بر الطاف دوست نه زمان
 در شهر مزین غرقه سنین مکشای
 چون دهر غالبم یسین نام کرده است
 غالب که نام من ز حقیقت نشان دهد

(b) Who is the author of the first couplet, and what are the peculiarities of his composition ?

8. Translate into Persian :—

Akbar was always satisfied with very little sleep, and frequently spent whole nights in those philosophical discussions of which he was so fond. Although so

constantly engaged in wars, and although he made greater improvements in civil government than any other king of India, yet, by his judicious distribution of his time, and by his talents for the despatch of business, he always enjoyed abundant leisure for study and amusement.

SANSKRIT.

PANDIT MOTILAL BHATTACHARYA, M.A., *Examiner.*

I. Translate into English :—

(a) सा दुष्प्रधर्मा मनसापि हिंस्रैः

इत्यद्रिशोभाप्रहितेक्षणेन ।

अलक्षिताभ्युत्पन्नो नृपेण

प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकषे ॥

(b) मनसि वचसि काये पुण्यपौष्ट्यपूर्ण-

स्त्रिभुवनमुपकारये शिभिः प्रीणयन्तः ।

परगुणपरमाणुन्पर्वतीकृत्य नित्यं

निजहृदि विकसन्तः सन्ति सन्तः कियन्तः ॥

(c) एते सत्पुरुषाः परार्थघटकाः स्वार्थं परित्यज्य ये

सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यममतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये ।

तेऽमी मानुषराक्षसाः परहितं स्वार्थाय निघ्नन्ति ये

ये निघ्नन्ति निरर्थकं परहितं ते के न जानीमहे ॥

II. (1) Parse प्रसह्य and explain the force of अपि in the verse.

- (a) What is meant by किल?
- (2) Define and scan the metre in the verse (b).
- (3) Expound the Samâsas in the underlined words in the above.
- ✓(4) Give the third preterite or aorist (लङ्) forms of the roots of चकष, सन्ति and निघ्नन्ति in the third person singular.
- (5) Account for the long ई in पर्वतीकृत्य.
- (6) Decline कियन्तः in all the singular case endings.

III. (a) प्रत्यब्रवीच्चेनमिषुप्रयोगे

तत्पूर्वमङ्गे वितथप्रयत्नः ।

जडौकृतस्त्रास्वकवीक्षणेन

वच्च मुमुक्षन्निव वचपाणिः ॥

- (1) Explain the allusion contained in the above.
- (2) Give the rules justifying ए and न in त्रस्व-कवीक्षणेन.

(3) Expound the Samâsa in तत्पूर्वमङ्गे.

(4) Change the first half of the above extract into the passive construction.

✓(5) Give the second preterite (लिट्) form of the root of प्रत्यब्रवीत्, third person singular.

IV. Explain fully in the Tîkā form :—

(a) असह्यपीडं भगवन् ऋणमन्यमवेहि मे ।

अरुन्तुदमिवालानमनिर्वाणस्य दन्तिनः ॥

(b) राजन् दुधुक्षसि यदि क्षितिधेनुमेतां

तेनाद्यवत्समिव लोकमसुं पुषाण ।

तस्मिंश्च सम्यगनिशं परिपोष्यमाणे

नाना फलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः ॥

V. (1) What other debts are suggested by अन्य ऋणम् in the verse (a)? Did Dilīpa discharge them? If so, how?

(2.) Derive असन्तुहम् and अनिर्वाणस्य.

(3) Will it be wrong to insert एनाम् in the place of एताम् in the verse (b)? Give reasons for your answer.

(4) Explain the forms दुधुक्षसि and पुषाण; and give the first preterite (लङ्) forms, third person singular, of their roots.

VI. Write in plain Sanskrit the substance of the conversation between Dilīpa and the Lion.

VII. Mention the traits of character referred to in your text, by इदम् in the following extracts:—

(a) प्रकृतिसिद्धमिदं हि महत्तनाम् ।

(b) प्रकृतिसिद्धमिदं मि दुरात्मनाम् ।

VIII. Translate into Sanskrit :—

(a) If time be of all things the most precious, the wasting of time must be the greatest prodigality; since lost time is never found again.

(b) Of what use is wealth to him, who neither gives nor enjoys it? What is strength to him, who subdues not his own wrath?

(c) Do nothing rashly. Hastiness is the chief cause of disaster. Fortune, wise lover of the wise, selects him for her lord who reflects ere he acts.

LATIN.

J. G. JENNINGS, ESQ., *Examiner.*

I. Translate as closely as is possible in correct English:—

(a) Consulum designatorum alter Flaminius, cui hae legiones quae Placentiae hibernabant sorte even-
erant, edictum et litteras ad consulem misit ut is
exercitus idibus Martiis Arimini adesset in castris.
Huic in provincia consulatum inire consilium erat,
memori veterum certaminum cum patribus, quae tri-
bunus plebis et quae postea consul prius de consulatu
qui abrogabatur dein de triumpho habuerat: invisus
etiam patribus ob novam legem, quam Q. Claudius
tribunus plebis adversus senatum atque uno patrum
adjuvante C. Flaminio *tulerat*, ne quis senator cuive
senator pater fuisset maritimam navem, quae plus
quam trecentarum amphorarum esset, haberet.

Write explanatory notes upon the words *veterum certaminum* and *ob novam legem*; and give some account of the office of *tribunus plebis*.

(b) Num quid simile populus Romanus audierat aut viderat? Hunc etiam post mortem secuti amici et propinqui quid in P. Scipione effecerint sine lacrimis non queo dicere. Nam Carbonem quoquo modo potuimus propter recentem peonam Ti. Gracchi sustinuisse. De autem C. Gracchi tribunatu quid *expectem* non libet augurari. Serpit enim in dies res, quae proclivis ad perniciem cum semel coepit labitur. Videtis in tabella iam ante quanta facta sit labes, primo Gabinia lege, biennio autem post Cassia.

Videre iam videor populum a senatu disiunctum, multitudinis arbitrio res maximas agi. Plures enim *discent* quemadmodum haec fiant quam quemadmodum his resistatur.

Write explanatory notes upon the words *quid in Scipione effecerint* and *Carbonem sustinuimus*, and *in tabella*.

(c) Cur me querelis exanimas tuis?

Nec Dis amicum est nec mihi te prius

Obire, Maecenas, mearum

Grande decus columenque rerum.

Ah te meae si partem animae *rapit*

Maturior vis, quid moror altera,

Nec carus aequae nec *superstes*

Integer? Ille dies utramque,

Ducet ruinam. Non ego perfidum

Dixi sacramentum : ibimus, ibimus,

Utcunque praecedes, supremum

Carpere iter comites parati.

Me nec Chimaerae spiritus igneae,

Nec si resurgat centimanus Gyas,

Divellet unquam : sic potenti

Justitiae placitumque Parcis.

Write explanatory notes on the words *sacramentum*, *Chimaerae*, and *Gyas*.

II.—1. Translate into Latin :—But their design being discovered, they postponed the assassination to the fifth of February, when they meditated the destruction, not of the consuls only, but of most of the senate. And had not Catiline, who was in front of

the senate-house, been too hasty to give the signal to his associates, there would that day have been perpetrated the most atrocious outrage since the city of Rome was founded. But as the armed conspirators had not yet assembled in sufficient numbers, the want of force frustrated the design.

2. Translate into English:—*Sed Allobroges diu in incerto habuere, quidnam consili caperent. In altera parte erat aes alienum, studium belli, magna merces in spe victoriae; at in altera majores opes, tuta consilia, pro incerta spe certa praemia. Haec illis volentibus tandem vicit fortuna rei publicae. Itaque Q. Fabio Sangae: cujus patrocini civitas plurimum utebatur, rem omnem uti cognoverant aperiant, Cicero per Sangam consilio cognito legatis praecepit ut studium conjurationis vehementer simulent, ceteros adeant, bene polliceantur, dentque operam ut eos quam maxime manifestos habeant.*

III.—I. Parse fully the five words in italics in the text of Questions I (a), I (b), and I (c).

2. State what cases are governed by *satisfacio*, *utor*, *indignus*, *refert*, *opus* and translate—

- (a) He satisfied others, himself never.
- (b) Hannibal did not make use of his victory.
- (c) A man unworthy of praise.
- (d) That does not concern us.
- (e) What need of words is there?

3. Give the meaning of and explain the construction after *quominus*, *quando*, *dum*, *priusquam*, *si*.

4. Put into the *oratio obliqua* :—At ego, dixit, vobis, si modo viri esse vultis, rationem ostendam qua tanta ista mala effugiatis.

5. Scan the first four lines of Question I (c) above, naming the stanza and the several kinds of feet used.

6. Describe the situation of Carthage, and give some account of its foundation and of its Government at the time of the second Punic war; and briefly describe Cn. Cornelius Scipio's campaign in Spain against Hanno.

FRENCH. 1225

MRS. JENNINGS, *Examiner*.

1. Translate into English :—

(a) Le roi a écrit de sa propre main mille bontés pour sa bonne province de Bretagne. Le gouverneur a lu la lettre aux états; après en avoir demandé la copie pour l'enregistrer, il s'est élevé un cri jusqu'au ciel de "vive le Roi" et ensuite on s'est mis à boire, mais boire, Dieu sait! M. de Chaulnes n'a pas oublié dans une si belle occasion la santé de la gouvernante de Provence, et un Breton ayant voulu nommer votre nom et ne le sachant pas, s'est levé, et a dit tout haut : "C'est donc à la santé de madame de Carignan."

(b) Il meurt au milieu de sa gloire, sa réputation ne pouvait plus augmenter: il jouissait même en ce moment du plaisir de voir retirer les ennemis, et voyait le fruit de sa conduite depuis trois mois. Quelquefois, à force de vivre, l'étoile pâlit. Il est plus

sur de couper dans le vif, principalement pour les héros, dont toutes les actions sont si observées. Si *le comte d' Harcourt* fût mort après la prise des îles Sainte-Marguerite, ou le secours de Casal, et *le maréchal du Plessis-Praslin* après la bataille de Rethel, n'auraient-ils pas été plus glorieux ? Il n'a point senti la mort : comptez-vous encore cela pour rien ?

(c) Comme à mon ennemi je t'ai donné la vie,
Et, malgré la fureur de *ton lâche dessein*,
Je te la donne encor comme à mon assassin.
Commençons un combat qui montre par l'issue
Qui l'aura mieux de nous ou donnée ou reçue.
Tu trahis mes bienfaits, je les veux redoubler ;
Je t'en avais comblé, je t'en veux accabler :
Avec cette beauté que je t'avais donnée,
Reçois *le consulat* pour la prochaine année.

2. Describe the events referred to in the preceding passages and comment especially on the italicised words and phrases.

3. Translate into French :—

The boy readily fell in with this proposal and agreed to do the work offered him. So he went to graze the sheep on an open space in the forest which the old man pointed out to him where there was good pasture ; but the boy was lazy, slept away the greater part of the day, and did not water the sheep as he ought to have done, and when any sheep went astray he did not search for it but let it go. They thus all got lean, and many of them died. He beat the dogs,

and what was worse still, he threw stones at the harmless birds that took a little wool with which to make their nests in the thorn-hedges.

4. Translate into English :—

Pendant ce temps-là, le siège avançait toujours, pas celui de Berlin, hélas ! C'était le moment du grand froid, du bombardement, des épidémies, de la famine. Mais, grâce à nos soins, à nos efforts, à l'infatigable tendresse, qui se multipliait autour de lui, la sérénité du vieillard ne fut pas un instant troublée. Jusqu'au bout je pus lui avoir du pain blanc, de la viande fraîche. Il n'y en avait que pour lui, par exemple ; et vous ne pouvez rien imaginer de plus touchant que ces déjeuners de grand-père, si innocemment égoïstes.

5. Translate and comment on the italicised words and phrases in the following, explaining to what each quotation alludes :—

- (i) Monsieur le Chancelier a continué l'interrogation *de la pension des gabelles* sur le *marc d'or* sur les *cires et sucres*.
- (ii) Je lui ai un peu conté de quelle façon il faut parler des *cordons bleus*.
- (iii) C'est à *Monsieur le Grand* qu'il faudrait donner votre *turlupinade*.
- (iv) Aux *mânes paternels* je dois ce sacrifice.
- (v) Les *portes de Janus* par vos mains sont fermées.
- (vi) *Salvidien à bas* a soulevé *Lépidé*.

6. Sketch briefly the life of Madame de Sévigné and describe, as far as possible from allusions in her letters, the court of Louis xiv.
7. In the case of a verb governing two pronouns, where are these two pronouns placed, and in what order?
8. Give with the English the first person singular and the third person plural of the Indicative Future and the Subjunctive Present, and conjugate in full the Imperative Mood of—*Boire, Savoir, Courir, S'en Aller, Rire, Fuir, Prévaloir, Coudre.*

HISTORY.

C. A. ANDREWS, ESQ., M.A., *Examiner.*

1. Narrate very briefly the circumstances which led to the naval battles of Salamis, Ecnomus and Trafalgar. Compare these battles with reference to their dimensions, motives, consequences, and general importance in history.
2. Describe the principal changes which were effected in the Athenian Government by the constitution (1) of Solon, and (2) of Clisthenes. Contrast the Athenian and Spartan methods of government.
3. What were the real causes of the Peloponnesian War? Describe briefly what (1) Pericles, and (2) Alcibiades, did for Athens.
4. Explain the circumstances which caused the fortune of war to turn against Hannibal after the

battle of Cannæ. Summarize the chief operations of the war from that battle to the battle of Zama.

5. Explain (1) the method by which Octavianus changed the form of the Roman Government from a Republic to an Empire ; and (2) the means by which Constantine converted it into an absolute monarchy.

6. Write short notes on the following subjects explaining the significance of each :—(1) Ship-money, (2) The Popish Plot, (3) The Declaration of Rights, (4) The Impeachment of Warren Hastings, (5) The Reform Bill.

7. Write a brief narrative of the events which immediately preceded the War of American Independence. State clearly the causes of the rupture with England.

8. Describe, and briefly account for, the attitude of the English Government towards France during any three of the following administrations :—(1) Cromwell, (2) Charles II, (3) William III, (4) Chatham, (5) The Younger Pitt, (6) Lord Palmerston.

✓ 9. Give an account of the dealings of Warren Hastings with either Cheyt Singh, or the Oudh Begums, or the Rohillas ; and discuss the political morality of his action in the case which you select.

✓ 10. Describe clearly the ambitious projects of Dupleix ; and notice the several occasions in which his designs were frustrated by the incompetency of his subordinates.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

A. W. WARD, ESQ., B.A., *Examiner.**(Not more than twelve questions to be answered.)*

1. Enunciate the "parallelogram of forces." Find the resultant of two forces of 12 dynes and 5 dynes respectively, acting on a particle in directions at right angles to each other. If the mass of the particle be 2 grammes, find the velocity produced in 10 seconds.

2. What is the "universal law of gravitation"? If the mass of the earth is p lbs. and its radius r feet, compare the weight of one pound with the mutual attraction of two pounds placed one foot apart.

3. How would you prove that sound is not propagated in a vacuum?

What are the laws of reflexion of sound, and how would you illustrate them?

4. What is meant by the "mechanical equivalent of heat?" How did Joule determine it?

5. Define "coefficient of expansion," and describe any experiment by which the expansion of a rod by heat may be made visible.

A rod of zinc 12 inches long at 0°C , becomes 12.0072 inches at 2°C . What is the coefficient of expansion of zinc?

6. How would you compare the intensities of two lights by means of Bunsen's photometer?

7. What are the laws of refraction of light? Describe some method of determining indices of refraction.
 8. Describe the plate glass electrical machine. In order to give a powerful electric shock, what other apparatus would you require, and how would you arrange the experiment?
 9. Describe Bunsen's cell. Given a Bunsen's cell and a quantity of wire how could you determine the north direction?
 10. Describe the properties and preparation of chlorine. How many grammes of chlorine could you prepare from 100 grammes of sal-ammoniac?
 11. How would you prepare pure carbon monoxide, and how would you demonstrate its characteristic property? What is its density compared with hydrogen?
 12. How is hydrogen sulphide prepared? Why is hydrogen sulphide of so much use in chemical analysis? What happens when it is passed through a solution of (1) caustic potass, (2) lead nitrate, (3) arsenic trioxide.
 13. Why are the elements classed in families? Give full reasons and illustrations in your answer.
 14. Explain the following terms:—atoms, molecules, monobasic and dibasic acids, acid and normal salts.
- If M is a monod element, and D a dyad one, give the symbols of their chlorides, nitrates, sulphates and carbonates.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

ENGLISH.

M. MACMILLAN, ESQ., M.A., *Examiner.*

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

1. Discriminate between the wickedness of Regan, Goneril, Edmund, Shylock, and King John, and point out the redeeming traits, if any, in their characters. What excuses might be plausibly urged on behalf of each of them?
2. Explain the meaning of the two stars in Tristram's song. Draw a comparison between Tristram and Lancelot as conceived by Tennyson.
- ✓ 3. What references do you remember in *the Last Tournament*, *Guinevere*, and *The Passing of Arthure* to the Aurora Borealis, flowers, birds, and fairies?
4. "And which is to be mine, Sir, the niece or the aunt?" Explain this question with reference to the context. What effect was produced on Sir Anthony Absolute's mind (1) by his son's disobedience, (2) by his subsequent submission? Show by your answer that you appreciate Sheridan's humour.
5. Give an account of the circumstances under which the Masque of Comus was first represented. Who played the principal parts?
6. Dowden remarks that "*King John* departs farther from the facts of history than any other of Shakespeare's plays." Mention the chief instances

of divergence from history in this play and show the principles by which Shakespeare was guided in his treatment of historical facts.

7. Explain the use of the pronouns in the following passages :—

- (a) John lays you plots.
- (b) Give me your present to one Master Bassanio.
- (c) The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands.
- (d) Get thee gone.
- (e) I cannot daub it further.
- (f) Will not a calf-skin stop that mouth of thine?
- (g) Now, fellow, fare thee well.

8. Do you think that Milton was a thorough going Puritan at the time when he wrote the four poems prescribed for the B. A. Examination?

9. Briefly explain the following passages—

- (a) None of these rogues and cowards
But Ajax is their fool.
- (b) Close pent up guilts.
Rive your concealing continents, and cry
These dreadful summoners grace.
- (c) That nature which contemns its origin
Cannot be bordered certain in itself;
She that herself will sliver and disbranch
From her material sap, perforce must wither
And come to deadly use.
- (d) Tell me where is fancy bred
Or in the heart or in the head?

What is the answer to the question? Show that the song is appropriately introduced in the context in which it occurs.

- (e) In christening shalt thou have two godfathers :
Had I been judge, thou shouldst have had ten
more.

To bring thee to the gallows not the font.

- (f) The cynosure of neighbouring eyes.

- (g) Where I may oft out-watch the Bear,
With thrice great Hermes, or unsphere
The spirit of Plato.

- (h) That last infirmity of noble mind.

SECOND PAPER.

M. J. WHITE, ESQ., M.A., *Examiner*.

- ✓ 1. Describe the intellectual training of an Athenian in the time of Socrates. What change took place with regard to the subject of philosophical discussion at that time? Compare the teaching of Socrates as regards subject matter, method, and aim, with that of the sophists.
- ✓ 2. Illustrate the moral teaching of Socrates by giving an outline of his arguments against the advice of his friends that he should attempt escape from prison.
3. Explain what Dr. Barrow means by Facetiousness, and mention some of the forms which it takes.

Show that it may be indulged in, innocently and with profit. Mention some cases in which we should refrain from it, and give reasons why we should do so.

4. State the circumstances which gave rise to Locke's Essay on the human Understanding. Give a brief summary of his theory as to the Origin of our ideas. How may this theory be supplemented by the theory of Evolution? What are the different kinds of complex ideas? Give an example of each. What was Locke's difficulty about the idea of substance? What further speculation did this difficulty lead to? Explain and illustrate the inseparable association of ideas and associations of antipathy.

5. What were Locke's views with regard to the physical and moral training of youth? What were his objections to the system of education in vogue at his time? In what respects did his views on Education correspond with those of Ascham and Rousseau? What erroneous views did he and Milton hold with regard to the attainments possible under a sound system of education?

6. Write a few remarks illustrative of the truth and force of the opinions and sentiments expressed in each of the following passages :—

(a) A man of well-improved faculties has the command of another's knowledge. A man without them has not the command of his own.

(b) Let us take care not to make the mistake of becoming misologists, or haters of reasoning, as men

become misanthropists : for to hate reasoning is the greatest evil that can happen to us. Misology and misanthropy both come from similar causes.

(c) The man doth not get credit from an oath, but an oath from the man.

(d) This shows man's power, and its way of operation, to be much what the same in the material and intellectual world. For the materials in both being such as he has no power over, either to make or destroy, all that man can do is either to unite them together, or to set them by one another, or wholly separate them.

THIRD PAPER.

M. MACMILLAN, ESQ., M. A.	..	} <i>Examiners.</i>
M. J. WHITE, ESQ., M. A.	..	

Write an essay on—

THE PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE.

- (1) With relation to the material advancement of mankind.
- (2) With a view to storing the mind with facts.
- (3) As a preliminary training for a profession.
- (4) As an entertainment to the mind.
- (5) As a moral training.
- (6) As a means of cultivating the intellect.
- (7) The aim of Education with reference to the above.

PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST PAPER.

W. BELL, ESQ., *Examiner.*

1. Show how Berkeley, Hume, and Reid respectively recognise the psychological importance of "the principle of Custom or Habit."
2. State clearly Berkeley's view of space, and discuss the advantages he claims for it in Mathematics. What further advantages does he claim for Immaterialism in the case of Religion, Science, and Metaphysics?
3. Explain Knowledge, Belief and Probability. Compare the theories of Belief held by Locke and Hume and consider how far Hume and Reid agree in their account of our Belief in the Uniformity of Nature.
4. State and examine Hume's view as to the relation of Cause and Effect and show to what extent Reid dealt with Hume's problem.
5. "Colour is not a sensation, but a secondary quality of bodies." Explain the distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities, and give Reid's grounds for the above statement. Criticise it from Berkeley's point of view.
6. What meanings may be attached to the term *Scepticism*? Berkeley, by comparison with Hume, has been called "a half-sceptic," while Reid applies the same term to Hume. Explain and

enquire whether it is true that "the same principles which, at first view, lead to Scepticism, pursued to a certain point bring men back to Common Sense."

7. What is meant by Analogical Reasoning? Illustrate from our inferences regarding intelligence in animals and show how far observation of animal intelligence may carry us in harmony with psychological analysis of human experience.

8. What is meant by *Suggestion*? Show the part played by it in our external perception, referring specially to our judgments of distance.

ETHICS AND NATURAL THEOLOGY.

T. W. ARNOLD, ESQ., B.A., *Examiner*.

1. What is the relation between self-love and conscience in Butler's system? Which of these principles does he consider to be naturally regulative of the moral life? Support your answer by references to his Sermons.

2. What proof can be given of the existence of disinterested benevolence? What principles should guide us in the choice of objects for the exercise of this virtue?

3. What is meant by saying that Justice is an artificial virtue? What arguments does Hume offer to prove that utility is the sole origin of Justice? How is this position open to criticism.

4. "It has been supposed by some moralists, that Benevolence is only the immediate object of moral approbation, and that the obligation of all our moral duties arises entirely from their apprehended tendency to promote the happiness of society." What objections may be brought against this theory? What attitude is taken up by Butler and Hume respectively towards it?

5. What is meant by the Moral Sense? Do you think that the Moral Faculty is fitly described as a Sense?

6. State the principal laws of Evolution and show what importance has been attached to them both by those who attack and those who defend the Theistic argument.

7. "There is so much that is intuitive involved in the apprehension of God that the apprehension itself may readily be imagined to be intuitive." Discuss this fully.

8. By what arguments can it be proved that God is (a) benevolent, (b) eternal?

The existence of physical evil has been alleged to disprove (a) and the assertion that a finite mind cannot rise to the idea of an Eternal Mind, to disprove (b): consider these objections.

OR

ETHICS AND THE HISTORY OF ETHICS.

1. What is the relation between self-love and benevolence in Butler's system? Which of these

principles does he consider to be naturally regulative of the moral life? Support your answer by references to his Sermons.

2. What proof can be given of the existence of disinterested benevolence? What principles should guide us in the choice of objects for the exercise of this virtue?

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5. What is meant by the Moral Sense? Do you think that the Moral Faculty is fitly described as a Sense?

6. Show the eclectic character of Butler's ethical system and to what extent he was indebted to earlier moralists.

7. Compare the Utilitarianism of Bentham and John Stuart Mill.

8. Write a brief sketch of the moral teaching of the Stoics.

PHYSICS.

FIRST PAPER.

J. MURARY, ESQ., M. A., *Examiner.*

N.B.—Not more than *ten* questions to be attempted ; two *at least*, to be selected from *each* of the sections A, B, and C.

A.

1. A mercury thermometer and a spirit thermometer are each graduated from 0° to 100° , and give identical readings at all intermediate temperatures. Compare roughly the positions of the following marks on each :—10, 30, 80. What difficulties would arise in using water as a thermometric substance between these limits of temperature ?

2. State the laws connecting changes in the volume and pressure of a given mass of gas with changes in its temperature. Two barometers, whose tubes read up to 31 inches, hang side by side. At a temperature of 68° F. the one reads 29.627 inches, and the other, which has a small quantity of air in the top of the tube, reads 28.912. If the temperature afterwards rises to 86° F. and the reading of the former barometer remains unchanged, find how far the mercury will sink in the other, neglecting the expansion of the mercury and the glass of the tube through rise of temperature.

3. Describe Meyer's method of determining vapour densities.

4. Shew that the work done by a heat engine in performing any cycle of operations may be represented by the area enclosed by the path of the cycle on an indicator diagram.

5. What are *adiabatic curves* in an indicator diagram? Prove that the ratio of the specific heat at constant pressure to the specific heat at constant volume is equal to the ratio of the adiabatic elasticity to the isothermal elasticity.

B.

6. Define the terms *equipotential surfaces*, *unit tubes of force*. Shew that the electric force at any point (in dynes) is the same as the number of unit tubes enclosed by a wire bent into the form of a square of one centimetre a side, and held perpendicular to the tubes at the point.

7. Describe the various phenomena presented when an electric discharge occurs in air. What is the effect of varying the density of the air?

8. Find an expression for the work done in charging a conductor with electricity. Two equal spherical balls of 6 centimetres radius, are charged to potentials 10 and 50 respectively. When they are brought near each other a spark passes, which brings them both to the same potential. Find the work done in the spark.

9. Explain fully the action of Thomson's Water-dropping Collector in determining the potential at any point in the air.

10. State the laws of induced electric currents in a conductor, and exemplify them in the case of Delezenne's Circle.

C.

11. What are *beats*, *nodes*, and *antinodes*? Account for the existence of nodes and antinodes in a vibrating column of air.

12. An open organ pipe can be made to give out notes whose vibration frequencies are in the ratio, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c.; a stopped organ pipe only those whose ratios are 1, 3, 5, &c. Explain this.

13. Explain clearly how the velocity of light was determined from observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

14. A concavo-convex lens is found to give three real images of a candle placed at a distance of 30 centimetres in front of its concave face. The distances from the lens of the images by reflection are 15, and 10 centimetres respectively, and the distance of the image by refraction 9 centimetres. Find the radii of the two faces of the lens, and the value of the index of refraction, neglecting the thickness of the lens.

15. Explain how a "grating" may be used to determine the wave length of any given monochromatic light. Compare the spectrum produced by a prism with that produced by a "grating."

16. Assuming the undulatory theory of light, deduce the laws of the refraction of light at the common bounding surface of two isotropic media.

Describe generally the form of the wave surface in uniaxal crystals.

CHEMISTRY.

SECOND PAPER.

A. PEDLER, ESQ., M.A., *Examiner.*

1. Give the ordinary and graphic formulæ of all the compounds of nitrogen with hydrogen, with oxygen, and with hydrogen and oxygen. State briefly the general characters of such compounds, and their methods of preparation.
2. Explain clearly how you would experimentally detect the presence of nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, water vapour, ozone, ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen and organic matter in a sample of air.
3. Mention four or five different methods of preparing hydrogen dioxide. Describe also its properties, and indicate the experiments you would employ to illustrate such properties.
4. Describe what takes place, and write out the equation for the reaction, if any, which will occur between the following substances :—
 - (a) Solution of sodic nitrite and ammoniac chloride heated together.
 - (b) Chlorine acting on dry silver nitrate.

(c) Carbon dioxide passed over red hot iron.

(d) Chlorine passed into cold dilute solution of sodic hydrate.

(e) Sulphuric acid acting on potassic bichromate solution.

(f) Sulphur dioxide passed into chlorine water.

(g) Phosphoric chloride treated with water.

5. 50 grams of sulphuric acid containing 98 per cent. of pure acid are boiled with 50 grams of mercury, and the gas produced is collected at 7° C. and 700 m.m. pressure. What will be its volume? What weight of potassic hydrate will be needed to combine with this gas ($Hg=200$, $K=39$)?

6. 20 volumes of a mixture of two gases are added to 15 volumes of oxygen, and an electric spark passed, which causes an explosion, after which the gas measures 19 volumes, of which 14 are absorbed by potassic hydrate solution, the gases in all cases being measured at the ordinary temperature of the air. What was the original composition of the gas?

7. 1.9830 gram of dry potassic perchlorate lost on ignition 0.9140 gram, and the residue when dissolved in water required 1.5366 gram of pure silver to precipitate it completely. Also 0.6330 gram of the same salt yielded with sulphuric acid 0.4020 gram of potassic sulphate. Required the percentage composition of the salt: (a) found, (b) calculated theoretically. ($K=39$, $Ag=107.66$.)

8. Describe and explain clearly the process for making pig iron, giving a sketch of the furnace used and stating what chemical reactions occur within the furnace.

9. Describe and explain the manufacture of sodic carbonate: (a) by the Leblanc process, and (b) by Solway's process.

10. What are the tests you would employ to detect both acid and base in each of the following salts:—Zinc sulphate, Calcic oxalate, Silver chloride and Potassic acetate?

ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

H. Cox, M. A., *Examiner.*

ALGEBRA, TRIGONOMETRY, ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

1. Expand $\log (1+x)$ in a series of ascending powers of x . Find the value of $\log \cos \theta$ in terms of θ as far as the fourth power of θ .

2. Expand $\frac{3x+4}{x^2+5x+6}$ in ascending powers of x .

3. Express $\sqrt{7}$ as a continued fraction and find the first six convergents.

4. Find the value of $\cos^n \theta$ in terms of cosines of multiples of θ .

5. Find all the roots of the equation of $x^5 = 1$.

6. Find the equation to the conic whose focus is the point (h, k) , directrix the straight line $x \cos a + y \sin a - p = 0$ and eccentricity e .

7. Hence find the eccentricity of the conic

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0,$$

and the conditions that it should be an ellipse, parabola or hyperbola.

8. Find the condition that $x \cos a + y \sin a - p = 0$

should touch the conic $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

Hence find the equation to the locus of the intersection of two tangents to the ellipse which meet one another at right angles.

9. Draw the curve

$$5x^2 + 4xy + 8y^2 - 14x - 20y = 19.$$

10. The locus of the pole of a given straight line with reference to a series of confocal conics is a straight line.

SECOND PAPER.

W. N. BOUTFLOWER, ESQ., M.A., *Examiner*.

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS AND ASTRONOMY.

1. Differentiate with regard to x the expressions:—

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{2x}{1-x^2}, \text{ and } \log \frac{4x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}.$$

2. Find the value of each of the following functions when $x=1$:—

$$\frac{2x^3-3x^2+1}{3x^5-5x^3+2}; \left\{ 1-x^2 \right\} \frac{1}{\log(1-x)}.$$

3. Investigate the conditions which must be satisfied in order that a given function of x may have a maximum or a minimum value.

An open tank is to be constructed with a square base and vertical sides, so as to contain a given quantity of water; shew that the expense of lining it with lead will be least if the depth is made half of the width.

4. Find the equation of the tangent and normal at the point (x, y) of the curve

$$x^3 + y^3 = 2x^2;$$

and prove that if α, β be the distances from the origin of the points where the tangent cuts the axes of x and y .

$$\alpha^{-\frac{2}{3}} + \beta^{-\frac{2}{3}} = 2, \quad \alpha^{-\frac{1}{3}}, \beta^{-\frac{1}{3}}.$$

5. Find the points of inflexion of the curve

$$y = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{9}{10}(x-1)^{\frac{5}{2}}.$$

6. Integrate $\frac{x dx}{x^2 - 7x + 12}$ and $\frac{\log x dx}{x}$.

7. Show how to find by integration the length of a curve whose equation is given in rectangular co-ordinates.

Find the length of the curve $(y-b)^3 = 27ax^2$ between the points whose abscissæ are 0 and a .

8. Trace and find the whole area of the curve $a^2y^2 = x^2(2a-x)$.

9. Describe the Transit Instrument and the method of taking an observation by means of it. What are the conditions to be satisfied for a perfect adjustment?

10. What is the first point of Aries, and how is it found by Flamsteed's method?

11. Define parallax, and show how to find the parallax of a star in declination and hour-angle.

12. Find the conditions necessary for a lunar eclipse. If the moon's period were doubled, the other elements of her orbit remaining unchanged, what would be the result on the frequency of eclipses?

ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER.

MAULVIE MOHAMMED ABDUL JALIL, *Examiner.*

1. Translate literally into English :—

هذا ابن فاطمة ان كنت جاهلة * بجدد انبياء الله قد ختموا
الله شرفه قدما وعظمه * جري بذلك في لجة القلام
كلنا يديه غياث عم نفعهما * تستو كفان ولا يعرفهم احد
سهل الخليفة * لا تخشى بؤادة * يزينة اثنا حسن الخلق والشيم
عم البرية بالا احان فاتقشعت * عنها العنابة والاملاق والعدم
مقدم بعد ذكر الله ذكرهم * في كل بدء ومختوم به الكلم

2. To whom do the above verses refer ? Enumerate the افعال ناقصة. Explain their government, and give examples.

3. Translate into English, illustrating with notes where necessary :—

اللغة يعلم ما تركت قتالهم * حتى علوا فرسي باشقـمـ مزيد (a)
وشمت ربح الموت من تلقائهم * في مارق والخيـل لم تبدد
وعلمت اني ان اقاتل واحدا * اقتل ولا يضرر عدوي مشهدي
فصدت عنهم و الاحبة فيهم * طمعا لهم بعقاب يوم مرصد

الا حبيبت عذا يار دنيا * لحييها وان كرمت عليـنا (b)
ردية لو رايت غداة جئنا * على ايماننا وقد اخذونا
فارسلنا ابا عمر ريدنا * فقال الا انعمـر بالقوم عينا
ودسوا فارسا منهم عشاء * فلم نعدر بفارصهم لديـنا

4. Write out the extracts in question 3 with vowel-points. Scan the first couplet of each extract and name the respective metres.

5. Translate the following into English with suitable and explanatory notes :—

لا تعذل المشتاق في اشواقه * حتي تكون حشاى في احشائه
ان القليل مضرجا بدموعة * مثل القليل مضرجا بدمائه
والعشق كالمعشوق بعذب قربة * للمبتلي وينال من حوائه
وقي الامير هوي العيون فانه * مالا يزول بباسه و سحائه
اني دعوتك للذائب دعوة * لم بدع سامعها الي اكفائه
قائت فرق من الزمان و تحته * متصلـلا و امامه و ورائه

6. What is the real name of المتبني ? Why is he so called ? Write in Arabic a short account of his life.

7. Translate into Arabic :—

A certain man went to a darwesh, and proposed three questions : First : "Why do they say that God is omnipresent ? I do not see him in any place ; show me where he is." Second : "Why is man punished for crimes, since whatever he does proceeds from God ? Man has no free will, for he cannot do anything contrary to the will of God ; and if he had power, he would do every thing for his own good." Third : "How can God punish Satan in hell-fire, since he is formed of that element ; and what impression can fire make on itself ?" The darwesh took up a large clod of earth, and struck him on the head with it. The man went to the *kāzī* and said, "I proposed three questions to such a darwesh, who flung a clod of earth at me." The *kāzī* having sent for the darwesh, asked, "Why did you throw a clod of earth at his head, instead of answering his questions ?" The darwesh replied, "The clod of earth was an answer to his speech : he says he has a pain in his head ; let him show the pain, then I will make God visible to him : and why does he make a complaint to you against me ; whatever I did was the act of God,—I did not strike him without the will of God,—what power do I possess ? And as he is formed of earth, how can he suffer pain from that element ?" The man was confounded and the *kāzī* highly pleased with the darwesh's answer.

SECOND PAPER.

MAULVIE SYED RAHIM-UD-DIN, *Examiner.*

N.B.—Supply vowel marks to every Arabic vowel you make use of in your answer.

I. Translate into English :

(a) فسألت إن يفرشني دخلته ويسود علي رمانته فقال دون مرامك (a)
 حرب البسوس او يصحبني الى السوس فصا حبته اليها قهرا وعكفت بها
 عليه شهرا وهو يعلي كاسات التعليل و يجزني اعنة التاميل حتي ادا
 حرج صبري و عيل صبري قلت له انه لم يبق لك علة ولاي تعلقة
 وفي غدا زجر غراب 'البين و ارحل عنك بخفي حنين فقال حاش
 لله ان اخلفك او اخالفك وما ارجأت ان احدثك الا لالبثك و اذا
 كنت قد استربت بعدتي و انراك سوء الظن بمباعدتي فاضح لقصص
 سيرتي الممتدة و اضفها الى اخبار الفرج بعد الشدة *

(b) اذا جاش لخطبة فلان يوجد قائل - ثم قم ثم باقل فان حبر قلت (b)
 حبر نمنمت و خلت رضاء قد نمت *

(c) قال نهضت يي الى بلخ تجارة البز فوردتها و انا بعذرة الشباب وبال (c)
 الفراغ و حلية الثروة لا يهمني الا مهرة ففكر استقيدها او شرود من
 الكلم اصيدها - فما استاذن علي سمعي مسافة مقامي افصح من كلامي
 ولعما حني الفراق بذاقومس او كاد دخل علي شاب في زي ملأ العين
 و لحية تشرك الا خدعين و طرف قد شرب ماء الراشدين و لقيني
 من البر في السناء بها زدت في الثناء - ثم قال أظننا تريد فقلت امي
 والله فقال اخصب رائدك و لا ضل قائدك فمتني عزمت فقلت غدا
 غد فقال - بيت - صباح الله لا صبح انطلق * و طبرالوصل لاطير الفراق

فاين تريد قلت الوطن فقال بلغت الوطن و قضت الوطر قمتي العود
قلت القابل فقال طويت الربط ونذيت الخيط فاين انت من الكرم فقلت

تحيث اردت *

2. Explain :—

(i) the allusions in the extracts (a) and (b),

(ii) the ضائع in (b), and

(iii) the metaphors in (c);

and also give the original construction of او تصحبنى as used in Part (a).

3. Name the اسماء موصولات with their usages. Are they used in any other sense? Illustrate with examples.

4. Classify the أسماء الأعداد (Cardinal Numbers) compounded with the nouns they govern, under different heads, in a tabular form, showing clearly the changes they themselves or the nouns they govern undergo, as regards their gender, case or number.

5. (a). Explain the following in Arabic, using your own words as far as possible :—

- (i) ويحك هذا الزمان زور * فلا يغـرك الغـرور
بروق ومخرق وگل وطرق * واسرق وطلبق لمن تزور
لاثلثـزم حالة و لكن * در بالليالي كما تدور
- (ii) وكنا ولاة البيت من بعد نابت * نطوف بذاك البيت والامرطاهر
كان لم يكن بين الشيخون الى الصفا * انيس و لم يسمر بيكة سامر
بلى نحن كنا اصلها قاباد نا * حروف الليالي والجدود العوائر

(b) Name the author of the last extract, and write out *in Arabic* what you know of جچون and نابت.

(c) Give the etymology of طليق and ويحك حاش الله.

6. Give *in Arabic* an account of the chief Arabian clans of the Pre-Islamic period with their diversity of culture, development, and religious conceptions, as given in your Arabic Course.

7. (a) Define نَحْذِير and state its various forms.

(b) What particular title is given to a مصدر beginning with ميم? What is the general rule for its formation?

(c) Give instances of a مصدر used in the sense of اسم فاعل and in that of اسم مفعول; and also distinguish between فعل (بفتح الفاء) and فعل (بضم الفاء) and (بفتح الهمزة) افعال and (بفتح الهمزة) افعال.

8. Criticize briefly *in Arabic* the styles of امرؤ القيس and فرزدق and جرير زهيره طرقت نابغة.

9. Translate into Arabic:—

Islām recognises no distinction of race or colour; black or white, citizens or soldiers, rulers or subjects, they are perfectly equal, not in theory, but in practice. In the field or in the guest-chamber, in the tent or in the palace, in the mosque or in the market, they mix without reserve and without contempt.

The Islāmic teachings dealt a blow at the institution of slavery, which, had it not been for the deep root it had taken among the the surrounding nations

and the natural obliquity of the human mind, would have been completely extinguished as soon as the generation which then practised it had passed away. The evil was intertwined with the inmost relations of the people among whom Mohammad flourished. Its extinction was only to be achieved by the continued agency of wise and humane laws, and not by the sudden and entire emancipation of the existing slaves, which was morally and economically impossible. Numberless provisions, negative as well as positive, were accordingly introduced in order to promote and accomplish a gradual enfranchisement. A contrary policy would have produced an utter collapse of the infant commonwealth.

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

MAULVIE MOHAMMAD ABDUL JALIL, *Examiner.*

I. Translate literally into English with explanatory notes where necessary :—

- (a) جهان رباط خرابست برگذر که سیل
 گمان مبر که بیک مشت گل شود معمور
 بر است—ان فنا دل منه که چای دگر
 برای نزهت تو بر کشید—ده اند قصور
 بکوش تا بسلامت به—امن برسی
 که راه سخت مخوفست و منزلت بس دور
 فرا مسافت دور و دراز در راه است
 بدین دو روزه اقامت چرا شوی مغرور

- (b) بسکه دلدادۀ موزونی اف—کار خودم
 خامه هنگام رقم سرو خرامان منست
 ره رود سرو و غباری که ز راهش خیزد
 در خیابان ورق سنبل و ریحان منست
 خامه گر نیست سروشی ز سروشان بهشت
 آرچه در مرحله خکی زبانندان منست
 مستقیم عام مدان و روشم سهل مگیر
 ناقه شو قم و جیریل حادی خوان منست

2. From what authors have the above extracts been taken? In what cases is the sign of اضافت dispensed with in Persian? Give examples.

3. Translate into English with suitable and explanatory notes :—

- (a) کجا خید—زد چو تو سروی جوان و نازک و نویر
 شکر گفارشیریں کار و گل رخسار و مه پیکر
 نباشد چون لب و اندام و گیسو و رخت هرگز
 شکر شیریں و گل رنگین و شب مشکین و صبح از قر
 ببی—رد اندیشه من—رو فراق و آرزو تو
 ز شخصم تاب و رویم آب و چشمم خواب و جانم خور
 زشوق عشق و سوز داغ تو باشد بوینگ—ونه
 دمدم دود و غم سود و دلم عود و تدم مجه—ور
- (b) در خراباتش بجای—امی بارها کردم گرو
 قانه پنداری سعادت نیست در دست—ار من
 می—ده کردم بنا کوبانی بیت الحرام
 تا بپ—رسم بهتر آثار تر یا آثار من

گر سرای غیـر شاهد باز خوانندم چه عیب
هیچکس زیشان نداند خوب تر اسرار من
گفتم آه از آفتاب گرم محشـو ر پد—ردیر
گفت مانا غافلـی ز سایه دی—وار من

4. Explain clearly the allusion and the figures of speech contained in the above extracts. Scan the first couplet of each extract and name the respective metres.

5. Comment on the following in Persian, explaining the *stifistic* ideas, allusions and figures of speech contained therein :—

- (a) دل من پیر تعلیم است و من طفل زباندانش
دم تسلیم سر عشر و سر زانو دبستانش
نه هر زانو دبستان است و هر دم لوح تسلیمش
نه هر دویا صدف دار است و هر دم قطره نیسانش
سر زانو دبستان است چرن کشتی نوح آرا
که طوفان جوش درد اوست و جودی گرد دامانش
دبستان از سر زانو است خاص آن شیر مردیوا
که چو سگ در پس زانو نشانش شیر مردانش
(b) ای فروغ ماه حسن از روی رخشان شما
آبروی خوبی از چاه زنجـدان شما
کی دهد دست این غرض یارب که همدستان شوند
خاطر مجموع ما زلف بریشان شما
کس بدور نرگست طرفی نه بسـت از عافیت
بع که بفـروشد مستوری به مستان شما
بخت خواب الود ما بیدار خواهد شد مگر
زانکه زد بر دیده آبی روی رخشان شما

(c) چمن ز فرور دیں چنان نازاں بدشت چین
 که طوس از فرشاه دین بریں نه گنبد خضه را
 هزیر پیشه امکا نهنگ لجه ایمان
 ولي ایزد منان علمی عالی اعلا
 امام ثامن ضامن خرمش چون حرم آمن
 زمین از حزم او ساکن فلک از عزم او پویا
 نهال باغ علیبدن بهار مرغزار دین
 نسیم روضه یاسین شمع دوحه طه

6. What were the materials at hand to *فردوسی* in the composition of the *شاهنامه*? What was his real name, and why was he so called?

7. Translate into Persian :—

In its present state it is impossible to form any conception of the extent and beauty of the old Moorish capital in the days of the Great Khalif. Its narrow streets of whitewashed houses convey but a faint impression of its once magnificent extent; the palace, Alcazar, is in decay, and its ruins are used for the vile purpose of a prison; the bridge still spans the Guadalquivir, however, and the noble mosque of the first Omeyyad is still the wonder and delight of travellers. But in the time of Abd-ur-Rahman III., or perhaps a little later, when a great minister added a new faubourg, it was at its best. Historians are divided as to its extent, but a length of at least ten miles seems to be the most probable dimension. The banks of the Guadalquivir were bright with marble houses, mosques, and gardens, in

which the rarest flowers and trees of other countries were carefully cultivated, and the Arabs introduced their system of irrigation, which the Spaniards, both before and since, have never equalled.

SECOND PAPER.

SHEIKH BAHADUR ALI, M.A., *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English as literally as possible, explaining the words underlined.

واکثر مردم بصورت مموهه و ظاهر بی حقیقت از راه رفته * شعر *
 با قوت و مقابله خرمه می نهند * سنگ سیه بنرج زر سرخ میخزند
 و ناگاه افتد که مبتدی به تلبیس و تدلیس فریفته شود و نقد عمر
 خود صرف خدمت ناقصی کند بطن کمال و مژدی بخسار حال و
 مال گردد نعوذ بالله من الغواية و الغواية از بینجهت بیشتر علماء حث
 مردم بر طریقه نظر نمایند باینکه در طریقه تصفیه نیز احتیاج باین
 طریق متحقق است چه اگر سالک بکلی از علم رسمی عاری باشد
 از ورطه افراط و تفریط ایمن نه تواند بود و از مخالف شریعت و حکمت
 فارغ و شاید که بفایر چهل بعد اعتدال احتمال ریاضات مفرطه کند
 مودی بفساد و بطلان استعداد گردد *

2. Explain the following extract in Persian, and give the purport of the practical advice given therein : —

و بحسب دواعی هوا در غبات طبیعت به تحقیق نا رسیده از تقید
 بر رسوم شرع که زیور مردان راه طلب است متخلع شده خلیل العذار
 چون بهائیم در آب و علف می افتند و چون سباع انیاب السنه را

در هتک عرض اقوان و اساعت ادب با اسلاف و اعیال که آبله
روحانیه اند مساعی ایشان بر ذمت همت طالبان کمال واجب است
می کشاید *

3. What are the divisions and subdivisions of
اخلاق جلالی as given in نفس ناطقه. Define each sub-
division in Persian.

4. Translate into English the following passage
and name the persons referred to in the underlined
words :—

اقدام بی ملال و توجه آن بادشاه فرشته احترام را غنیمت عظمی
دانسته بدانند که بمشتاق آن خبر خجسته اثر ولایت سبز وار از
ابتدای حمل توشقان نیل بدان لبث پناه مرحمت فرمودیم داروغه
و وزیر خود را بدانجا فرستد که مالواجبی و جواهرات دیوانی انجارا
از ابتدای سال حال تصرف نموده بموجب لشکر ظفر اثر و ضروریات خود
صرف نماید *

5. Translate into English :—

سنگی نماد که آبله خون خیزگامم بر اورنگی نخاست و خاری (a)
نبود که از پی سپاریهای من گلزاری نشد با این پایه نگار و جوش
و دوندگی و کوشش از آن گنج خاک پرور جزرنج روان سود و آزان
افروخته از آن که دیده فروز درویش و تونگراست جز دودی بچنگ
و چشم نیفتاد و گل پویانی خار آورد و گنج جویانی مار - شکسته
دل و گسته امید بسر گستم و چون دلبستگی بود روزی در چاره
خستگی و درمان شکستگی کوته برگشدم *

زهی اسکندر افلاطون فطنت که دادائی و دارائی از در پناه (b)
هم می نالند - جبذا پرویز باربد ترانه ریز که بسر انگشت نغمایی

مسرت افزايش گوش محنت و غم مي مالند - بشييم خلقش مهن
را ختن ختن نافه درجيب و دامان و بنسيم لطفش غنچه را چمن
چمن خنده در زير لب پنهان - بتوفيق زمزمه نوازش نطق را دم
نوازش تقویر و بتوقیر لچاره دعایش صدق را کف اجابت پر از
گوهر تأثیر *

6. Name the authors of the above extracts, sketch briefly their lives and mention some of their famous works.

7. In what sense are the particles *که* and *ي* used in 5 (a)? Give other meanings in which these particles are generally used.

Point out the kinds of *افزا* in *نغمهائی مسرت افزا* in *کف اجابت سرا نگشت*.

8. Explain in Persian :—

ني ني به فرخي انگاه نازم و شادي ونيره اندران هنگام روا باشد
که روان در شبگیر آندیشه بروشناسي روشنائی خرد که فروغ فرخ
آيزدي آست کربوه دشوار گزار پندار پندائي را از میانه بر کرانته
ره سپرد و مرا ازین شاله راه بذال دوي بر در میخانه مستي فرود آورد
بوکه از مئي مرد افکن آن چمنستان پاره به سقالم ریزند به سیه
مستي آن بادغ روشن اهوئي نمایش و آرزو از هم باشد *

9. Analyse the following according to the Persian Grammar, and also according to the English Grammar, and point out the difference between the two methods of Analysis.

سنگی نماند که از آبله خون خیز گامم بر اورنگی نخواست و خارے
نبود که از پی سپار بهای من گلزارے نشد *

Translate into Persian :—

But their literature was not all fable, though they really cared very little what the condition of their country had been before the deluge, for they were engaged in recounting the conquests of their own kings and the power and splendour of their idols. Babylon, the queen of the East, with her arts and sciences, with her painting and sculpture was like other Asiatic cities a hot bed of corruption ; even her religion was a craze of sorcery and enchantments, of witchcraft and horrible sensuality. Her high priests were astrologers and soothsayers while her gods were the personifications of Evil.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

DR. A. FÜHRER, PH.D., *Examiner.*

1. From what period dates the commencement of the Erotic Lyric amongst the Hindus ?
2. What deity was worshipped at Ujjyaini at the period to which the Meghadûta refers ? Illustrate your answer by quotations from Kâlidâsa.
3. Give the etymology of *nâtaka* and quote instances from the Meghadûta which show that dancing originally subserved religious purposes.
4. Explain the word *kinnara* ; in what sense is it used by Kâlidâsa ?
5. Write a short biography of Kâlidâsa in Sanskrit.

6. Translate into idiomatic English the following extracts :—

- (a) ब्रह्मावर्तं जनपदमथ कायया गाहमानः
क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः ।
राजन्यानां शितशरशतैर्यत्र गाण्डीवधन्वा
धारापातैस्त्वनिव कमलान्यभ्यवर्षन्मुखानि ॥
- (b) तत्रावस्थं वलयकुलिगोहृदोनोद्गीर्णतोयं
नेष्यन्ति त्वां सुरयुवतयो यन्त्रधारागृहत्वम् ।
ताभ्यो मोक्षस्तव यदि सखि धर्मलब्धस्य न स्यात्
क्रीडालोलाः अवणपस्पृष्टैर्गर्जितैर्भाययेस्ताः ॥
- (c) सा सन्तप्रस्ताभरणमवला पेशलं धारयन्ती
अथोत्सङ्गे निहितमसकृद्दुःखदुःखिन गात्रम् ।
लामप्यस्त्रं नवजलमयं मोचयिष्यत्यवस्थं
प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिरार्द्रान्तरात्मा ॥

7. (a) Explain the *samāsas* and *alankāras* occurring in the above extracts.

(b) Write a short *tika* on stanza (c).

(c) Decline in all cases and numbers बधू, युवन्, श्वेतवाह, भवत्, and अल्प.

(d) Conjugate in all tenses and moods the root दिह्, 2nd sing. dual, and plural.

(e) Give the 2nd plur. Aor. Par. and Atm. of root ह्वे; 3rd plur. 2nd Fut. of root मा; 3rd sing. Freq. of root याच्; 1st sing. Caus. Aor. of root पच्; and 2nd plur. Perf. Atm. of root हिप्.

8. Give a literal translation of the following stanzas, adding explanatory notes wherever required :—

(a) लौलोत्खातमृणालकाण्डकवलच्छेदेषु सम्पादिताः
पुष्पतुष्करवासितस्य पयसो गण्डूषसंक्रान्तयः ।
सेकः श्रीकरिणा करेण विहितः कामं विरासे पुनर्
यत् स्नेहादनरालनालनलिनीपत्रातपत्रं धृतम् ॥

(b) त्रस्तैकहायनकुरङ्गविलोलदृष्टेस्
तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भभरालसायाः ।
ज्योत्स्नामयीव मृदुमुग्धमृणालकल्पा
क्रव्याद्भिरङ्गलतिका नियतं विलुप्ता ॥

(c) यदस्याः पत्युर्वा रक्षसि परमं दूषितमभूत्
अभूवं दम्पत्योः पृथगहमुपालम्भविषयः ।
प्रसादे कोपे वा तदनु मदधीनो विधिरभूत्
अलं वा तत् स्मृता दहति यदवस्कन्य हृदयम् ॥

(d) कथं न्याय्यमनुष्ठानं मादृशः प्रतिषिधतु ।
कथं वाभ्यनुजानातु साहसैकरसां क्रियाम् ॥

(e) मन्थादिव चुम्बति गङ्गमम्भो
व्याप्तं च देवर्षिं भिरन्तरीक्षम् ।
आरुचर्यमार्या सह द्विताभ्यां
गङ्गमहोभ्यां सलिलादुदेति ॥

9. Name the metres of the above stanzas.

10. Write a short summary on the age of the
Kavya literature.

SECOND PAPER.

PT. ADITYARAM BHATTACHARYA, M.A., *Examiner.*

1. Write out briefly in your own Sanskrit the story of *Rāma's* life after his return from *Lankā* as told by *Bhavabhūti*.

2. Translate into English :—

(a) अयमविरलानोकहनिवहनिरन्तरस्त्रिगुणीलपरिस-
रारणपरिणद्धगोदावरीमुखरकन्दरः सततम् अभिष्टन्दमा-
नमेधमेदुरितनीलिमा जनस्थानमध्यगो गिरिः प्रस्रवणः ॥

(b) वनदेवता। चित्रमान्नायादन्योनूतनशृङ्गसामवतारः ॥
आलेयी। तेन खलु पुनः समयेन तं भगवन्तमाविर्भूत-
शब्दब्रह्मप्रकाशमृषिमुपगम्य भगवान् भूतभावनः पद्मयोनि-
रवोचत् ऋषिं प्रबुद्धोऽसि वागात्मनि ब्रह्मणि तत् ब्रह्म राम-
चरितम्। अव्याहतज्योतिराश्रमं ते प्रातिभं चक्षुः आद्यः
कविरसि इत्युक्त्वा तत्रैवान्तर्हितः। अयं भगवान् प्राचेतसः
प्रथमं मनुष्येषु शब्दब्रह्मणस्तादृशमितिहासं रामायणमृषिः
प्रणिनाय ॥

(c) कञ्चुकी। प्रकाशम्। राजर्षे अनेनैव मन्युना चिर-
परित्यक्तरामभद्रमुखचन्द्रदशनां नार्हसि त्वं दुःखयितुमति-
दुःखितां देवीम्। रामभद्रेणापि समन्तात् पूर्वात्ततवीभ-
त्सकिंवन्तीकाः पौरजानपदा नाग्निशुद्धिमत्पकाः प्रतियन्ति
इत्यतो दास्यमनुष्ठितम् ॥

(d) हन्त हन्त सर्वमतिमात्रं दोषाय यत् प्रबलवाक्य-
वलिहोभगम्भीरगुणगुणायमानमेधमेदुरान्धकारनीरन्ध्रनि-

वक्ष्म एकवारविश्वग्रसनविकचविकरालकालकाण्टकण्टकन्द-
रविवर्त्तमानमिव युगान्तयोगनिद्रानिस्त्रुसर्वद्वारनारायणो-
दरनिविष्टमिव भूतजातं प्रवेपते ॥

3. (a) Expound the *samāsas* of the compounds in extracts (a) and (d).

(b) Is the speech of वनदेवता in extract (b) open to more than one interpretation? Give them.

(c) Explain the expression शब्दब्रह्मणः विवर्त्तम् in extract (b). Who is प्राचेतस, and why is he called so?

(d) Account for the final क in प्रवर्त्तितबीभक्षकिंव-
न्तीकाः and अत्यकाः in extract (c).

4. Turn into Sanskrit the following :—

(a) अस्महे जलभरिदमेहत्यणिदगम्भीरमंसलो कुदो गु
एसो भारदीनिग्धोसो भरिज्जमाणकखविवरं मं वि मन्दभा-
इणीं जुत्ति उस्सावेदि ।

(b) भद्रवदि किं भण्णसि अपरिप्फुडं' त्ति मए उण सर-
सञ्जोएण पच्चभिजाणिदं अज्जउत्त एव वाहरदि ।

(c) सहि वासन्ति किं तुए कअं अज्जउत्तस्स मम अ एदं
दंसअन्तीए। हल्लीहल्लीसोएव अज्जउत्तोतं एव पच्चवटीवणं
सा एव पिअसही वासन्ती ते एव विविहवीसम्भसाक्षिखणी
गोदावरौ काणणु हेसा ते एव जादं निव्विसेसां मअपक्षि-
खपादवा मम उण मन्दभाइणीए दीसमाणं वि सव्वं एव
एदं णत्थि ता एरिसो जीअलो अस्स परिवत्तो ।

5. (a) Give the प्रकृति and प्रत्यय and meaning of
पक्षति and अरण्यानी.

(b) Who is मैत्रावरुणि? Point out the peculiarity in the formation of this proper noun.

6. (a) Decline the following in the accusative plural, instrumental dual, and locative singular and plural : मास, मांस, नासिका and आस्य.

(b) Enumerate the *Anit* roots ending in a vowel. Also account for the double forms in the second person singular in लिट् of the roots of प्रणिनाय and अवीचत्.

(c) In the sentences पित्रा संजानीते and सर्पिषा जानीते can you change the cases of the nouns and the *padas* of the verbs? State rules in support of your answer, and give the meaning of the sentences.

(d) Give half a dozen different examples of the समाहार form of the *Dwanda* compound, and state why they have taken the समाहार form.

(e) Use the Nominal verb forms for the following कुमारौ च आचरति, हरिणी इव आचरति, युवतिः इव आचरति.

7. Translate into Sanskrit :—

(a) Ye flowers that droop forsaken by the spring ;
Ye birds that left by summer cease to sing ;
Ye trees that fade when autumn heats remove ;
Say, is not absence death to those that love ?

(b) My crown is in my heart, not on my head ;
Not decked with diamonds and Indian stones,
Nor to be seen ; my crown is called content ;
A crown it is that seldom kings enjoy.

LATIN.

FIRST PAPER.

J. G. JENNINGS, ESQ., M.A., *Examiner.*

POETRY.

I. 1. Translate :—

Qui cupit, aut metuit, juvat illum sic domus, et
res,

Ut lippum pictae tabulae, fomenta podagrum,
Aurículas citharae collecta sorde dolentes.

Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcunque infundis
acescit.

Sperne voluptates : nocet empta dolore voluptas.

*Semper avarus eget : certum voto pete finem.

Invidus alterius macrescit rebus opinis :

Invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni

Majus tormentum. Qui non moderabitur irae,

Infectum volet esse, dolor quod *suaserit* et mens,

Dum poenas odio per vim festinat inulto.

Ira furor brevis est : animum rege ; qui, nisi
paret,

Imperat : hunc frenis, hunc tu compesce catena.

To whom was this Epistle written, and on what occasion ? Explain the allusion in the eighth line. Explain the various constructions after *dum*, *ut* and *nisi*. Explain the fourth line.

2. Translate :—

Mediocribus esse poetis

Non Di, non homines, non concessere columnae.

Ut gratas inter mensas symphonia discors,
Et crassum unguentum, et Sardo cum melle pa-
paver

Offendunt, poterat duci quia coena sine istis :
Sic animis natum inventumque poema *juvandis*,
Si paulum summo discessit, vergit ad imum.
Ludere qui nescit, campestribus abstinet armis ;
Indoctusque pilae discive trochive quiescit,
Ne spissae risum *tollant* impune coronae :
Qui nescit, versus tamen *audet* fingere !—Quid
ni ?

Liber et ingenuus, praesertim census equestrem
Summam nummorum, vitioque remotus ab omni.

Explain the construction of the first two lines.
Annotate *columnae*, and *pilae discive trochive*, and
praesertim census equestrem summam nummorum,
explaining the construction of the clause last men-
tioned. Explain the various constructions after *si*
and *quia*.

II. Translate :—

Maxima res effecta, viri ; timor omnis abesto,
Quod superest ; haec sunt spolia, et de rege
superbo
Primitiae ; manibusque meis Mezentius hic est.
Nunc iter ad regem nobis murosque Latinos.
Arma parate animis, et spe praesumite bellum,
Ne qua mora ignaros, ubi primum vellere signa

Annuerint superi pubemque educere castris,
Impediat, segnisve metu sententia tardet.

Interea socios inhumataque corpora terrae
Mandemus: qui solus honos Acheronte sub
imo est.

Ite, ait; egregias animas, quae sanguine nobis
Hanc patriam peperere suo, decorate supremis
Muneribus; maestamque Evandri primus ad
urbem

Mittatur Pallas, quem non virtutis egentem
Abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo.

III. 1. Translate and annotate the following passage, and explain the Roman system of reckoning money:—

Si quadringentis sex, septem millia desint,
Est animus tibi, sunt mores, est lingua, fides-
que;
Plebs eris.

2. Translate and annotate the following passage, and put it into the *oratio obliqua*:—

Spissis indigna theatris
Scripta pudet recitare, et nugis addere pondus,
Si dixi: Rides, ait et Jovis auribus ista
Servas: fidis enim, manare poetica mella
Te solum, tibi pulcher.

3. Explain the arrangement of the guests at a Roman banquet; illustrate your answer by means of a plan.

4. Explain the nature of the following figures—*Syncope, Hendiadys, Zeugma, Ellipsis, Synesis.*

5. Parse fully the five words in italics in the text of Questions I. 1 and I. 2, explaining the construction after each.

Sketch the life of Horace ; and briefly describe the position of literature in Rome in his days, showing what light is thrown on the subject by such of his own works as are included in your course.

7. Scan the first five lines of Question I. 2. Explain the nature of the *Cæsura* and the several positions in which it may occur in the metre here used ; and the rules of *Synaloepha* and *Ecthlipsis*.

SECOND PAPER.

DR. A. FÜHRER, PH.D., *Examiner.*

I. Translate into idiomatic Latin :—

It is better to do less good with purity of heart than to do more with jealousy, pride, malice, or fraud. The giant Death, with his mouth wide open, is waiting to devour you, be you therefore careful to perform all your duties and fulfil all the promises you have made, before he approaches you. I have made my tongue dirty by speaking untruth, my eyes shameless by looking into the faults of others, and I have rendered my heart impure by showing malice towards others. Vanity and disappointment should not come to you by being praised or censured for your qualifications or disqualifications ; by the former you will lose what you have, and the latter will not allow you to reach the goal of your aspirations. Cæsar, seeing

that the tide of battle was turning, and that he must take advantage of the critical moment, sent forward all his cavalry to attack the enemy's infantry in the rear; he himself, with the rest of his soldiers, whom wounds, heat and fatigue left scarcely capable of supporting their arms, hastened to charge them in front. You promised six months ago to stay in my house from the 3rd to the 21st of April. I hope that you will do your utmost to keep your word: you have been looked for now these ten days. The whole world knows now-a-days that the earth moves round the sun; it is into the nature, properties, and magnitude of the sun that philosophers are inquiring. As long as those who are to command our armies are chosen either by chance or on grounds of interest, the nation can never be served successfully.

2. (a) Write short notes on the circumstances, scene, date, and characters of Cicero's *De Oratore*.

(b) Give a short sketch of the history of Rhetoric in Rome.

(c) Give a precise definition of oratory in Latin.

3. Translate into English :—

(a) Quod vero in extrema oratione quasi tuo iure sumpisti, oratorem in omnis sermonis disputatione copiosissime versari posse, id, nisi hic in tuo regno essemus, non tulissem multisque praeessem, qui aut interdicto tecum contenderent aut te ex iure manum consortum vocarent, quod in alienas possessiones tam temere inruisses.

(b) Mihi vero, inquit Mucius, satis superque abs te videtur istorum studiis, si modo sunt studiosi, esse factum; nam, ut Socratem illum solitum aiunt dicere perfectum sibi opus esse, si qui satis esset concitatus cohortatione sua ad studium cognoscendae percipiendaeque virtutis; quibus enim id persuasum esset, ut nihil mallent esse se, quam bonos viros, eis reliquam facilem esse doctrinam; sic ego intellego, si in haec, quae patefecit oratione sua Crassus, intrare volueritis, facillime vos ad ea, quae cupitis, perventuros ab hoc aditu ianuaque patefacta.

(c) Non híc mihi primus erga populum Romanum fidei et constantiae dies. Ex quo a divo Augusto civitate donatus sum, amicos inimicosque ex vestris utilitatibus delegi, neque odio patriae, (quippe proditores etiam iis quos anteponunt invisi sunt,) verum quia Romanis Germanisque idem conducere, et pacem quam bellum probabam. Ergo raptorem filiae meae, violatorem foederis vestri, Arminium apud Varum, qui tum exercitui praesidebat, reum feci. Dilatus segnitra ducis, quia parum praesidii in legibus erat, ut me et Arminium et conscios vinciret flagitavi. Testis illa nox, mihi utinam potius novissima! Quae secuta sunt, defleri magis quam defendi possunt.

(d) Patres conscripti, hos, quorum numerum et pueritiam videtis, non sponte sustuli, sed quia princeps monebat; simul majores mei meruerant ut posteros haberent. Nam ego, qui non pecuniam, non studia populi neque eloquentiam, gentile domus nostrae bonum, varietate temporum accipere vel parare potuissem, satis habebam si tenues res meae nec mihi pudori, nec

cuiquam oneri forent. Jussus ab imperatore uxorem duxi. En stirps et progenies tot consulum, tot dictatorum! Nec ad invidiam ista, sed conciliandae misericordiae refero.

4. (a) Convert speeches (c) and (d) into *oratio obliqua*.

(b) Parse fully the following :— defuere, pellexit, devinxerat, foret, obsidebimus, capessent, adigit, feriret, compescuit, legissetis, discedite, fudit, dabis, didicerit, decursa sunt, percucurrisset, suaserit.

(c) Explain fully the meaning of the following terms :—mathematici, grammatici, physici, togati, centumvires, pragmatici, Quirites, ludi Augustales, calcei Sicyonii, Adiana studia, humanitas, urbanitas, populi motus, stilus, sacramentum, ius civile, ius consulare, gymnasia, palaestrae, ius applicationis, astrologia, philosophia, vestibulum, tabernaculum, causidicus, caduceus, caligula, scalmi, erciscunda familia.

(d) Give the modern names of the following rivers :—Nar, Amisia, Lupia, Mosa, Visurgis, Albis.

HISTORY.

FIRST PAPER.

M. PROTHERO, ESQ., M.A., *Examiner*.

GENERAL HISTORY AND THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. Explain the terms Hejra, Muajerin, Ansars, Abu Bekr, Kaaba, Kibla, Pledge of the Tree, the night Al Kadar, Shias, Sonnites.

2. Give the dates, combatants and events of the following battles :—Kadesia, Kerbala, Wacusa, the Guadalete, Tours.

3. Point out the elements of disunion in the Arab rule. Show that the rule of the Moors in Spain contrasted favorably with that of the Goths.

4. Trace the growth of the power of the Popes from early times down to 1254, giving a particular description of the Investiture dispute, and of the quarrel between the Emperor Frederic II and the Papacy.

5. Account for the weakness of the power of the German Emperors during the later Middle Ages. How was this weakness increased by the Reformation ?

6. Describe the condition of England under the Romans. To what extent did the civilisation of the Romans survive their departure from England ?

7. Sketch the history of the English Guilds, and account for their importance in the history of the development of the English Towns.

8. Why were the Tudor monarchs comparatively absolute ? What checks existed upon their authority ? What attempts were made by succeeding monarchs to do away with these checks, and what subsequent legislation was undertaken to forbid such attempts ?

9. What industrial improvements in England took place about the middle of the last century, and what important economic and political results followed from them ?

10. How did the commercial policy of England up to 1821 differ from her present commercial policy? Trace the steps by which the change was introduced.

SECOND PAPER.

J. G. JENNINGS, ESQ., B.A., *Examiner.*

*Four questions out of each section to be attempted. No credit will be given for further answers. At least one question marked with a * must be attempted.*

1.—1. Distinguish between Wealth, Money, and Capital; between the several kinds of Capital; between Productive and Unproductive Consumption; and between Price, Value in Exchange, and Value in Use.

2. Show that Rent forms no part of the price of produce, and explain what determines Rent, when competition is free.

3. Explain the law of Diminishing Return and the law of Increasing Return, and show the relations of the one to the other in production.

4. Give an account of the causes which led to the localisation of industries in England, and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the system. Carefully contrast Joint-Stock companies and Co-operative associations.

5. Define Market, and show the advantages and disadvantages to the community of the extension of a market.

6. Briefly discuss the means of raising the standard of comfort in a community, showing what light Malthus' theory of population throws on the subject; and very briefly sketch the history of Workmen's Unions in Europe.

II.—*1. Describe the political condition of the several States of the North on the eve of Muhammad of Ghor's invasion, and give a brief account of the resistance offered by them. Illustrate your answer by means of a map.

2. Give some account of the three battles of Panipat, pointing out the events which led to each and the effects of each, with dates; and attempt to explain the importance of the position.

3. Give a careful account of Akbar's revenue-system, indicating the changes which he introduced.

*4. Write an epitome of Aurangzeb's wars in the Deccan. Describe the position of the Mahrattas at the time; and point out the fatal character of the Emperor's policy in the South. Illustrate your answer by means of a map.

✓ 5. Give a brief account of the following treaties and battles, carefully estimating the effects of each, with dates—Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, so far as it concerned India; Battle of Wandewash; Battle of Baxar; Treaty of Surat; Fall of Seringapatam; Battle of Firozshah. Describe the position of each of the places mentioned.

6. Give a careful account of North's Regulating Act and Pitt's India Act.
 7. Describe briefly the Land System of Oudh, and the Settlement of the N.-W. Provinces.
 8. Sketch the history of Local Self-Government in India under the British.
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MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

W. N. BOUTFLOWER, ESQ., B.A., *Examiner.*

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

1. A circular disc is kept at rest by 3 forces acting all inwards along normals at 3 points of the circumference; shew that the forces are as the sides of the circumscribing triangle which touches the disc at those points.
 2. Find the resultant of two couples acting in different planes on a rigid body.
 3. Shew how to find the centre of gravity of a conical surface.
- A hollow cone stands on an inclined plane, and is prevented from sliding by a small obstacle at the lowest point of its base; determine the height of the cone in terms of the radius of the base and the inclination of the plane when the cone is just on the point of upsetting.

4. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body acted on by any number of forces in the same plane.

5. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium on the screw.

Shew how to construct a screw such that a force of 112 lbs. acting on an arm of ten times the radius of the screw may balance 5 tons.

6. A body describes 75 feet from rest, and acquires a velocity of 20 under the action of a uniform force 8 in 5 seconds; what are the units of length and time?

7. Two rough inclined planes have a common vertex, and two weights are placed, one on each plane, and are connected by a string passing over a pulley at the common vertex; determine the acceleration of the system.

Shew that the work done by the descending weight is equal to the work done against friction and the ascending weight together with the kinetic energy generated.

8. A particle is projected from a given point in a given direction with a given velocity; find its velocity and direction of motion after a given interval of time.

Prove that the components of the velocities at the extremities of any chord of the path at right angles to the chord are equal.

9. Two perfectly elastic balls whose masses are m, m' moving in the same direction strike each other. If the hindmost ball is reduced to rest by the blow, show that its velocity must have been more than double that of the other.

10. Assuming the expression for the time of a small oscillation of a pendulum in a circular arc, calculate to two decimal places the length of a second's pendulum in inches.

A simple pendulum beating seconds is lengthened by $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch ; find the number of seconds which it will lose in 24 hours.

SECOND PAPER.

H. COX, ESQ., M.A., *Examiner*.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

(Ten questions may obtain full marks.)

1. A triangle is immersed in a homogeneous fluid with one side in the surface. Find its centre of pressure.

2. If the depths of the angular points of a triangle below the surface of a fluid be a, b, c , shew that the depth of the centre of pressure below the centre of gravity is—

$$\frac{(b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2 + (a-b)^2}{12(a+b+c)}$$

3. Describe Cecil's lamp and explain the principle of its construction.

4. Define Centre of Buoyancy, Surface of Buoyancy, Metacentre.

Shew that the positions of equilibrium of a floating body are determined by drawing normals from the centre of gravity of the body to the surface of buoyancy.

5. Describe Smeaton's air-pump, pointing out its advantages as compared with Hawksbee's.

6. Find a formula for the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays directly incident on a spherical *refracting* surface. Trace the changes in the position of the focus corresponding to various positions of the luminous point.

7. Trace the course of rays through Huyghen's eye-piece. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this eye-piece?

8. Explain the use of the stop in the Astronomical Telescope and if a, b be the radii of the object and eye-glass, F and f their focal lengths, find the radius of the stop. (The stop is a material ring placed at the focus of the object glass.)

9. What is dispersion? What is the dispersive power of a medium?

There are two lenses of focal lengths f_1, f_2 composed of substances whose dispersive powers are

$w_1 w_2$. Their distance apart is a . Find the difference in the values of $\frac{1}{f}$ (the inverse focal length of the combination).

Shew that in Ramsden's eye-piece this difference is one-half what it would be in a simple lens of equivalent focal length.

10. Shew that in the primary rainbow the angle of incidence of the rays of sunlight on the drops of water is given by the formula—

$$\cos \phi = \sqrt{\frac{\mu^2 - 1}{3}}$$

11. Explain the formation of focal lines in an oblique pencil. What is the circle of least confusion?

12. Draw a median horizontal section of the human eye and name the different structures seen in the section.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1895.

ENGLISH POETRY.

FIRST PAPER.

M. MACMILLAN, ESQ., M.A., *Examiner.*

1. It has been said that all poetry is a criticism of life. Explain the meaning of this remark and compare the view of human life presented in *Paradise Lost* with that presented in *King Lear*.

2. From a consideration of her words and actions form an estimate of the character of the heroine of the *Merchant of Venice*, and shew in what points she resembles or differs from Juliet, Cleopatra, and any other Shakespearian heroines with whom you are acquainted.

3. What were the principal difficulties that Milton had to contend against in writing a poem upon such a subject as *Paradise Lost*? How far has he succeeded in overcoming those difficulties?

4. By what different kinds of evidence has the chronological order of Shakespeare's plays been determined? Give illustrations of the application of such evidence to the determination of the date of the five plays prescribed for the M. A. Examination.

5. How do you account for the fact that Milton produced the greatest, perhaps the only great epic poem in the English language?

6. Explain fully the following passages :—

(a) And, since the quarrel
Will bear no colour for the thing he is,
Fashion it thus : that what he is, augmented,
Would run to these and these extremities :
And, therefore, think him as a serpent's egg
Which, hatched, would, as his kind, grow mis-
chievous,
And kill him in the shell.

(b) Cleopatra,
Not what you have reserved, nor what acknow-
ledged,
Put we i' the roll of conquest : still be 't yours,
Bestow it at your pleasure ; and believe,
Cæsar's no merchant, to make prize with you
Of things that merchants sold. Therefore be
cheer'd ;
Make not your thoughts your prisons.

How is the idea of the last line expressed by Milton
or any other poet ?

(c) Indeed, I never shall be satisfied
With Romeo, till I behold him—dead—
Is my poor heart so for a kinsman vex'd :
Madam, if you could find out but a man
To bear a poison, I would temper it ;
That Romeo should, upon receipt thereof,

Soon sleep in quiet. O, how my heart abhors
 To hear him named, and cannot come to him,
 To wreak the love I bore my cousin
 Upon his body that hath slaughtered him !

7. Briefly annotate the following passages, and give the context in which they occur :—

- (a) Now is it Rome indeed and room enough,
 When there is in it but one only man.
- (b) How like a fawning publican he looks !
- (c) Methought I saw my late espoused saint
 Brought to me like Alcestis from the grave,
- (d) New *Presbyter* is but old *Priest* writ large.
- (e) Proud liminary cherub.
- (f) Chaos umpire sits
 And by decision more embroils the fray
 By which he reigns.

- (g) Yet oft his heart divine of something ill,
 Misgave him. He the faltering measure felt.

8. Give the substance of the passages in *Paradise Lost* in which Milton alludes to his blindness, refers to India, expresses his love of the country and his dislike of great cities, insists upon the greatness of his theme, and describes the character and source of his inspiration. What similes are used to illustrate (1) the meeting between Satan and Death ; (2) Satan's combat with Michael ; and (3) Satan's entrance into Paradise and the impression produced upon his senses by the Garden of Eden as he approached it ?

SECOND PAPER.

M. MACMILLAN, ESQ., M.A., *Examiner*.

1. By quotations or references to their poems, illustrate Swift's cynical humour, Cowper's melancholy, the realism and "Dutch minuteness" of Crabbe, and the wit of Pope and Prior.

2. Give in prose a description of the Palace of Art conceived by Tennyson. Quote or give the substance of any lines in which the ethical intention of the poem is clearly expressed.

3. What is the historical value of Chaucer's Prologue?

4. Give an account of the principal grammatical inflections that have been lost or become more rare since Chaucer's time.

✓ 5. In Tennyson's conception of the characters of Arthur and Guinevere how much is original and how much is derived from Malory? Mention any cases in which Tennyson in *Guinevere* does not follow Malory's narrative, and explain in each case why he diverges from it.

6. Translate the following passage into modern English prose and annotate the italicised words :—

This Palamon, whan he tho wordes herde,

Dispitously he lokede, and answerde :

'Whether seistow in ernest or in pley ?'

'Nay,' *quoth* Arcite, 'in ernest in good fey.

God help me *so*, me lust ful evele pleye.'

This Palamon gan knytte his browes tweye :
'Hit nere,' quod he, 'to the no gret honour,
For to be fals, ne *for to* be traytour
To me, that am thy cosyn and thy brother.
I-swore ful deepe, and ech of us to other,
That never *for to* deyen in the payne,
Til *that* deeth departe schal us twayne,
Neyther of us in love to hynder other,
Ne in non other cas, my *leeve* brother.'

7. Explain—

- (a) The Abominable, that uninvited came
Into the fair Peleian banquet-hall
And cast the golden fruit upon the board,
And bred this change.
- (b) But pamper not a hasty time,
Nor feed with crude imaginings
The herd, wild hearts and feeble wings
That every sophister can lime.
- (c) Behold where bound and of its robe bereft,
By needy man, that all-depending lord,
How meek, how patient, the mild creature lies !
- (d) No more our long-lost Arthur we bewail.
All hail, ye genuine kings, Britannia's issue, hail !
- (e) But what that God forwot most needes be
After the opynyon of certeyn clerkis.

8. Give some account of the chief poems of
Johnson, Addison, Collins, and Young.

THIRD PAPER.

M. J. WHITE, ESQ., M.A., *Examiner.*

1. Show how the Schoolmen and the leaders of the Reformation, respectively, tended to bring discredit on learning. Enumerate, and explain the nature of the various hindrances, which, according to Bacon, have arisen from a false estimate of the value of the different kinds of learning, from wrong methods of studying nature, and from mistaken views as to the end of knowledge.

2. What reasons does Bacon give why little progress had been made up to his time in the arts and sciences? What does he mean by *experience committed to writing* and *the interpretation of nature*; and what is the relation of the one to the other? Why is his conception of scientific method impracticable? What does he mean by that part of *invention*, which he terms *suggestion*? How does it promote discovery in science? Describe and illustrate the various fallacies which he calls *false appearances*.

3. In what respects, according to Macaulay, did the English Revolution differ from the Continental revolutions of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?

4. Compare Macaulay's views on the effects of Civilization on the mass of the people with Froude's depreciatory remarks on so-called Progress in modern times.

5. Describe the changes that came over the character of Silas Marner at the several stages of the narrative, and the influences that brought about those changes ; and also describe the effect of the narrow and secluded life of the people among whom he lived on their sentiments and beliefs, showing how they sometimes could have lofty sentiments in spite of these circumstances.

6. Distinguish between the Romance and the Novel. Name the leading novelists from Defoe to Goldsmith, and write a few critical remarks upon each as regards his power to sustain the interest of the reader and to depict human life and character.

7. Name the leading historians from Hume to Macaulay and Hallam, and give an estimate of their respective merits as regards style, accuracy, philosophical breadth of view, and power to delineate characters and events.

FOURTH PAPER.

M. J. WHITE, ESQ., M.A., *Examiner.*

1. What reasons does Mill give for asserting that the free development of individuality is essential to the well-being of society? What, according to him, is the principle that ought to regulate all interference of society with the individual? On what grounds does Stephen maintain that the power of society to coerce the individual cannot and ought not to be thus limited?

2. Criticize the two propositions affirmed by Mill :—

(a) That equality is in itself always expedient, or to say the least, presumably expedient, and that in every case of inequality the burden of proof is on those who justify its maintenance.

(b) That human progress has been a progress from a law of force to a condition in which command and obedience become exceptional.

3. Give an account of Rousseau's theory as to the origin of society and the nature of government and Bentham's theory of legislation and politics ; and show what practical influence these theories have had on political thought. What is the relation of the former to fact ? Show that both theories may be traced to the same origin, and that this origin was the cause of their weakness.

4. "There are two kinds of liberty—the liberty of anarchy, which is death, and the true liberty, which alone is worth a wise man's caring for, the liberty which is made possible by obedience to rational authority."

Give a few illustrations of the truth of this principle.

5. Show the importance of the Anglo-Saxon element in the English language. What has the language lost and gained by the introduction of foreign words and idioms ? Why is prose or poetry, somewhat archaic in diction, generally rendered thereby more attractive ? Illustrate by examples the difference between modern English and Anglo-Saxon as regards inflexional forms and account for the

difference. Mention a new inflexion that was introduced into modern English, and explain why it became necessary.

6. Explain fully the meaning of the following passages :—

(a) There is a great difference in delivery of the mathematics, which are the most abstracted of knowledges, and policy, which is the most immersed.

(b) It hath much greater life for practice when the discourse attendeth upon the example, than when the example attendeth upon the discourse.

(c) The subtle and varied pains springing from the higher sensibility that accompanies higher culture, are perhaps less pitiable than that dreary absence of impersonal enjoyment and consolation which leaves ruder minds to the perpetual urgent companionship of their own griefs and discontents.

(d) The gods of the hearth exist for us still ; and let all new faith be tolerant of that fetishism, lest it bruise its own roots.

(e) Office of itself does much to equalize politicians. It by no means brings all characters to a level : but it does bring high characters down and low characters up towards a common standard.

ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER.

MAULVIE MOHAMMAD ABDUL JALIL, *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English with full explanatory notes:—

فدنت نفسي و ما ملك يميني * قوارس صدقت فيهم ظنون
قوارس لا يملون المنـ يا * اذا دارت رحا الحرب الذين
ولا يجوزون من حسن بسئي * ولا يجوزون من غلط بلين
ولا تبلي بسالتهـم و ان هم * صلوا بالحرب حيناً بعد حين
هم مذعوا حمى الوقيدي بضرب * يولف بين اشقات المذون
فكذب عنهم درء الا عادي * وداووا باليجنون من الجنون
ولا يرعون اكذب الهـ وينا * اذا حلوا ولا ارض الهدون

2. Explain fully the grammatical points in the above extract.

3. Translate into English as literally as you can :—

اني من القوم الذين اذا انتدوا * بدؤوا بحق الله ثم النائل
المانعين من الحنا جارتهـم * والحاشرين علي طعام النازل
والخالطين فقيـهم بغذيتهم * والباذلين عطاء هم للسائل
الصاريين الكيش يبرق يبيضه * ضرب المهجج عن حياض الابل
والقاتلين لدي الوغا اقراهم * ان المنية من وراء الوائل
والقاتلين فلا يعاب كلا مهـم * يوم المقامة بالقضاء الفاصل
خزر عيونهم الى اعدائهم * يمشون مشي الاسد تحت الوايل

4. Mention the circumstances that led ابو تمام to devote himself to the collection of the حماسة.

5. Explain fully in English, and analyse the first couplet according to the Arabic Grammar :—

اغرك مني ان حبك قاتلني * وانك مهها تامري القلب يقل
وان تك قد سائك مني خليفة * فسلي ايبابي من ثيابك تذل
وما ذرقت عيناك الا لتضر بي * بسهميك في اعشار قلب مقتل
وبيضة خفر لايرام خباءها * تمتعت من لهو بها غير معجل
تجاوزت اجراسا اليها ومعشورا * علي حراما لو يسرون مقتل
فجئت وقد نضت لنوم ثيابها * لدي الستر الالبسة المتفضل
فقال يمين الله مالك حيلة * وما ان اري عذك الغواية تنجلي

6. Briefly sketch the life of امرئ القيس.

7. Comment on the following, quote some parallel passages from امرئ القيس and لبید and draw a comparison.

عفت الديار محلها فمقامها * بمنى قابد غولها فرجامها
فمدافع الرمال عري رسمها * خلقا كما ضمن الوحي سلامها
دمن لجرم بعد عهد انيسها * حبيح خلون حلالها وحرامها
رزقت مرايبع النجوم وصابها * ودق الرواعد جودها فرهامها
من كل سارية و غاد مدجن * وعشية متجاوزت ازمها
فعلا فروع الابهقان و اطلعت * بالجلهتين طبائرها و نعامها
والعين ساكنة على اطلائها * عودا تاجل بالفصاء بهامها

8. Translate into Arabic, and give the diacritical marks to your translation :—

Above all, the slaves, who had been cruelly ill-used by the Goths and Romans, had cause to congratulate themselves upon the change. Slavery is a very mild and humane institution in the hands of a good Mahammedan. The Arabian Prophet, while unable

to do away with an ancient institution, which was nevertheless repugnant to the socialistic principles of Islam, did his utmost to soften the rigours of slavery. "God," said he, "hath ordained that your brothers should be your slaves: therefore him whom God hath ordained to be the slave of his brother, his brother must give him of the food which he eateth himself, and of the clothes wherewith he clotheth himself, and not order him to do anything beyond his power. A man who ill treats his slave will not enter into Paradise."

SECOND PAPER.

MAULVI MOHAMMAD ABDUL JALIL, *Examiner*.

I. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary :—

كبرت حول ديارهم لما بدت * منها الشمس وليس فيها المشرق
وعجبت من أرض سحاب اكفهم * من فوقها وصخورها لا تروق
تفوح من طيب اللحاء روائح * لهم بكل مكانة تستنشق
مسكية النفحات إلا أنها * وحشية بسواهم لا تعبق
ياذا الذي يهب الكثير وعذبة * اني عليه باخذة اتصدق
امطر على سحاب جودى ثرة * وانظر الى برحمته لا اغرق
كذب ابن قاعلة يقول بجهلة * مات الكرام وانت حي تزرق

2. Explain the figures of speech or any beauties that strike you in the above verses.

3. Translate into English, and explain the difficult words and phrases contained therein :—

من الحاذر قي زي الا عارب * حمو الحلى والمطايا والجلابيب
ان كنت تسال شكافي معارفها * فمن بلاك بتسهيـد وتعذيب
لا تجزني بضني بي بعدها بقر * تجزي دعوى مسكوبا بمسكرب
سوائر ربما سارت هوا جهـا * منيعـة بين مطعون ومضروب
وربما وخذت ايدي المطي بها * على لجيع من الفرسان مصدب
كم زورة لك قي الاعراب خافية * ادهي وقد رقدوا من زورة الذائب
لزورهم وسواد الليل يشقع لي * وانثني وياض الصبح بغري بي

4. What services did المتنبي render to the Arabic poetry ? Give a short account of his life in Arabic.

5. Explain the following in English, scan the first couplet and name the metre :—

بانـت سعاد فقبي اليوم متبول * متيم اثرها لم بقـد مكبول
وما سعاد غداة البين اذ رحلت * الا اغن غضيض الطرف مكبول
هيفاء مقبلة عجزاء مدبرة * لايشـتكي قصر منهاـ و لا طول
تجلو عوارض ذي ظلم اذا ابتسمت * كانه منهـل بالراح معلول
شجت بدي شيم من مـاه محنية * صاف بابطح اضحى وهو مشمول
تنفـي الراح القذي عنة واقطـة * من صوب سارية بيض يعايل
اكرم بها خلـة لو انها صدقت * موعودها ولو ان النصـح مقبول

6. What motives led ابن زهير to write his most charming قصيدة called بانـت سعاد ? Give a short account of his life.

7. Explain the following in Arabic, with reference to the context, and state some of its principal beauties :—

تسعى الوشاة جنائبيها وقولهم * انك يا ابن ابي سلمي لمقتول
وقال كل خليل كنت اعداه * لا الهذلك اني عنك مشغول
فقلت خلوا مسبيلي لا ابالكُم * فكل ما قدر الرحمن مفغول
كل ابن انثي وان طالت سلامته * يرما على الله حدباء محسول
انبيت ابن رسول الله اوعدني * والعفو عند رسول الله مامول
فقد اتيت رسول الله معذرا * والعذر عند رسول الله مقبول
مهلا هداك الذي اعطاك نافلة * القران فيا مواعظ و تقصيد

8. Translate into Arabic :—

This reign flowed on for more than twenty years in the most smooth and prosperous tenor. The Emperor lost his valuable ministers Asif and Mahábat; but this only induced him to apply more closely to public business, which he continued to administer to the entire satisfaction of the nation. His felicity seemed crowned by possessing four sons, whose accomplishments, and even virtues, fitted them to adorn the throne of the greatest of Empires, and to be the idols of the people. As the most perfect cordiality reigned between them and him, he placed them in all conspicuous situations, which they filled both honourably and ably. But when they grew to manhood it was impossible to prevent mutual jealousies from arising.

THIRD PAPER

MAULVI SAYYAD RAHIMUDDIN, *Examiner.*

N.B.—Diacritical marks required on every Arabic word you make use of.

1. Translate into English, and explain clearly *in Arabic* the allusions, references, proverbs, and idioms contained in the following :—

- (a) قل اوابت في بعض الفترات الي سقي الفرات فلقيت بها كتابا
 افرغ من بني الفرات و اعذب اخلاقا من الماء الفرات فاطقت بهم
 لتهذ بهم لا لذهيبم وكثرتهم لاديبهم لا لمدادهم ووصلت بهم الي الكور
 بعد الحور فجالست منهم اضرار القعقاع بن شور حتى انهم اشركوني
 في المرتع او المربع واحلوني محل الانملة من الاميع واتخذوني ابن
 انسهم حين الولاية والعزل و خازن سرهم في الجدد والهزل - فاتفق
 ان نذبوا في بعض الاوقات لاستقراء مزارع الرزداقات - فاختروا
 من الجوارى المنشئات جارية حالكة الشيات تحسبها جامدة وهي
 تمر مر السحاب وتنسب في الحجاب كالجباب *
- (b) فاتيغنا ما قال و قلنا و قال فضرب الله علي الاذان و افرغ السنة
 في الاجفان فلما استيقظنا تكر عنا لصلوة العجموين *

2. (a) State what is meant by ابن أنس and صلوۃ العجموين in the extracts (a) and (b) respectively, and why.

(b) What is a كنت ? Mention its various kinds, and name the general rule for its construction, illustrating your answer with examples.

(c) Give the origin of رزداقات.

(a) What are the points of difference between *بالغة* and *نصاحة*, and between *بيان*, *معاني*, and *بديع*?

3. Translate the following lines into English. Point out their metre, and turn them into *مضمر مشطور* by omitting the two feet of the original metre, the *عجز* and the *حشو*, from each couplet:—

يا خاطب الدنيا الدنية إنها * شرك الردى وقرة الاكدار
دار متى ما اضحكت في يومها * ابك غدا بعا لها من دار
كم مزدهي بغرورها حتى بدا * متمادا متجاوز المقدار
قلبت له ظهر السجى واولغت * فيه الهدا ونزت لا خذ الثار
فأربأ بعمرى ان يمر مضيعا * فيها سدى من غير ما استطهر

4. (a) Elucidate the idiomatic phrases in the 2nd and the 4th couplets, and distinguish between the forces of each of the words *ما* and *من* occurring in the 2nd couplet, as compared to those in the last.

(b) Explain the different senses in which the word *كم* is used, stating the respective grammatical rules; and say to what particular class of words it belongs, naming its comrades with their usages.

5. (a) Explain the following *in Arabic* using your own words as far as you can:—

(i) لعمرى ما الانسان الا ابن يومه * على ما تجلى يومه لا ابن اسمه
وما الفخر بالعظم الرميم وانما * فخار الذي يبغي الفخر بنفسه
(ii) ولا تطلب الدنيا فان ظلالها * وان نلت منها رغبة لك ضائر
الا لا ولكننا نغرنفوسنا * وتشلها الذات عما تحاذر
وكيف يلذ العيش من هو موقن * بموقف عدل حيث تبلي السائر
كأن نرى ان لا نشور واننا * مضي مالنا بعد الفناء مصائر

(b) Explain the expression *حمدل بعد ما عطس فما شمت* and mention half a dozen more words of similar character, with their corresponding meanings.

6. (a) Translate into English, adding explanatory notes wherever necessary, and explain *in Arabic* what you understand by يقسم بالزلام --

كنت في بعض مطارح الغربة مجتازا قاذ انا برجل يقول لآخرين
ادرك العلم و هو يجيبه قال طليقة فرجدة بعيد المرام لا يصطاد بالسهم
ولا يقسم بالزلام ولا يروى في المنام ولا يضبط باللجام ولا يورث
عن الاعمام ولا يستعار من الكرام فتوسلت اليه باقتراض المدر واستناد
الحجر ورد الضجر وركوب الخطر وادمان السهر و اصطحاب السفر
وكثرة النظر و اعمال الفكر فرجدة شيئا لا يصلح اللغرس ولا يغرس
الا في النفس وميدا لا يقع الا في الذر ولا ينشب الا في الصدر
وطائرا لا يندعه الا قنص اللفظ ولا يعلقه الا شر الحفظ فحملته على
الروح وحسنه علي العين و انفقت من العيش و خزنت في القلب
و حررت بالدرس واسترحت من النظر الى التحقيق ومن التحقيق
الى التعللق واستنعت في ذلك بالقوفيق *

(b) Explain the metaphors in the above extract.

7. Give a description of the city of *بصرة* in *Arabic*, as related by *حزيري* in your Text, using your own words.

8. Correct the errors in the following stating your reasons, and translate the same into English :—

خرج المهدي يتصيد فعارت به فرسه حتى وقع في الخباء الاعرابي
و لها اثنتا بنتين و ثلث بنين فقال يا اعرابي هل من قري فاخرج

له قوس شعيرة فاكلتها ثم خرج له فضلة من لبن فسقاه ثم اتته نبیذا
 في ركوة فسقوه فلما شربت قال أتدريين ما انا قال انا من الخدم
 الامير المومنين الخاصة قال يارك الله لك في موضعك ثم سقاه مرة
 آخر فشرب فقالت يا اعرابي أتدري من نحن - قال زعمنا انكن من
 خدم امير المومنين خاصة قال لا انا من قواد امير المومنين قال
 رجب بلادي و طابت مرادك ثم سقاه الثالث فلما فرغ قال يا اعرابي
 أتدري من انا - قال زعمت انك من قواد الامير المومنين قال لا
 ولكننا امير المومنين - فاخذت الاعرابي الركوة فوكاه و قال اليك
 عني فوا لله لو شربت الرابع لاد عيت انك رسول الله فضحك مهدي
 حتى غشي اليه ثم احاط به الخيل ونزلت عليه الملوك واشراف
 قطار قلت الا اعرابي فقال منه لا بأس عليك ولا خوف - ثم امر له
 بارب الف ابل و كسوة لطيف و مال جزيلة *

9. (a) What are the two measures (اوزان) of the مصدر to denote kind and oneness of action? Illustrate with examples.

(b) What do you understand by ضمير الشأن Elucidate the function it performs, giving examples.

FOURTH PAPER.

MAULVI SAYYAD RAHIMUDDIN, Examiner.

N.B.—Supply diacritical marks to every Arabic word you make use of.

1. Translate the following into English :—

كان المأمون بالكوفة فركب للصيد و معه مائة من العسكر
 فبينما هو سائر اذا لاحت له طريدة فاطلق عنان جواده وكان

على سابق من الخيل فاشرف على نهر ماء من القرات فلما
هو بجارية عربية خماسية القد قاعدة النهد كانها القمر ليلة تمامه
ويدها فربة قد ملاء تما ماءً وحملتها على كتفها وصعدت من
جافة النهار فاجل وكأها فصاحت برفع صوتها يا ابنت ادرك
فاها قد غلبني فوها لا طافة لي بقيها فعجب المامون من
قصاحتها ورميت الجاية القرية من يدها فقال لها المامون يا
جارية من اي العوب انت فالت انا من بني كلاب قال
وما لك حملك ان تكوني من الكلاب فقالت والله لست من
الكلاب وانما انا من قوم كرام غير لئام يقرن الضيف ويضربون
بالسيف ثم قالت يا فتى من اي الناس انت فقال او عندك
علم بالانساب قالت نعم قال لها انا من مضر الحمراء قالت من
اي مضر قال من اكرمها نهبا واعظمها حسبا وخيرها ابا واما
ممن تهابه مضر كلها قالت اظنك من كنانة قال انا من كنانة
فالت فمن اي كنانة قال من اكرمها مولدا واشرفها محندا
واطولها في المكرمات يدا ممن تهابه كنانة وتخافه فقالت
اذن انت من فريش قال انا من فريش قالت من اي
فريش قال من اجملها نكرا واعظمها نخرا ممن تهابه فريش
كلها وتحشاء قالت انت والله من بني هاشم قال انا من
بني هاشم قالت من اي هاشم قال من اعلاها منزلة واشرفها
قبيلة ممن تهابه هاشم وتخافه فعندك لك قبائل الارض
وقالت الهاتم عليك يا امير المؤمنين وخليفة رب العالمين
فعجب المامون وطرب طربا عظيما وقال والله لا تزوجن
بهذه الجارية لانها من اكبر الغنم ووفف حتى تلاحقته
العساكر تنزل هناك وانفذ خاف ايها وخطبها منه فزوجه
بها واخذها وعاه مهرورا وهي والددة ولده العباس *

2. (a) Give the general rule for the formation of
تصغير from اسم معرب with instances.

(b) What are the points of difference between تأكيد لفظي, بدل and عطف بيان, صفة مشبهة and اسم غاعل and تفعليل and باب مفاعلة and معنى, and the construction of the word مقنطيس?

3. Comment *in Arabic* on the merits of محكم عباب, قاموس, and صراح الجوهري, and قاموس, and also on the construction of the word مقنطيس.

4. Name the works of the author of قاموس other than قاموس with their subject matters; and also give short accounts of his contemporary scholars. Answer *in Arabic*.

5. (a) What are those things that the Arabic vocabulary abounds in their names? Give as many words for each as you can, distinguishing between them.

(b) Distinguish between معجز, معنوي and تعقيد لفظي, and ترميم, توشيح, فائدة and مسجع, تشبيه and استعارة كناية and قلب and اقتباس, illustrating your answer with quotations.

6. Discuss and compare the pre-Islamic, the Islamic, and the modern periods of the Arabic Literature, explaining clearly the influence of the Holy Kūrān on it, and determine if it bears any relationship to any of the other classical languages, adducing arguments for your statement.

7. Mention the most distinguished poet of each of the periods alluded to in the sixth question, and write out short accounts of them *in Arabic*.

8. Translate into *Arabic* :—

After this, Muhammad never again appeared at public prayers. His strength rapidly failed. At noon on Monday (12th of Rabi I., 11 A. H.—8th June, 632 A.C.), whilst praying earnestly in whisper, the Spirit of the great Prophet took flight to the "blessed companionship on high."

So ended a life consecrated, from first to last, to the service of God and humanity. Is there another to be compared to his, with all its trials and temptations? Is there another which has stood the fire of the world, and come out so unscathed? The humble Preacher had risen to be the ruler of Arabia, the equal of Chosroes and of Caesar, the arbiter of the destinies of a nation. But the same humility of spirit, the same nobility of soul and purity of heart, austerity of conduct, refinement and delicacy of feeling, and stern devotion to duty which had won him the title of Al-Amin, combined with a severe sense of self-examination, are ever the distinguishing traits of his character. A nature so pure, so tender, and yet so heroic, inspires not only reverence, but love. His courteousness to the great, his affability to the humble, and his dignified bearing to the presumptuous, procured him universal respect and admiration. His countenance reflected the benevolence of his heart. Profoundly read in the volume of nature, though ignorant of letters, with an expansive mind, elevated by deep communion with the Soul of the Universe, he was gifted with the power of influencing equally the learned and the unlearned.

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

MAULVI MOHAMMAD ABDUL JALIL, *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English as literally as you can :—

مني گود آن شاه يزدان شانس * زيزان به ييجيد وشد ناسپاس
چنين گفت يامد الخورده مهان * که جز خويشمن را ندانم جهان
هنر جهان از من آمد پديد * چو من تاجور تخت شاهي ندید
جهانرا بخربي من آراستم * زروی زمين رنج من کاستم
خور و خواب و آرام تان از من است * همايش و کام تان از من است
بزرگي و ديهم شاهي مراست * که گوید که جز من که پاک شاست
بدار و در زمان جهانگشت راست * که بيماري و مرگ کسرا نکاست
شمار از من هوش و جان در تن است * بمن نگردد هو که آخر من است
مني چون به پيوست با کونگار * شکست اندر آورد و بر گشتار

2. Sketch briefly the history of Persia under the government of جمشيد. Write a short description of the festival called نوروز. On what day of the year does it occur, and by what class of people is it observed at present ?

3. Translate the following into English, and explain each simile, metaphor, or any other beauties that strike you therein :—

فلک خورشيد و جنت خور و بهشتک ياسمن داره
عيان اين هر سه را در يک گريبان ماه من داره
يکي شاهست در لشکر چو در صف بک آيد
يکي ماه ست در انجم چو جا در انجمن داره

قدش از قامت طوبی سبق بوده است درخوبی
 چه جاے قامت چوبی که شمشاد چمن دارد
 کجا با لعل او همبر کجا باروی او همسر
 حقیقی کزیمین خیزه شقیق کان دمن دارد
 سمن برکاج و گل بر هر و سه بر نارون دنده
 شبه برعاج و شب بر روز سنبیل بر سمن دارد
 قدش چون نارون موزون لبش چون نارون گلگون
 دلم زان نارون سازد تنم زین نارون دارد
 زابچد عاشق جیم بد نبا طالب سیم
 گهرنگ این و شکل آن نشان زان موی و تن دارد
 فري زان زلف تیر آئین که بنده پرنه برپروین
 تو پنداری شب مشکین ببر عقد پرنه دارد
 کس از خویشتن غائب نگردد وین عجب کان مه
 بهر جا حاضر آید غائبم از خویشتن دارد

4. Comment on the word **البحه**, and name the court and age in which **قا آني** flourished.

5. Write out a full and exhaustive commentary in Persian on the following, explain the allusions contained therein, and mention the occasion of its composition :—

صلحدم چون کله بنده آه نوه آسای من
 چون شفق درخون نشیند چشم شب پیمای من
 مجلس غم ساخت امت و من چو بید سوخته
 تا بمن رادق کند مژگان می بالایی من
 دست آهنر مرا در مار ضحاک کی کشید
 گنج آفریدون چه سوه اندر دل دانای من

سامره شيرم نه موسى سورتم تا زنده ام
 در هم گوسا له آلا يد يد نبضه من
 نانه مشكم كه گر بندم كني دز صد حصار
 موسى جان پرواز چويد طيب جان افزاي من
 دايه من عقل و ذفه شرع و مهد انصاف بود
 آخشيجان امهات و علويان آبائي من
 هست من چه زار و كلکم حوت و معنی سنبله
 سنبله زايد ز حوت از جنبش جوزاي من
 از متاف بولهب فعلا نه پيچا نم عيان
 چون كاكب مصطفى شد مقصد و ملحا ي من
 فاسم رحمت ابوالقاسم رسوالله كه هست
 در والي او خديو عقل و جان مولاي من

6 Compare the character, writings, and style, of خاقاني with those of فردوسي.

7. What are the essential requisites of a perfect rhyme? Define مثنوي and distinguish between قافيه and ردیف.

8. Translate into good Persian :—

The historians tell us marvellous things about the Sultan's palaces, with their splendid gates opening upon the gardens or the river, or again giving entrance to the Great Mosque, whither the Sultan betook himself on Fridays, over a path covered from end to end with rich carpets. One of these palaces was called the Palace of Flowers, another the Palace of Lovers, a third the Palace of Contentment, and another the Palace of the Diadem, and so forth,

while one retained the name of the old home of the Omeyyads, and was called "Damascus." Its roofs rested upon marble columns, and its floors were inlaid with mosaics. Some of the gardens of Cordova had tempting names which seem to invite one to repose besides the trickling waters and enjoy the sweet scent of the flowers and fruit.

SECOND PAPER.

MAULVI MOHAMMAD ABDUL JALIL, *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English as literally as the difference of idiom will allow :—

در ازل چو نقش یبرنگ تو بر زد نقشند
 دولت اندر آستان کرد خورا جایگاه
 شیر شادروان تو نور حمل گیرد شکار
 آهوی ایوانت از خلد برین جوید گیاه
 صبح و شام از خازمان خاص درگاه تواند
 از پی گاریست آری آن سپید و این سیاه
 هر که اندر سایه حورشید ایوانت گریخت
 ایمن است از خود گر افزون دارد از انجم گناه
 گرچه گردون صد هزاران دیده دارد بک نیست
 از سر غیبت نیارد کرد در پیشش نگاه
 گر ملوک هفت کشور بر درت حاضر شوند
 از مگان پیشگاهت حشمت اندوزند و جاه
 وز بر جعت با جهان آیند آفریدن و جم
 پرده داری کے دهد شان را درون پرده راه

خسرو جمشید فر کیخسرو گیتی نستان
 شاه کیوان قدر گردون منصب و انجم سپاه
 شان بائش اے شاه حیدر رتبت بوبکر نام
 دیومان اے خسرو دریا دل و گان دستگاه

2. Contrast the freshness of diction which belongs to ظاهر فار یابی with that which belongs to سعدی.

3. Translate into English, adding short explanatory notes:—

ترا خود يك زمان با ماسر صحرانمی باشد
 چو شمس خاطر رفتن بجز تنها نمی باشد
 دو چشم از ناز در پیشست فراغ از حال درویشست
 مگر کز خوبی خوشست نظر بر ما نمی باشد
 ملک یا چشمه نوری پری با لعبت حوری
 که بر گلبن گل سوری چنیں زیبا نمی باشد
 پری روئی و مه پیکر سمن بوئی و سیمین بر
 عجب کز حسن رویت در جها غوغا نمی باشد
 چون نتوان ساخت بیرویت نباید ساخت با خویت
 که ما را بر سر کویت سر سودا نمی باشد
 سروهر سووهر جائے که مسکینان نیند آگه
 نمی بیند کست ناگه که او شیدا نمی باشد
 جها نے در پیت مقتون بجای آب گریان خون
 عجب میدارم از هامون که چوں دریا نمی باشد
 همه شب می بزم سودا بیوئی وعدۀ فردا
 شب سود ای سعدی را مگو فردا نمی باشد
 چنان بو خاک این منزل یگریم تا بگردد گل
 ولیکن با تو آهن دل دم گیرا نمی باشد

4. What services did سعدی render to Persian Literature? Mention some of his works, noticing chiefly the scope of each.

5. Annotate the following passage, and explain fully the ideas of the *Sufies* contained in it:—

مدامم مست میدارد نسیم جعد گیسویت
 خرابم میکند هر دم فروب چشم جارویت
 پس از چندین شکیبائی شبی یارب توان دیدن
 که شمع دیده افروزم در مصواب ابرویت
 سواد لوح بینش را عزیز از بهر آن دارم
 که جان را نسخته باشد ز نقش خال هندویت
 تو گر خواهی که جاوید آن جهان یکسر بیارائی
 مباد را گو که بردارد زمانه برقع از رویت
 و گر رسم فنا خواهی که از عالم بر اندازی
 بیفشان زلف تاریزد هزاران جان زهرمویت
 من و باد صبا مسکین و سرگردان و بی حاصل
 من از افسون چشمه مست و او از بوی گیسویت
 من از لطف صبا دارم سپاس نگهت جانان
 و گر نه که گذر بودی سحرگاهان ازین صویت
 سواد دیده هر وقتی بخون دل همی دیدم
 عزیزش دارم این ساعت بیدار خال هندویت
 زهی همت که حافظ رست از دنیا و از عقبی
 نیاید هیچ در چشمش بجز خاک سر کویت

6. Define غزل, and give the chief events of the life of حافظ.

7. Scan the first couplet of each extract of the above (i.e., questions 1, 3 and 5), and name the respective metres.

8. Translate into idiomatic Persian :—

Beautiful as were the palaces and gardens of Cordova, her claims to admiration in higher matters were no less strong. The mind was as lovely as the body. Her professors and teachers made her the centre of European culture; students would come from all parts of Europe to study under her famous doctors, and even the nun Hroswitha, far away in her Saxon convent of Gandersheim, when she told of the martyrdom of St. Eulogius, could not refrain from singing the praises of Cordova, "the brightest splendour of the world." Every branch of science was seriously studied there, and medicine received more and greater additions by the discoveries of the doctors and surgeons of Andalusia than it had gained during all the centuries that had elapsed since the days of Galen. Philosophy, astronomy, geography, chemistry, natural history all were studied with ardour at Cordova; and as for the graces of literature, there never was a time in Europe when poetry became so much the speech of everybody.

THIRD PAPER.

SHEIKH BAHADUR ALI, *Examiner*.

1. Translate into English :—

اگر برسوم جهانباني وقواعد گيتي سئاني و ترتيب رزم و بزم
ورعايت عزم و جزم كه ايتي است در شان او و تشريف است بر قد
او كه ايندغي قيلم و اقدام نمايد چه عجب - عجب است كه در هر

فن مهل ساز و خط و تصویر که ذوقنونان عصر قرن‌ها به مشق بی
قرینگی بر زانوئی جد و جهد نشسته منشور هنر درست نموده کلاه
گوشه تفاخر بر آسمان شکسته اند باندک توجهی و در کمتر زمانی
علم امتیاز برداشته در زبانها به تحسین خرد سخنی نگذاشته *

اکنون مژده مردی را که از سخنوریش سخن کند متاع سخن را
اگرچه مشتریان مایه دار هستند اما فکرهايي خزانگیش ازان قیمتی
تر است که در جیب خرد خرده دان بیعانه اش باشد - در شنیدن
اشعار دور نثارش زبانها همه گوش است و در خواندن ابیات آبدارشی
گوشها جمله زبان - شعرے را بمناسبت شعرا اوجی رو نداده که
فلک بهزار دوره يك حضيض برایش نواقده آررد *

2. Give briefly the life of the author of *سہ نثر ظہوری* mentioning other works by the same author.

3. Translate into English and write notes on the technical terms, allusions, and puns.

آری سفیدی که پایہ افتخار نشاند و رتبه اقتدار نداند سزایش
همی که ان الاسان لکفور مبین العزۃ الله نقطۃ مو هومی که خط
بند گیش در سطح آستان اگر بمركز قبول میرسید از خرمی چرن جسم
تعلیمی در ابعاد ثلثه میباید و سرمبهاات بدائرۃ فلك میرسانید از
کجا این سعی بکار رفت و چگونه کار باینجا کشید که در راویۃ قائمہ
قلعہ باستقلال نشسته دعوی تساوی طرفین مینماید و بنص لائستوی
الحسنۃ والا السینۃ دیدۃ عبرت نمیکشاید چه حد اورا که مثلث مساوی
الاضلاع بی ادبی رسم کند تا سہ مرتبه محور دائرۃ خلافت سطح
پائی قلعہ را سرفروزی بخشد و او یکبار نقطۃ وار در پائی پرکار
سم سمند جهان پیدا نیفتد *

و درین حالت پرملاکت که ظن اسناد بغی بجانب ما مائل
یقین است شہادت بر شہادت نائب یا منوب عنه نتوان داد بل سخن

در عصیان و عذاب است که راجع بکیست * مصرع * ما هیچنان در
اول وصف تو مانده ایم - قبل این که کار به نیابت و اصالت برسد
تا پائی سر بر آوردن و دادن بمیان آید راننده فحواپی و لا ترکوا الی
الذین ظلموا فتمسکوا بالنار در قدم اول بدرک اسفل رسانیده است *

To what historical event does the last extract refer ?

4. Translate into English :—

پس طبیعت بمنزله معلم و استاد است و صناعت یمثابه منعلم
و تلمیذ و چون کمال هر چیز در تشبه آن چیز بود بمبدائی خویش
پس کمال صنعت در تشبه او بود بطبیعت و تشبه او بطبیعت چنان
باشد که در تقدیم و تاخیر اسباب و وضع هر چیز به بجای خویش
و ترتیب و نگاهداشتن بطبیعت اقتدا کند تا کمالی که قدرت
الهی طبیعت را بطریق تسخیر متوجه آن گردانیده است از صناعت
بروجه تدبیر حاصل آید *

و اینجا اشگالی وارد است و آن اینست که حکمت را قسمت کردیم
بنظری و عملی و حکمت عملی را بسع صنف که یکی ازان مشتمل
است بر فضائل چهار گانه که یکی ازان حکمت است پس نفس حکمت
قسمی باشد از اقسام حکمت و این قسمی مد خول بود *

Show clearly, in Persian, what is the force of this objection and how it should be answered.

5. Write briefly the history of the Composition of "اخلاق ناصری" mentioning the author and the materials he had at his disposal for preparing the work.

6. Translate into English :—

میفرمودند - سعادت طائفه که ببار گاه فرماندهان والا شکوه را
مسخن دارند و جز نیکوئی خیر اندیشی بر نگذارند خویشتن بینی
ور عرض آرائی نبود خاصه هنگام خشمناکی اگر دلاویز گفتار نتواند

بخامشی گراید میفرمودند خورشید والا بفرمان دروایان عفاقی است
 خاص و ازین رونیا بشکری بدو نمایند و الهی پرستش بر شمرد و
 کوتاه بین با بدگمانی در افتد میفرمودند عامه بخیال نفعی چگونه
 خواسته داران سیه درون را بزرگ دارند و از ناپیدائی در احترام
 این چشمه نور گوتهی رود و بر نیایش گرزبان بیغاره بر کشایند اگر
 خود را آفتی رسیده شود و الشمس چو از یاد رفت *

What inference can you draw from these precepts as to the characteristics of their author?

7. Is the description of Hindustan in *Ain-i-Akbari* historical or geographical according to the modern style of writing? Illustrate your answer by giving references to the text.

8. Translate into Persian :—

Without repeating what has been already mentioned, of the reverence of the Roman Princes and governors for the temple of Jerusalem, we shall only observe that the destruction of the temple and city was accompanied and followed by every circumstance that could exasperate the minds of the conquerors, and authorize religious persecution by the most specious arguments of political justice and the public safety. From the reign of Nero to that of Antoninus Pius, the Jews discovered a fierce impatience of the dominion of Rome, which repeatedly broke out in the most furious massacres and insurrections. Humanity is shocked at the recital of the

horrid cruelties which they committed in the cities of Egypt, of Cyprus, and of Cyrene, where they dwelt in teacherous friendship with the unsuspecting natives.

FOURTH PAPER.

SHEIKH BAHADUR ALI, *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English:—

مرفوع - سبب انکار شهیار این معنی را که عامه معتقدان معتقد اند
چیت که هرگاه قسمت ازلی باعث فیروزی بروزی مقرر باشد هر
آئینه بادشاهان را در ماده عطا عطا منته زیاده بر سر سائر رعایا
و برای نخواهد *

توقیع - باعث این انکار آنست که مبدا در وقت داد و دهش
بمقتضای منش انسان اجراء ماده احسان زیاده در حق همگان
بسبب گمان عدم شکر گذاری ایشان بر خاطر ما گرانی کند *

Explain the words مرفوع and توقیع.

Write what you know of the circumstances which led to the composition of "توقیعات کسری."

2. Translate into English:—

بر ضمایر ارباب بصائر که مقنن از انوار ولایت و متجلی از شعاع
حکمت و درایت اند مخفی و مستجب نیست که درین عالم ناصوت
که صراحت عالم لاهوت است هیچ چیز بر محبت فائق نیست
و هیچ امری چون مؤدت لائق نیست - چه مدار صلاح عالم و نظام کون
را بر تودد و تالف نهاده اند و در هر دلی که آفتاب محبت پرتو اندازد
جهان جان و عالم روح روان را از ظلمت بشری میبرد و از فکف

و قتیکه در سلاطین که صلاح این طائفه صلاح عالم و عالمیانست متحقق
شود بناءً علی هذا همگی همت عالی نهیت بآن مصروفست که
روابط محبت و و داد و ضوابط ارتباط و اتحاد میان عباد الله موکد و
مشید باشد *

To whom was the above letter addressed, and on what occasion ?

3. What do you know of the person who edited ابوالفضل and under what headings are the contents of the book arranged ?

4. Sketch briefly the history of Persian Literature, dividing it into periods of growth and decay, and sub-dividing the periods of growth with respect to accidents affecting the growth, and authors whose works fix new eras in the history of Persian Literature.

5. Point out the beauties of expression in each of the following lines :—

بر میریت لطیف تو گفتار تو دلیل * بر نسبت شریف تو کردار تو گواہ
بناخن زره بافت از مشکذباب * در آبت از گوشه آفتاب
بهر که عرضه دهم درد خویشمی بینم * که غرقه ام من و او بر کنار میگردد
اے زخود گشته سیر جوع این است * وی دوتا از نهم رکوع این است
در مرکز مثلث بگرفت ربع مسکون * فریاد اوج مریخ از تیغ مه صفالش
بخواہ آن طبع را قوت بخواہ آن کام را لذت
بخواہ آن چشم را لاله بخواہ آن مغز را عذیر
مخالقان تو مردود چون جواب خطا * موافقان تو مقبول چون سوال جواب
کسے در عاشقی هم پیشه را چون من نمی خواهد
خورم گر آب شیرینی بیادم کوهکن آید

جان سپر ساختہ ام ناوک مرگان ترا * تاهمه خلق بد اند که من جان سپرم
 بندہ ترکی شدم ورزان که می پرسیش نام
 آنچه اول گفتمت برخوان بتازی والسلام

6. Define and illustrate :—

کنایہ قریب— استعار باعتبار طریقین صنعت مشکله— عمل تلخیص—
 رد العجز علی الصدر— صنعت محتمل الضدين— صنعت مراعاة النظير.

7. Is the principle of scanning a verse in English and Persian the same ? If not, what is the difference ? Illustrate your answer.

8. What subject does "اعجاز خسروي" treat of ? what is its relative importance in the علم البلاغة ? Show what superiority it has over حدائق البلاغة in this respect.

9. Translate into Persian :—

As soon as the death of Constance had decided this easy but important revolution, the example of the Court of Autun was imitated by the Provinces of the west. The authority of Magnentius was acknowledged through the whole extent of the two great Prefectures of Gaul and Italy ; and the usurper prepared, by every act of oppression, to collect a treasure, which might discharge the obligation of an immense donative and supply the expenses of a civil war. The martial countries of Illyricum, from the Danube to the extremity of Greece, had long obeyed the government of Vetrano, an aged general, beloved for the simplicity of his manners, and who had acquired some reputation by his experience and services in war.

PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST PAPER.

W. BELL, ESQ., M.A., *Examiner.*

1. What proofs does Plato offer of the immortality of the soul? How are his views on this subject brought into relation with his theory of knowledge and of the highest object of life?

In what sense is Eros the root of all philosophy?

2. In the *Gorgias* we are told that things are beautiful "with reference to some standard." Discuss this in connection with the doctrine of Absolute Beauty as dealt with (1) by Cousin and (2) by Hamilton.

3. Discuss the origin and purport of the metaphysical principle of Causality.

4. State precisely the meaning of "I think" in the philosophy of Descartes, and contrast its theoretic significance with that of the "I think" of Kant. Notice briefly the chief misrepresentations of the Cartesian principle and give an estimate of its value.

5. What is the nature and what are the limits of human knowledge? Show that this is the problem both of the Critical Philosophy and of Cartesianism. Compare the attitudes of Kant, Reid, and Hamilton towards Experientialism.

6. According to Kant the idea of Self is the emptiest of all ideas. Explain this and in this

connection show how and to what extent the Kantian dualism differs from that of Descartes.

7. What is Hamilton's view as to the Method of Philosophy, and how does he support it historically ?

8. What are, according to Plato, the problem of statecraft and the qualities of the good statesman ? How does he connect political with moral duty ? On this point compare the views of Cousin.

SECOND PAPER.

W. BELL, ESQ., M. A. *Examiner.*

1. Give a historical account of the distinction of qualities of body as Primary and Secondary, referring specially to Greek Philosophy, Locke and Hamilton. On what ground did Descartes deny the idealistic character of Space while maintaining its originality ?

2. Criticise Reid's enumeration of the powers of the human understanding. Consider at the same time the relations of Sense, Imagination and Understanding in Kant's analysis of the mind.

3. What are meant by "Fallacies of the Senses" ? Classify them, indicating their true causes. Give a careful explanation of the phenomenon of "seeing double."

4. State and explain the nature of the general fact known as the *Association of Ideas*. Give a

classification of its laws, and discuss their relation to a Theory of Knowledge and a Theory of Memory.

5. Show historically how the doctrine of the Relativity of Knowledge is related to modern Agnosticism.

6. What is a Category of Thought? Compare Kant and Hamilton as to their method of deducing and classifying the Categories.

7. How is Feeling related to Knowledge? In this connection give an analysis of our ideas of the Sublime and the Picturesque.

8. Discuss the adequacy of Reid's estimate of Berkeley, and show how Berkeley's system may be developed in the direction either of sensational or of rational idealism.

THIRD PAPER.

T. W. ARNOLD, ESQ., B.A., *Examiner.*

1. Give a full account of the contributions made by Sir William Hamilton to logical doctrine.

Explain the precise meaning of the proposition Some S is not some P. (Proposition Ini). What is its contradictory? Give your opinion of its importance.

2. State and discuss Mill's account of the so-called 'fundamental laws of thought,' the principle of contradiction, of causation, and of excluded middle.

3. "In every syllogism considered as an argument to prove the conclusion, there is a *petitio principii*." Discuss this fully.

4. Contrast Mill's definition of Logic with that of Sir William Hamilton, and show what are the fundamental differences running through the logical system of each of these writers.

5. Explain and exemplify Mill's Canons of Induction.

6. What account is given of the Categories by Aristotle and Kant respectively?

What does Mill propose to substitute for Aristotle's Categories?

7. "The character of necessity, ascribed to the truths of Mathematics, is an allusion." How does Mill support this assertion and what definition does he offer of Necessary Truth?

8. To compare two concepts in a synthetical judgment, the understanding requires, according to Kant, something (x) as a medium of comparison. What is the x in the *à priori* judgments of Mathematics; what in those of Physics; and what in *à posteriori* judgments?

Give examples of each of these classes of judgments.

9. What account does Green give of will, motive and desire, and how does he describe the relation of desire and intellect to will?

What is his statement of the problem of the freedom of the will?

FOURTH PAPER.

T. W. ARNOLD, ESQ., B.A., *Examiner*.

1. Discuss the relation of Theistic belief to Ethical theory.
2. Investigate what opinions as to (a) the reality of moral distinctions, and (b) the precise nature ascribed to them, are implied in different doctrines of the Moral Faculty.
3. Discuss Aristotle's classification of Virtues, and criticise it from a modern point of view.
4. Expound fully Aristotle's doctrine of the Mean and illustrate it by examples.
5. Give Aristotle's account of Justice and compare it with that given by any modern philosopher.
6. Compare the accounts given by (a) Aristotle, (b) the Stoics, (c) the Utilitarians, and (d) Green, of the Supreme Good.
7. Expound and discuss the ethics of sentiment.
8. How can a man be said to owe duties to himself? Discuss briefly the various subdivisions of 'duty to self.' Do all Ethical Systems recognise such duties?
9. "It is the very essence of moral duty to be imposed by a man upon himself." How is this statement of Green's consistent with the recognition of a universal law as realised in the Eternal mind?
10. Show of what practical value Utilitarianism has been in the development of morality in human society.

PHYSICS.

FIRST PAPER.

J. MURRAY, ESQ., M.A., *Examiner.*

1. Give a general description (with sketch) of Regnault's method of finding the absolute expansion of a liquid; give details of Mathiessen's arrangement for finding the variation of the density of a liquid at different temperatures by the areometric method.

2. Discuss the effect of the presence of minute dust particles in promoting the formation of a fog in air mixed with aqueous vapour.

3. State Newton's law of cooling: give some account of the experiments of Dulong and Petit on the rate of cooling of a thermometer *in vacuo*. What is the form of the function of the temperatures of enclosure and hot body which best represents their results?

4. Mention some of the characteristics of the radiation of light from gases. What arguments drawn from this have been advanced in support of the theory that some of the chemical elements are capable of resolution into simpler components?

5. State and prove Carnot's principle regarding reversible heat engines. Discuss the fundamental principle on which the proof is founded.

6. Define the entropy of a given mass of matter: shew that when a quantity of heat, H , enters a body at any temperature, θ , on the absolute thermodynamic scale, the change in the entropy of the body is H/θ . Hence or otherwise prove that for any closed reversi-

ble cycle $\sum \frac{H}{\theta} = 0$.

7. Prove from fundamental principles that the difference between the two specific heats of a gas obeying Charles' law, is equal to the work done by unit mass of the gas expanding under constant pressure while its temperature increases by one degree.

8. Trace generally the changes in temperature in the surface strata of the earth's crust due to periodic heating of the surface. Compare the diurnal variations with the annual.

9. Prove that the latent heat of expansion is equal to the product of the absolute temperature, and the increment of pressure per degree of temperature at constant volume.

10. Prove that according to the molecular theory of gases, the energy due to the internal motion of the parts of a molecule of a gas, is (in the case of air) about three-fourths of the energy of agitation of the molecule.

SECOND PAPER.

J. ELIOT, ESQ., M.A., *Examiner.*

Candidates should not answer more than 10 questions.

Full marks will be given for six questions in the first ten and four questions in the last five properly answered.

1. Define mass. What is the actual unit of mass generally employed in scientific measurement? Describe very briefly the instrument usually employed.

for the measurement of mass. Work out fully the correction for weighings to allow for the buoyancy of the air.

2. Describe Attwood's machine and explain how it is used to find the acceleration due to gravity (*i. e.*, the value of g).

3. Define pressure at a point of a fluid. Describe the mercurial barometer. What calculations would be necessary in order to determine from the observed reading of a barometer the measurement of the pressure of the air in force units.

4. Describe fully a method of determining the coefficient of increase of pressure of a gas at constant volume per degree of temperature.

5. Describe the sextant and explain how you would use it to measure the angle subtended at the eye by two distant objects.

6. Describe briefly the lenses ordinarily employed in an astronomical telescope. Explain fully a method of determining the magnifying power of such a telescope.

7. Describe the spectrometer. Explain how you would employ it in conjunction with a diffraction grating to determine the wave length of a given homogeneous light.

8. Explain how you would measure the magnetic moment of a magnet and the strength of the field in which it is placed, working out the necessary formulæ.

9. Define the reduction factor of a galvanometer. Describe a method of determining accurately the reduction factor of a galvanometer.

10. It is required to determine accurately the resistance and electro-motive force of a given voltaic cell in terms of the ordinary or commercial electric units. Explain and describe a method of doing it.

11. Describe the five principal methods by which errors are eliminated so far as possible in the measurement of scientific quantities or effects.

12. Suppose you have taken a series of measurements of the same quantity and that they differ slightly from each other. State fully how you would determine from these measurements the most probable value of that quantity and also the probable error of that value.

13. Describe and explain the use of graphical methods in scientific investigation, giving at least one illustration of the value of the method.

14. What is a scientific hypothesis? State the requirements that should be fulfilled by a good hypothesis. Does the undulatory theory of light fulfil these conditions? What is an *experimentum crucis*? Give an example.

15. Discuss briefly the validity as working principles in scientific investigation of either (1) the principle of the uniformity of nature, or (2) the law of continuity in nature.

THIRD PAPER.

J. ELIOT, ESQ., M.A., *Examiner.*

Full marks will be given for nine questions carefully and accurately answered.

1. Explain fully Faraday's method of mapping out the electric field, and state how the charge on the surface of a conductor and the energy of the field can be determined by means of the lines and surfaces drawn to map out the field.

2. Define potential, and obtain an expression for the potential at any point of an electrical field due to statical charges. Prove the following properties of the potential function :—

(a) It is never discontinuous in free space.

(b) It has no maximum or minimum value in free space.

3. Explain and prove the principle that a closed conducting shell completely screens from each other the fields of force due to electrical distributions on opposite sides of the shell. State any important applications of this theory in practice. Is there any analogous theorem in magnetism ?

Also establish the following :—

If an equipotential surface belonging to any electrical system be drawn and a distribution of electricity be made over the surface such that the density at each

point is $\frac{F}{4\pi}$, where F is the resultant force of the system at that point, the electrification will be in equilibrium and will have the same external field as the given electrical system or part of the system enveloped by the surface.

4. Explain briefly the method of electric images. Employ the method to determine the electrical charges and energy of a system consisting of two spheres maintained at constant potentials V_1 and V_2 and separated by a distance considerably greater than the radius of either sphere.

5. A spheroid is freely electrified. Prove that the law of density according to which the charge is distributed is

$$\rho = \frac{E}{4\pi a \sqrt{a^2 - e^2 x^2}},$$

where E is the total charge. Also obtain an expression for the potential of the spheroid.

6. State and prove Kirchoff's laws for a network of linear conductors.

Employ them to determine the current strength in the branches of a Wheatstone's bridge when it is not balanced.

7. Prove the following properties of simple magnetic shells :—

(a) The potential of a simple magnetic shell of strength j at an external point is $j\Omega$, where Ω is the solid angle subtended by its edge at the point.

(b) The potential of a given magnetic field on a simple magnetic shell in it is equal to the product of the number of lines of force due to the system intercepted by the shell and the strength of the shell.

8. Find the strength of the field at any point due to a uniformly magnetized sphere (*i. e.*, uniform in direction and intensity).

A sphere of soft iron (the coefficient of magnetic induction of which is k) is placed in a field of uniform intensity; obtain an expression for the magnetic moment of the sphere in the field.

9. Explain briefly the two systems of measuring electrical quantities known as the electro-static and the electro-magnetic methods. Explain fully one method of determining experimentally the ratio of the electro-magnetic to the electro-static measure of a quantity of electricity.

10. Explain clearly any method of sending two messages simultaneously in opposite directions on the same telegraph wire.

11. A magnetic system consists of a large bar magnet A and a small bar magnet B . The distance between their middle points (r) is large compared with the lengths of either. Obtain the following expression for the couple acting on B ,

$$\frac{MM_1}{r^3} (\sin \theta \cos \theta' - 2 \sin \theta' \cos \theta),$$

where M and M_1 are magnetic moments of the two

bars and θ and θ' the angles their directions make with the line r .

If you can, calculate the potential energy of the system and thence deduce the value of the couple.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST PAPER.

BABU CHANDRA BHUSHAN BHADURI, M.A., *Examiner*.

1. Give a short account of the work done by Lavoisier, Berzelius and Dumas in the development of Chemistry.
2. Give an account of the principal methods by which the molecular weight of a compound can be determined. Describe the apparatus used in Raoult's method of determining molecular weights. In what classes of organic substances has this method been lately very successful?
3. What is meant by the "Periodic Law of the Elements" and by whom was it proposed? Illustrate the nature of the facts which are explained by this law. Shew how far it has been successful in predicting the existence of undiscovered elements and in correcting the atomic weights of known elements.
4. State the law of Henry and Dalton with regard to the solution of gases in water. Mention the conditions under which the law does not hold good. Describe and explain any technical application of this law. Describe Bunsen's 'absorptiometer' and the method of using it.

5. Describe experiments by which (1) oxygen can be liberated from a compound by chlorine, and (2) chlorine can be liberated from a compound by oxygen. Mention any important manufacturing process that depends upon one of the above reactions. Explain clearly how such reactions are accounted for from theoretical considerations.

6. State the relation that exists between chemical reactions and the amounts of heat liberated or absorbed in them and shew how a knowledge of these facts will enable the direction of a reaction to be determined. Illustrate your statement by specific examples.

7. Define the terms 'Isomerism,' 'Metamerism' and 'Polymerism.' When and how did the first conception of the existence of isomerism among chemical compounds arise? What is 'Physical Isomerism'? How has the constitution of such bodies in organic chemistry been accounted for? Give three instances of such bodies.

8. What is a hypothesis, and what is its value in scientific research? What are the requisites of a good hypothesis? Illustrate the use of working hypotheses in such a subject as Chemistry.

9. What is meant by the term 'exceptional phenomena'? Shew how Jevons classifies them. Give instances of phenomena belonging to these classes.

10. What is the object of a system of a classification? What do you mean by 'exceptional objects' in a system of classification? Describe the systems of classification followed in Chemistry.

SECOND PAPER.

A. PEDLER, ESQ., M.A., *Examiner.*

1. Describe the main facts of electrolysis from a chemical point of view, and shew how the electrolytic equivalents are connected with the atomic weights of elements. Illustrate your statements by discussing the cases of the elements, potassium, copper, iron, mercury, silver and gold.

2. Describe what takes place, and write out the equations for the reactions, if any, which occur between the following substances:—

(a) Potassium dichromate, sulphuric acid, water and ethyl alcohol heated together.

(b) Auric chloride solution treated with ferrous sulphate.

(c) Red oxide of lead heated with hydrochloric acid.

(d) Cuprous oxide heated with strong sulphuric acid.

(e) Sulphuretted hydrogen passed into strong solution of sulphur dioxide.

(f) Cold solution of hydrogen sodic sulphite acted on by zinc.

(g) Chlorine passed into water in which iodine is suspended.

(h) Action of carbon dioxide on ammonia gas and on aqueous solution of ammonia.

(2) When arseniuretted hydrogen is passed into hot nitric acid and into silver nitrate solution.

3. Describe the processes usually adopted for the analysis of potable waters, and explain clearly how the usual inorganic and organic constituents are estimated. Shew how the processes of water analysis have been developed recently, and point out the value of the recent methods.

4. At a temperature of 100.1°C the density of nitrogen tetroxide has been found to be 24.3, when the density of $\text{H}_2 = 1$. State precisely what conclusion you would deduce from this as to the formula of the gas at that temperature, and give your reasons.

5. 20 grams of pure carbon are burnt completely in 80 grams of oxygen, and the product passed over red hot charcoal. What will be the volume of the gas produced, measured at 0° and 760 m.m. pressure? This volume is then mixed with 40 litres of oxygen, also at 0°C and 760 m.m., and passed through a red hot tube. What will be the volume and composition of the resulting gas at 0° and 760 m. m. pressure?

6. Required the percentage of strontium in a mixture of calcic and strontic carbonates 0.6666 gram of which yielded on treatment with hydrochloric acid 0.2552 gram of carbon dioxide ($\text{Sr} = 87.5$, $\text{Ca} = 40$).

7. Describe clearly and illustrate by drawings if possible the processes used in the extraction and

purification of sodic chloride, (a) from rock salt or mines, and (b) from sea water in various countries.

8. Explain the constitution of the principal classes of the silicates, and give the formulæ of several members of each class. Explain in detail the process for manufacturing "soluble glass." Also explain the manufacture of porcelain and pottery, and of artificial stone.

9. How are bismuth and antimony found in nature? Explain how the metals are extracted. State the formulæ, methods of preparation, and properties of the principal compounds of each of the two metals. How would you separate and distinguish between salts of bismuth and antimony?

10. Describe how you would analyse both qualitatively and quantitatively a sample of (a) type-metal and (b) dolomite.

THIRD PAPER.

A. PEDLER, ESQ., M. A., *Examiner.*

1. Describe briefly how you would analyse an organic zinc salt, 100 parts of which gave the following results:—Carbon 19.75 parts, Hydrogen 4.11 parts, Nitrogen 23.04 parts, Zinc 26.75 parts, and Oxygen 26.35 parts. On the supposition that the salt contains one atom of zinc in the molecule, what is the formula of the acid ($Zn=65$)?

2. Explain clearly the theory of fractional distillation, and how the process is most successfully carried out. Explain why fractional distillation fails in certain cases, and give several instances of such cases.
3. Describe the class of bodies called the amines, and explain how they are formed, and what are their general reactions. An amine has the molecular formula $C_4 H_{11} N$. What may be its constitutional formulæ, and what steps would you take to prove what body you are dealing with?
4. How is tartaric acid produced on a large scale, what are its properties, and how can it be detected? How many isomeric bodies of this formula are there? Explain clearly how their existence can be accounted for.
5. Describe minutely the preparation and properties of ethylic iodide, anhydrous hydrocyanic acid, glycol, and aniline.
6. Explain the reaction which occurs by the consecutive action of sodium and ethylic iodide upon ethylic acetate, and state what class of bodies can be prepared in this way.
7. Give the names and composition of the chief constituents of coal gas, and state to what groups of organic substances many of them belong. Describe also the method by which you would determine the proportion in which the constituents exist in a sample of coal gas.

8. How many nitro-amidotoluenes can exist? Give their constitutional and graphic formulæ.

9. What is naphthaline, and how is it obtained? Explain its constitution, and how such constitution is proved. Give the graphic formulæ of the monochlor- and dichlor-naphthalines.

10. By what synthetic reactions can thiocarbamide (or thiourea) ethyl alcohol, cinnamic acid and coumarine be prepared?

ALGEBRA, TRIGONOMETRY, AND THEORY OF EQUATIONS.

FIRST PAPER.

W. N. BOUTFLOWER, ESQ., B.A., *Examiner*.

1. Eliminate x , y , and z between the four equations

$$x^2 - yz = a^2, y^2 - xz = b^2, z^2 - xy = c^2, \text{ and } x + y + z = d.$$

2. Prove that the series whose general term is u_n , is convergent or divergent, according as the limiting value of $n \log \frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}}$ is greater or less than unity.

Determine under what circumstances the expansion of $(1 \pm x)^{-m}$ by the Binomial Theorem gives a convergent series.

3. In the recurring series $\frac{5}{4} - \frac{x}{2} + 2x^2 + 4x^3 + 5x^4 + 7x^5 + \&c.$, the scale of relation is a quadratic expression; determine it, and the coefficient of the fourth term.

4. There are ten tickets, of which 5 are blanks, and the others are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; find the probability of drawing 9 in three trials, the tickets not being replaced.

5. Apply DeMoivre's Theorem to determine the real and imaginary parts of $(a+b\sqrt{-1})^n$, where n is any integer.

Find the value of $(1+\sqrt{-3})^8 + (1-\sqrt{-3})^8$.

6. Sum the series

$\cos^2 a + \cos^2(a+\beta) + \cos^2(a+2\beta) + \&c.$, to n terms;

$\sin a + n \sin 2a + \frac{n(n-1)}{1.2} \sin 3a + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{1.2.3}$

$\sin 4a + \&c.$, to $n+1$ terms.

7. Expand θ in terms of $\tan \theta$; and find π approximately, having given that $\frac{\pi}{4} = 4 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{70} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{99}$.

8. Prove that the number of real roots, if any, of the rational integral equation $f(x)=0$, which lie between a and b will be even or odd according as $f(a)$ and $f(b)$ have the same or contrary signs.

9. Find the equation whose roots are the squares of the differences of the roots of the equation $x^3 + qx + r = 0$; and hence find the condition that two of the roots of that equation may be equal.

10. Prove that $x^4 + px^3 + qx^2 + rx + s$ may always be expressed as the difference of two squares.

Solve either of the Equations—

$$x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + x + \frac{5}{4} = 0;$$

$$2x^5 + x^4 + x + 2 = 12x^3 + 12x^2.$$

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS, AND DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS.

SECOND PAPER.

W. N. BOUTFLOWER, ESQ., B.A., *Examiner.*

1. Define a differential coefficient; and find from your definition the differential coefficient of $\sin^{-1} x$.

Find the fifth differential coefficient of $e^x \log x$.

2. Enunciate and prove Lagrange's Theorem on the limits of Taylor's Theorem.

Find the first four terms in the expansion of $\cos^{-1} x$ in terms of x .

3. Shew that the values of x which make $f(x)$ a maximum or a minimum must generally be looked for among the roots of the equations $f'(x)=0$ and $f''x=\infty$. Point out the other necessary conditions if any, and give tests to distinguish between maxima and minima values.

In the case of the curve $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 1$, find, when the perpendicular from the origin on a tangent is a maximum.

4 Determine the asymptotes of the curve

$$r = \frac{a \sin 2\theta}{\sin^3 \theta \cos^3 \theta}.$$

5. Obtain the equation to the circle of curvature of a parabola at one extremity of the latus rectum and find where it again cuts the curve.

6. Integrate the following expressions :—

$$\frac{x dx}{x^4 + 1}; \sin^{-1} x dx; e^{ax} \sin rx dx.$$

7. Find value of $\frac{du}{da}$, where $u = \int_a^b \phi(x, a) dx$,

where a and b are independent of a .

Prove that $\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-ax} \sin mx}{x} dx = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{m}{a} \right).$

8. Find the volume of a given sphere and shew that the volume of a sphere is to that of the greatest cone that can be inscribed in it as 27 to 8.

9. Define a "singular solution" of an ordinary differential equation of the first order. Shew how such a solution, when it exists, can be derived from the complete primitive and how from the differential equation.

Illustrate your remarks in connection with the primitive $x^2 - 2ax \cos \alpha + y^2 - 2ay \sin \alpha + a^3 - c^2 = 0$, where α is an arbitrary parameter.

10. Solve the equations :—

$$(i) \left(x \frac{dy}{dx} - y \right) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = a.$$

$$(ii) a \left(\frac{dz}{dx} \right) + z \left(\frac{dz}{dy} \right) = c.$$

THIRD PAPER.

ANALYTICAL, PLANE, AND SOLID
GEOMETRY.W. N. BOUTFLOWER, ESQ., B.A., *Examiner*.

1. The four angular points of a quadrilateral are (x_1, y_1) , (x_2, y_2) , (x_3, y_3) , (x_4, y_4) ; find the conditions that it may be a square.

2. Find the polar equation of a circle, the pole being a point on the circumference.

O is one of the points of intersection of two fixed circles, and OPQ is a straight line through O, meeting one circle in P and the other in Q; find the locus of the middle point of the line PQ.

3. Find the equation to the tangent to the rectangular hyperbola $xy = c^2$. Shew that its pole with respect to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = c^2$ lies on a concentric and similarly placed rectangular hyperbola.

4. Find the co-ordinates of the centre of the conic

$$x^2 - xy + y^2 - 7x + 8y + 18 = 0;$$

transform the equation to parallel axes through the centre, and draw the curve.

5. Shew that the conics represented by the equation

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2 - \lambda^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 - \lambda^2} = 1$$

have the same foci, whatever values be assigned to λ .

Prove that the poles of a given straight line $lx + my = 1$ with respect to this system of conics all lie on a straight line perpendicular to the former straight line.

6. Shew that the equations

$$\frac{x^3 + 1}{x + 1} = \frac{y^3 + 1}{y + 1} = \frac{z^3 + 1}{z + 1}$$

represent four straight lines, and that the angle between any two of them $= \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$.

7. Shew that if in the expression $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2fyz + 2gzx + 2hzy$ the axes of co-ordinates be changed to another system of rectangular axes through the same origin, then

(i) $a + b + c$,

(ii) $bc + ca + ab - f^2 - g^2 - h^2$,

(iii) $abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2$,

are invariants.

8. Three straight lines are drawn from the point $(x' y' z')$ at right angles to each other to touch the ellipsoid $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$; shew that

$$(x')^2 (b^2 + c^2) + (y')^2 (c^2 + a^2) + (z')^2 (a^2 + b^2) = b^2 c^2 + c^2 a^2 + a^2 b^2.$$

9. Define a ruled surface, and shew which of the conicoids are ruled surfaces.

Find the equations of the generating lines through any point of a hyperbolic paraboloid.

10. Define the osculating plane at any point of a curve, and find its equation: hence determine the condition that the curve may be a plane curve.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

FOURTH PAPER.

H. Cox, Esq., M.A., *Examiner.**Ten questions will obtain full marks.*

1. Find the condition that a system of forces may have a single resultant.

Three forces act along three given straight lines and their magnitudes are so chosen that they may have a single resultant. Shew that this resultant will always lie on the surface of a hyperboloid of one sheet.

2. Find a formula for the centre of gravity of an arc of any curve.

Shew that the centre of gravity of a portion of the common catenary of length $2l$ bounded by the points (h, k) $(-h, -k)$ is

$$\left(0, \frac{kl + hc}{2l}\right)$$

3. Obtain the equation to the common catenary.

4. Find the potential of a homogeneous sphere at any point inside or outside of its mass.

If V be the potential at a point distant x from the centre, draw curves shewing the variations in value of V , $\frac{dV}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2V}{dx^2}$.

5. Prove in any way Poisson's theorem, that—

$$\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2V}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2V}{dz^2} = -4\pi\rho.$$

6. Two weights w, w' connected by a rigid weightless rod rest on inclined planes at right angles to one another. Prove that the angle the rod makes with the horizon is—

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{w' \cot \alpha - w \tan \alpha}{w + w'}$$

where α is the angle the first plane makes with the horizon.

(This question must be solved by virtual work.)

7. Find the accelerations of a particle moving in a plane referred to axes rotating in the plane.

8. A particle of unit mass is let fall from rest in a medium whose resistance is μ times the square of the velocity, shew that the velocity at any time is given by the formula—

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{g}{\mu}} \tanh \sqrt{\mu g} t.$$

9. A particle moves in a central orbit under the action of a force varying as the inverse cube of the distance. Discuss the motion.

10. Find the equation to the momental ellipsoid at any point of a rigid body in terms of the moments and products of inertia about three rectangular axes at that point.

11. A rigid body oscillates about a fixed axis. Find the position of the axis so that the time of oscillation may be a minimum,

12. The diagonals of a square are uniform rigid rods jointed together at their middle points. The sides of the square are elastic strings attached to the rods at their extremities. The natural length of each string is a side of the square. The rods receive small angular displacements in opposite directions. Find the time of a small oscillation.

13. A sphere of radius a rolls down a perfectly rough fixed sphere of radius b . Determine the motion.

HYDROSTATICS, ASTRONOMY AND OPTICS.

FIFTH PAPER.

H. Cox, Esq., M.A., *Examiner.*

Ten questions will obtain full marks.

1. Define the Metacentre, and find the formula which determines its position.
2. Shew that equilibrium of a fluid is impossible, unless there exists a certain relation between the components of the impressed forces.
3. Find the equation to the capillary curve.
4. Prove that an ellipsoid with three unequal axes is a possible form of equilibrium for a mass of rotating fluid, whose particles attract one another according to the law of the inverse square.

5. Describe the different methods of determining latitude.
6. Compare the *phenomena* of aberration with those of parallax.
7. Give the methods used for determining the first point of Aries.
8. Explain the method of determining longitude by means of lunar distances.
9. Describe Huyghens' Eyepiece and explain its advantages. Why is it not used for astronomical observations?
10. Draw and describe Herschel's Telescope.
11. A pencil of rays emerging from a point is refracted at a horizontal plane. Find the caustic.
12. A point situated under water at a depth a is seen by an eye at a height h above the water, and whose horizontal distance from the point is k . Find the position in which the point will be seen.
13. Give an account of Gauss' theory of lenses, explaining the meaning of "principal planes," "principal points," nodal points," "focal points."
14. Give an account of Kummer's theory of thin pencils.

Questions 13 and 14 will each count as two questions.

LL. B. EXAMINATION, 1894.

PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE, AND
HISTORY AND CONSTITUTION OF
THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITIES
AND COURTS OF LAW IN
BRITISH INDIA.J. N. POGOSE, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, *Examiner*.

1. Define a 'Juristic Act' and specify and explain the characteristics thereof.
2. Explain the relation to each other of the terms 'right' and 'duty' in Jurisprudence.
3. What is the essential difference between Positive and Moral Law, and to what extent are the lawyer and the legislator respectively concerned with the latter?
4. Define and briefly discuss the sources of Law.
5. Distinguish between
 - (a) Rights *in rem.* and Rights *in personam.*
 - (b) Actions *in rem.* and Actions *in personam.*
 - (c) Pleas *in rem.* and Pleas *in personam.*
6. Upon what leading principles have torts been classified; and to which of such principles is the preference to be given?
7. Give a brief description of the origin of International Law. Into what main heads would you divide the subject?

8. Discuss briefly the constitution of the Courts prior to the passing of the Regulating Act, and the changes introduced thereby.

9. Describe the powers conferred upon the Legislative Council of the Governor-General by the Indian Councils' Act 1861, as also the character and functions of the local Legislatures in India.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PLEADING, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

C. DILLON, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, *Examiner*.

I.—(a) What is the meaning of the word 'evidence'?

(b) To what laws does Bentham apply the phrases 'substantive law' and 'adjective law'?

(c) Under which head would the rules of evidence and pleading be properly placed?

II.—(a) What are the tests of the credibility of witnesses?

(b) What course should be adopted in order to ascertain whether the concert so frequently observable between Indian witnesses is or is not the result of fraud?

III.—What are the different kinds of estoppel mentioned in the Evidence Act?

IV.—State shortly the rules regulating cross-examination. What is the use of cross-examination?

V.—(a) How may the contents of documents be proved?

(b) When may secondary evidence of the contents of documents be given?

VI.—(a) Why was the rule to be found in S. 25 of the Evidence Act, negating the admissibility in evidence against an accused person, of a confession made by him to a Police Officer, enacted?

(b) *A* is charged with the murder of *B*. At the police enquiry he says to the investigating officer: "I met *B* after nightfall on a lonely road: he was unarmed. *B* and I had been enemies for a long time. There being no witnesses I thought it an excellent opportunity for settling old scores. I felled him with a *lathee* which I was carrying and then beat the life out of him as he lay on the ground. Here is the *lathee* with which I committed the murder." May this statement be proved against *A*? Give reasons and rulings.

VII.—Draw a plaint in a suit to recover damages for a malicious prosecution, plaintiff being a merchant in a large way of business; and having been charged with criminal breach of trust (S., 409, I. P. C.) by the defendant.

VIII.—Draw charges against *A* who is accused of offences under § 302 and 304, I. P. C., with reference to *B*.

IX.—(a) What is the rule as to presumptions as contained in S. 114 of the Evidence Act?

(b) Husband and wife are swept from a wreck by the sea simultaneously and lost. In adjudicating upon the question of survivorship, ought the Court to presume, in the absence of direct evidence, that the husband survived the wife?

HINDU LAW.

KARAMAT HUSSAIN, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, *Examiner.*

1. What are the requisites of a valid adoption among the twice born governed by the Mitakshara as to the person who adopts, the person who is taken in adoption and the person who gives in adoption?
2. When may a widow adopt and what was decided in the case of the Ramnaad Zamindari?
3. What is a Hindu joint family, who are its members, and what does it consist of?
4. When may a Hindu father, governed by the Mitakshara, alienate the family property: and what is meant by *legal necessity*?
5. What are the modifications made by Act XXI of 1870 as to the mode of making a Will by a Hindu?

MUHAMMADAN LAW.

1. What are the requisites of a valid waqf (وقف) both according to Hanafis and Shias?
2. What is the distinction between hiba-bil-iwaz (هبة بالعوض) and exchange according to Hanafis?

3. What constitutes a lawful marriage according to Shias?

4. B, the owner of one thousand beghas of land and promissory notes worth Rs. 50,000, dies leaving a childless widow, a daughter and a brother: specify the share of each according to Hanafis and Shias?

5. Does Muhammadan Law recognize the rule against perpetuity?

EQUITY.

A. H. S. REID, ESQ., M.A., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, *Examiner.*

1. Define Cestui que trust, Resulting trust, Equitable estate, Legal estate, simple mortgage.

2. What are the elements of a trust?

3. (a) When is a trustee who has committed breach of trust excused from liability?

(b) Under what circumstances may a trustee renounce after acceptance?

4. What are the exceptions to the rule that a trustee can follow trust property which has passed into the hands of third persons inconsistently with the trust?

5. Under what circumstances is a usufructuary mortgagor entitled to recover possession of the property mortgaged?

6. What is the rule as to the right of a puisne mortgagee to pay off a prior mortgage?
 7. What is the rule of marshalling securities?
 8. Who are the necessary parties to a suit for sale?
 9. (a) What is the difference between a possessory suit and a suit in ejectment?
 - (b) What is the rule as to a suit for a declaration, if the plaintiff is entitled to further relief?
 10. (a) Who is entitled to cancellation of a bond?
 - (b) Under what circumstances, if any, can rescission of a contract be decreed for a mere mistake?
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THE LAW RELATING TO LAND TENURE
REVENUE AND RENT IN THE NORTH-
WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND
BRITISH RAJPUTANA.

F. E. ELLIOT, ESQ., *Examiner*.

A.—THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

I.—Describe briefly the procedure in sale of land for arrears of revenue from receipt of the sanction of the Board to confirmation?

II.—By what provisos is the Collector's power to sell land for arrears of revenue restricted?

XI.—State briefly the provisions in the Oudh Rent Law for the case of a landlord wishing to make an improvement in the land of a tenant without right of occupancy. Specify the further essential in the case of a tenant possessing right of occupancy.

XII.—What are the consequences ensuing on the publication by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, upon application by or on behalf of a Taluqdar, of an order in the local Official Gazette appointing a Manager of such Taluqdar's Estates?

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

XIII.—What is the procedure to be observed by a Settlement Officer in the Central Provinces with reference to unowned lands? What is the rule for dealing with claims to rights in such lands?

XIV.—Explain what is meant by the term "excluded proprietor"? What allowance is such a proprietor entitled to receive, by whom is the amount to be fixed, and by whom paid? What is the position of such a proprietor in respect of his "sir" land, and how is the rent of such land to be fixed?

BRITISH RAJPUTANA.

XV.—On what principle does a collector fix the value of land in an "istimrar," estate which has to be acquired for Government purposes?

THE LAW RELATING TO CONTRACTS
TO THE TRANSFER AND LEASE OF
IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY ; TO RE-
GISTRATION ; TO SUCCESSION
AND TO TORTS.

GHULAM MUJTABA, ESQ., VAKIL, HIGH COURT, *Examiner.*

I.—(a) How do you distinguish “ void agreement ” from “ void contract ” and “ Holder of a promissory note ” from “ Holder in due course.”

Is a contract entered into by a minor void or voidable ?

(b) A minor executes a bond in favor of a creditor who advances money to him for the expenses of his defence in certain criminal proceedings then pending against him on a charge of dacoity. Can the creditor recover the money during the minority of the obligor ?

(c) Is an agreement by two persons not to bid against each other at an auction sale valid ? Please give your reasons.

II.—Does the Indian Contract Act make any distinction between money recoverable by way of penalty and money recoverable by way of liquidated damages ?

Is an agreement to pay interest (in case of default in payment of any instalment) at an enhanced rate (a) from the time of default or (b) from the time interest first became payable, enforceable against the debtor ?

III.—Define “contract of indemnity,” “contract of guarantee,” and “continuing guarantee.” Can a continuing guarantee be revoked (a) without notice to the creditor or (b) without his consent?

IV.—What do you understand by “general agent” and “particular agent”?

Does a general authority to transact business and to receive and discharge debts confer upon an agent the power of accepting or endorsing bills of exchange so as to bind his principal?

V.—Explain what is meant by the rule against perpetuity. Is there any difference between the Transfer of Property Act and Indian Succession Act about the said rule?

VI.—Distinguish between “lease” and “license,” and mention four of the circumstances by which a lease of immoveable property determines.

VII.—(a) Does Chapter VIII of Act No. IV of 1882, “of transfer of actionable claims,” apply to moveable and immoveable property both?

(b) Is an assignment of a mortgagee’s rights under a mortgage a transfer of actionable claim?

How would you answer the above question if the mortgagee be a usufructuary mortgagee, whose mortgagor has failed to give him possession of the mortgaged property.

VIII.—What is the domicile of origin,

(a) Of a person of legitimate birth,

(b) Of a person of illegitimate birth, and

(c) Of a posthumous child?

How does a man acquire a new domicile? Can a woman acquire a new domicile in the same manner as a man does?

IX.—Explain “contingent bequest,” and “conditional bequest,” and give an instance of each.

A makes a bequest, whereby he bequeaths a sum of money to B if B shall marry with the consent of A's executor. B marries without such consent during the lifetime of A, who afterwards expresses his approbation of the marriage. A died. Does the bequest to A, take effect?

X.—Does a registered will of prior date take effect as regards the property comprised therein against an unregistered will of a subsequent date relating to the same property?

XI.—What remedy is open to the person claiming under a document when the Sub-Registrar refuses to register the document,

(a) On the ground that it relates to property which is not situate within his sub-district,

(b) On the ground that the executant denies its execution,

(c) On any other ground.

XII.—Give four instances in which civil as well as criminal proceedings may be taken against a person in respect of an injury done by him to the person or the property of another.

XIII.—Explain the following terms.

(a) Libel.

- (b) Slander.
- (c) Contributory negligence.
- (d) *Jus tertii*.

XIV.—What facts is a plaintiff bound to prove before he can succeed in a suit for compensation for malicious prosecution.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION.

W. K. PORTER, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, *Examiner*.

1. What is a foreign judgment? To what extent does a judgment operate as a bar to a suit in British India?
2. Define :—"Decree," "Decree-holder," "Recognised Agent," "Equitable estoppel," "Interpleader suit."
3. State as precisely as you can what are the rules laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, as to misjoinder, (a) of parties, (b) of causes of action. What do you understand by the term "Multifariousness"?
4. What questions connected with the execution of a decree are to be determined by the Court executing the decree and not by a separate suit? In this connection what do you understand by "representatives of parties to the suit in which the decree was passed"? Illustrate your answer by reference to reported cases.

5. Give a concise sketch of the proceedings in insolvency prescribed by Chapter XX of Act No. XIV of 1882 from the application for a declaration of insolvency to the discharge of the insolvent.

6. Upon what grounds can an award, whether made by order of the Court, or by the parties privately and presented to the Court to be filed, be set aside? Trace the distinction between the two cases.

7. Will an appeal lie in the following cases? Give reasons for your answer:—

(a) From an order under Section 258 of the Code of Civil Procedure refusing an application to record an adjustment of a decree made out of Court.

(b) An order under Section 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure allowing a plaintiff to withdraw his suit with liberty to bring a fresh suit on the same cause of action.

(c) To the Privy Council where the decree of an Appellate Court has affirmed the decision of the Court immediately below on an issue of fact and no substantial question of law is involved.

(d) From an order made by a District Judge in appeal from a Court of Revenue, remanding the suit for trial upon the merits.

8. State in general terms the various causes by which a period of limitation which has commenced to run be prolonged in favor of the person against whom it is running.

9. What are the conditions necessary to the acquisition of an easement by prescription? Explain fully the terms used in your answer.

10. What rule of limitation will be applicable in each of the following cases?

(a) *A* sues for maintenance of possession in certain joint family property by cancelment, so far as his interest is concerned, of a deed of sale by which another co-parcener in the same property had purported to convey the whole to a stranger.

(b) *A*, a plaintiff, gets a decree for redemption of a mortgage conditioned on payment by him of the mortgage money within a specified time, but omitting to state what will be the consequence of non-payment.

(c) A suit for the recovery of a balance of money due under the terms of an award.

(d) A suit on failure of the object of a trust to recover for the plaintiff's own use and not for the purposes of the trust, the trust money remaining in the hands of the trustee.

(e) An application for execution of a decree payable by instalments on failure of the judgment-debtor to pay the third instalment, the first two being still unpaid and the decree providing that the decree-holder shall on default of payment of any instalment be at liberty to execute for the whole of the decretal debt.

INDIAN PENAL CODE AND CRIMINAL
PROCEDURE CODE.

R. WALL, ESQ., M.A., LL.D., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, *Examiner.*

I.—How does a "riot" differ from an "affray?" What facts must be proved in order to obtain a conviction of rioting under the Indian Penal Code?

II.—What punishment is provided by the Indian Penal Code for having possession of a stamp, which the possessor knows to be a counterfeit of a stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, in order that it may be used as a genuine stamp?

III.—What punishment is provided by the Indian Penal Code for fraudulently using a stamp, issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, which stamp the person accused knows to have been before used?

IV.—Give the meaning of the term "*Stolen Property*," as defined in the Indian Penal Code.

V.—Give the meaning of the term "*Defamation*" as defined in the Indian Penal Code, specifying the "*Explanations*" and "*Exceptions*," which are stated in the Indian Penal Code, in connection with "*Defamation*."

VI.—Give the meaning of the terms "*Criminal Misappropriation*," and "*Criminal Breach of Trust*" as defined in the Indian Penal Code.

VII.—Define the term "*Extortion*" as used in the Indian Penal Code.

(a) *A* meets *B*, and *B*'s child on the high road. *A* takes the child and threatens to fling it down a

precipice unless *B* delivers his purse. *B*, in consequence, delivers his purse. What offence has *A* committed on *B* ?

(*b*) *A* obtains property from *X* by saying, "Your child is in the hands of my gang, and will be put to death unless you send us five thousand rupees." What offence has *A* committed ?

VIII.—In what cases is every person bound, under the Criminal Procedure Code, to assist a Police Officer reasonably demanding his aid ?

IX.—What persons may any Police Officer arrest under the Criminal Procedure Code, without an order from a Magistrate, and without a warrant ?

X.—Describe briefly the procedure laid down, by Section 514 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to be followed on forfeiture of a bond which has been taken under the said Code.

XI.—In what circumstances may a High Court transfer a case from one Criminal Court subordinate to its authority, to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction ?

XII.—If a person who is liable to be imprisoned under the Code of Criminal Procedure, is in confinement in a Civil Jail, what direction may the Magistrate ordering the imprisonment, give with a view to the sentence of imprisonment being carried out ? Specify fully the results of such direction.

XIII.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1889.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.*

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

A. C. Mukarji	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Afzal Husain	...	...	Ditto.
Bans Gopal	...	...	Ditto.
Bhagwan Das	...	...	Teacher.
Bhikhan Lal	...	...	Bareilly College.
Chandra Shikar Mallik	...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Dwarka Prasad	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Gordon, F. Dukoff	...	...	Ditto.
10 Gurucharan Das	...	...	Ditto.
Gurudayal Rai	...	...	Teacher.
Hira Lal Singh	...	...	Benares College.
Jagadindra Chandra Sen	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Masud Ali	...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Muhammad Matin	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Muhammad Rafi	...	...	Bareilly College.
Nagendra Nath Mukopadhy,	...	...	Teacher.
Owadh Behari Lal	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Pirbhu Dayal	...	...	Ditto.
20 Prabodh Chandra Banerji	...	...	Ditto.
Prem Behari	...	...	Ditto.
Qasim Beg Chagtoi	...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Ram Nath Bhargava	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sarat Chandar Ghose	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Suraj Nath, Pandit	...	...	Ditto.
Sayed Mustafa	...	...	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Abdul Ali	...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Angelo, Isaac	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Arun Chandra Rai	...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

* In 1889 no Master of Arts Examination was held.

30	Ashutosh Bandhopadhyaya	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Atul Chandra Chakravarti	...	Teacher.
	Bhola Datt Pande	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Bipin Behari Banerji	...	Queen's College, Benares
	Kanhaiya Lal Srivastava	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Muhammad Abdul Rafe Khan	...	Ditto.
	Rajkrishna Bhattacharji	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Ram Sarup	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Ratan Lal Chak, Pandit	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Sarat Chandra Gangopadhyaya	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
40	Siddha Gopal Singh	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Tulsi Dayal Varma	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Lala Phul Chand Rai	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
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SECOND DIVISION.

Abdul Aziz Beg	...	Bareilly College.
Amrit Lal Sil	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ashutosh Ghose	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Sheoraj Bali Mathur	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Shikhar Nath Bandopadhyaya	...	Bareilly College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Newal Kishore Lal	...	Queen's College, Benares.
49 Saroda Charan Chakravarti	...	Ditto.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Amrit Lal Sil	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Nil.

SECOND CLASS.

Kanhaiya Lal Dev, M.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ram Mohan De, B.A.	...	Queen's College, Benares.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1890.

515

Sheo Charn Lal, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hari Mohan Banerji, B.A.	...	Agra College.
Gokul Prashad, M.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ram Chandra Chaudhri, M.A.	...	Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

Sri Ram, B.A.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Rae Prithwi Nath, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1890.

MASTER OF ARTS.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST DIVISION.

1. Brij Nandan Prasad	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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SECOND DIVISION.

1. Bishan Lal Sarma	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2. Gulab Chand Dhadda	...	Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

1. Bhuvan Mohan Bandopadhyaya	...	Teacher.
2. Suresh Chandra Roy	...	Ditto.
3. Amrit Lakshman Dighe	...	Private Candidate.
4. Liladhar Joshi	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
5. Asha Ram	...	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

1. Sarat Chandra Sinha	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
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PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

1. Amrit Lal Sil	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Foy, George Edward	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ganga Nath Jha ...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Satis Chandra Bandopadhyaya...	...	Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Amba Lal	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Bhagwan Prasad ...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Bhura Mal	...	Agra College.
Bose, A. L.	...	Ditto.
Chail Behari Lal Mathur	...	Ditto.
Emile, C. H. Ashley	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Enayat Ullah	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Janki Prasad	...	Bareilly College.
Jeremy, A. S.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kalipado Moittra	...	Ditto.
Lal Behari Neguma	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Mirza Muhammad Askari	...	Ditto.
Murali Dhar Nagar	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Radha Krishna Das	...	Agra College.
Rakhal Chandra Pramanik	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bhawani Prasad Varma	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Devi Prasad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Harish Ch. Chattopadhyaya	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hazari Lal Misra	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagannath Sirhindi	...	Bareilly College.
Kali Charan Mittra	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Kripa Shankara	...	Agra College.
Man Mohan Goshal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Prabhu Lal Bhargava	...	Agra College.
Radha Mohan	...	Ditto.
Ram Dayal Misra	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sambhu Nath Tandan	...	Agra College.
Singh, S. Nihal	...	Teacher.
Suresh Chandra Sen	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Upendra N. Mukhopadhyaya	...	Agra College.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Arbinda Prakash Mullik	...	Agra College.
Avadh Behari Lal	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Gordon, Ernest D.	...	Ditto.
Jagan Nath Prasad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Joti Parsad Bajal	...	Agra College.
Kanti Chandra Pramanik	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Krishna Sevak Lal	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Mul Chand Gobhil	...	Agra College.
Suraj Prakash	...	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bhairo Prasad Srivastava	...	Bareilly College.
Shankar Lal	...	Agra College.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Satish Chandra Bandopadhyay, Agra College.

HONOURS IN PHILOSOPHY.

Ganga Nath Jha ... Queen's College, Benares.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Suraj Prakash ... Teacher.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Braja Nandan Prashad, M.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad

SECOND CLASS.

Narain Das, B.A. ... Agra College.

THIRD CLASS.

Suraj Nath, Pandit, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Upendra Nath Basu, M.A.	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Md. Maqbul Alam, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Bhola Datt Pande, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Vijai Shankar Rai	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Srotiya Krishna Swarup, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Prem Behari, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Jogendra Nath Ghosh, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Asha Ram, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Ram Sarup, B.A.	...	Ditto.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1891.

MASTER OF ARTS.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST DIVISION.

Satish Chandra Bandopadhaya, Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION

Surendra Nath Deb	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ambika Prasad Dikshit	...	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

Prabodh Chandra Banerji	...	Teacher.
F. Dukoff Gordon	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Mohan Lal Sandal	...	Agra College.
Upendra Nath Sen	...	Teacher.
Isaac Angelo	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Oudh Behari Lal	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
C. H. Linton	...	Professor.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Pandit Suraj Prakash	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Surendra Nath Sen ... Canning College, Lucknow.

SECOND DIVISION.

Badri Prasada	...	Agra College.
Bassanta Kumar Mukarji	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Brahmanada Sinha	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Brij Mohan Lal	...	Ditto.
Chheda Singh Varma (Thakur)	...	Agra College.
D'Abreu, Sophia	...	Teacher.
Devi Das	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Dhanpat Rai Srivastava	...	Ditto.
Ganga Prasad	...	Agra College.
Gosain Das Datt	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Govind Prasad	...	Bareilly College.
Gursaran Das	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Har Dayal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Har Narain Das	...	Ditto.
Har Prasad	...	Agra College.
Hari Kesab Sanyal	...	Teacher.
Hari Narain	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.
Hoti Prasad	...	Agra College.
Ifikhar Husain	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Ikbāl Krishana Dar	...	Agra College.
Ishwari Prasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagan Nath Prasad Dikshit	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Jagdish Narain Sivapuri, Pt.	...	Agra College.
Jugal Kishore Srivastava	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Kailas Nath Kunzru	...	Agra College.
Kalipada Sircar	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Kashi Dayal Tripathi	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kashi Krishna Narayan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Lakshmi Chand Dave	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Madhoban Das	...	Agra College.
Mahadeva Prasad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Muhammad Khan Sambul	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Mangli Prasad Srivastava	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Mithan Lal Bhargava	...	Agra College.
Mukh Ram	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Narsinha Sahai	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Parey Lal	...	Agra College.
Salig Ram	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sangam Lal Kapur	...	Agra College.
Sanjiban Gangopadhyay	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.
Shaikh Bahadur Ali	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Siva Sahai	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

Siraj Ahmad	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Syed Alay Hasan	...	Agra College.
Syed Baqar Husain	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Syed Hidayat Ali	...	Ditto.
Syed Md. Anwar-ul-Hasan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Venay Madhava Lal	...	Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

Abdur Rahman	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Abdus Sami	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Ajudhya Prasad	...	Agra College.
Ashutosh Datt	...	Bareilly College.
Babu Ram Agarwal	...	Ditto.
Chandu Lal Bhargava	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Charu Chandra Mittra	...	Agra College.
Chhail Behari Lal	...	Ditto.
D. Raghubar Prasad	...	Teacher.
Gopal Das Mukarji	...	Agra College.
Hamirsingh Sahihwala	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hasan Muhammad	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Jadu Nath Mittra	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Jagannath Sarin ...	...	Agra College.
Jagdamba Prasad	...	L. M. College, Benares.
Jwala Prasad Kamtar	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kanai Lal De	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.
Lal Behari	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Lalita Prasad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Mani Ram	...	Ditto.
Mirza Hamid Hasan	...	Agra College.
Muhammad Daud Abbasi	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Prasanno Kumar Bagchi	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Radha Ravan	...	Agra College.
Raghubir Saran	...	Ditto.
Ram Prasad	...	Ditto.
Ram Swarup	...	Ditto.
Sarju Prasad	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Shafi Ahmad Khan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Shankar Singh	...	Agra College.
Syed Ali Sajjad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Visheswar Nath Sukla	...	Queen's College, Benares.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Avinash Chandra Bandopadhyaya	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Baidya Nath Das	Queen's College, Benares.

Bipin Chandra Chattopadhyaya...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Muhammad Fashi Ud-din ...	Ditto.
Nritya Gopal Sircar ...	Agra College.
Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra ...	Canning College, Lucknow.

THIRD DIVISION.

Dhanesh Prasad ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Guru Charan ...	Agra College.
Indra Sahai ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Nand Lal Chandra ...	Queen's College, Benares.
Ram Das ...	Ditto.
Ramdulare Lal ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Sahib Dayal ...	Queen's College, Benares.
Sushil Chandra Banerji ...	Agra College.
Usuf Ali, Mirza ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Badri Dutt Joshi ...	Bareilly College.
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SECOND CLASS.

Ganpat Rao Lothi, B.A. ...	Agra College.
Promoth Kumar Bose ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Bans Gopal, B.A. ...	Ditto.
Madan Mohan Malviya, B.A., ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Ishaq, B.A. ...	Ditto.
Madan Mohan Lal, B.A. ...	Ditto.
Shankar Prasad ...	Ditto.
Muhammad Abdul Ghani ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Hoti Prasad, B.A. ...	Agra College.
Krishna Sewak Lal, B.A. ...	Ditto.
Jivan Ch. Mukhopadhyaya, M.A.,	Jabalpur College.
Rajendra Nath Banerji, B.A.,	Queen's College, Benares.
Gurcharan Das, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hon'ble Justice D. Straight, Barrister-at-Law ...	Judge, High Court of Judicature, N.-W. P.
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LIST OF GRADUATES, 1892.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Alfred Sheridan Jeremy	...	Teacher.
Janki Prasad	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Purna Nand Sen	...	Teacher.
Ashu Tosh Hazra	...	Do.
Ram Newas Prohit	...	Do.
Kirpa Shankar	...	Agra College.
Harish Chandra Chattopadhyaya,		Muir Central College, Allahabad.
8 Amba Lal	...	Private Candidate.

THIRD DIVISION.

Murali Dhar Nagar	...	Teacher.
Prabhu Dayal	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kanti Chandra Pramanik	...	Teacher.
Frederick George Housden	...	Do.
Banarsi Das	...	Private Candidate.
6 Prabhu Lal Bhargawa	...	Agra College.

IN SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

Ganga Nath Jha	...	Queen's College, Benares.
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THIRD DIVISION.

Keshav Gopal Tamahan	...	Teacher.
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IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

Jeoti Parsad Bajal (Chemistry),	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Arabinda Prsh. Mallick (Phs.),	Agra College.
Avadh Behari Lal (Chemistry),	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Aditya Prasad ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ghana Nand Joshi ...	...	Bareilly College.
Hari Bans Sahai ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Madhav Rao Kher ...	...	Ditto.
Murli Dhar Agnihotri ...	...	Bareilly College.
6 Nisar Ali ...	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abdul Hamid ...	...	Bareilly College.
Abdul Latif Khan ...	...	Ditto.
Ahmad Husain Siddiqui ...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Anand Kumar Chaudhri ...	...	London Mission College, Benares.
Anand Swarup ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Anthony, Stanley E. ...	...	Agra College.
Baijnath Misra ...	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.
Bishamber Nath Tondon ...	...	Agra College.
Braj Gopal Nandi ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10 Bukhtawar Lal ...	...	Agra College.
Charan Chandra Rai ...	...	Canning College.
Damodar Rao ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Dhanpat Rai ...	...	Agra College.
Dinshah Dosabhai Katrak ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Dularey Lal ...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Dwarka Nath ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ellis, George James ...	...	Ditto.
Ganeshi Lal ...	...	Agra College.
Ghazanfar Ali ...	...	Teacher.
20 Ghose, Joseph J. ...	...	Agra College.
Hafiz Dil Ahmed ...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Iqbal Narayan Bakhshi ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagan Nath Das ...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Jagan Nath Prasad ...	...	Ditto.
Jagan Nath Prasad Misra ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Janki Prasad Varma ...	...	Bareilly College.
Jwala Prasad Varma ...	...	Ditto.
Joti Parshad ...	...	Agra College.
Jwala Prasad ...	...	Ditto.
30 Kandhji Sahai Varma ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kesho Rai Tondon ...	...	Agra College.
Krishna Chandra Banerji ...	...	Teacher.
Kushal Pal Sinha ...	...	Agra College.
Lakshman Vyankantesh Par- naik ...	...	Ditto.
Madan Gopal Lal Bhatnagar,	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

	Madho Lal	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Madho Sinha	...	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.
	Mahadev Sinha	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Maharaj Narayan Chakbast	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Maharaj Narayan Hangal, Pt.	...	...	Ditto.
40	Mangal Prasad Misra	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Muhammad Ibrahim	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Muhammad Raya	...	...	Ditto.
	Moin-ud-din Ahmad	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Muhammad Amanul Haq	...	...	Ditto.
	Muhammad Habib-ullah Khan,	...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Muhammad Latif	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Muhammad Yakub Ali	...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Nazir Ahmad	...	...	Ditto.
50	Nizam-ud-din Ahmad	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Nur Bakhsh	...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Onkar Singh Kunwar	...	...	Agra College.
	Raghu Nath Sahai	...	...	Canning College.
	Ram Narayan Hakchar	...	...	Agra College.
	Ram Narain Kakkar	...	...	Ditto.
	Randhir Sinha	...	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.
	S. Raza Ali R. M.	...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Sajjad Husain	...	...	Teacher.
	Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya	...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
60	Sayyid Zain-ul-Abdin	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Sham Narayan Balya	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Shambhu Narayan	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Shambhu Nath Sukla	...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Shankar Dayal	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Sheo Lal	...	...	Agra College.
	Shiv Baran Sinha	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Sita Ram	...	...	Canning College.
	Sayyid Abdul Hasan	...	...	Agra College.
	Tarak Nath Ganguli	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
70	Tika Ram Gupta	...	...	Agra College.
	Udey Ram	...	...	Ditto.
	Vindhyeswari Prasad Sinha	...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
73	Visweswar Prasad	...	...	London Mission College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

	Ali Naki	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Avadh Behari Lal, I.	...	...	Agra College.
	Bahadur Lal	...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Bhagwati Prasad Katara	...	...	Agra College.
	Bisvesvar Nath Misra	...	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypore.
	Dhani Ram L.	...	...	Teacher.
	Ganga Charan Nigam	...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Harihar Sahai Verma	...	...	Bareilly College.
	Jai Gopal	...	...	Ditto.
80	Kanhaiya Lal	...	...	Agra College.
	Kalka Prasad	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Lachmi Narain Verma	...	...	Bareilly College.
	Ladli Prasad	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Lila Nand Joshi ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Mahmud Ali ...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Muhammad Abdul Hadi Khan,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Narayan Das ...	...	Bareilly College.
Sant Baksh ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sarat Chandra Banerji ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Shiva Raj Bali ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
20 Shiva Shankar Lal, I. ...	...	Ditto.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Hari Prasad Vidyant ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
2 Raghubir Prasad Verma ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abinash Chandra Mukarji ...	...	Agra College.
Ajgar Singh, Thakur ...	...	Ditto.
Balmokand ...	...	Ditto.
Bimal Chandra Ghose ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bishun Lal ...	...	Agra College.
Bishun Swarup ..	...	Ditto.
Brij Basi Lal Verma ...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Joogul Kishore Singh ...	...	Agra College.
Lakshmi Nath Sukul ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
10 Mata Prasad ...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Nathu Ram ...	...	Bareilly College.
Shafi S. M. ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
13 Shyam Lal ...	...	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Hari Das Mukarji ...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Hem Chandra Chatterji ...	...	Ditto.
9 Kailas Chandra Mallik ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Madhab Rao Kher ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Raghubir Prasad Verma ...	...	Ditto.

HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

Raghubir Prasad Verma	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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HONOURS IN ARABIC.

Muhammad Aman-ul-Haq	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
--------------------------	-----	----------------------------------

HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

Moin-ud-din Ahmad ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Raghubir Prasad Verma ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Gyanendra N. Chakravarti, M.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kedar Nath Ghosh, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares.
Gulzari Lal, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND CLASS.

Narsingh Sahai, B.A.	...	Queen's College, Benares.
{ Devendra Nath Ohdedar	...	{ Muir Central College, Allahabad.
{ Gaiden Lal, B.A.	...	{ Ditto.
Aditya Prasad, B.A.	...	Ditto.
{ Mithan Lal Bhargava, B.A.	...	{ Agra College, Agra.
{ Sangam Lal Kapur, B.A.	...	{ Ditto.
Dhani Ram, B.A.	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Upendra N. Sen, M.A..B.L.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Saiyid Hidayet Ali, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10 Muhammad Rahmat-ullah	...	Ditto.
Abhoy Podo Bose, B.A.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Shikhar Nath Banerji, B.A.	...	Bareilly College, Bareilly.
Jagannath Prasad Nigama	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bishambar N. Tondon, B.A.	...	Agra College, Agra.
Aziz-ur-Rahman Khan, M.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hira Lal Singh, B.A.	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Sital Prasad Ghosh, M.A.	...	Bareilly College, Bareilly.
Lila Dhar Joshi, M.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Arun Chandra Roy	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
20 Lokman Das	...	Agra College, Agra.
Baij Nath Sinha	...	Queen's College, Benares.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Edward White, Esq., C.S. ... Director of Public Instruction,
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1893.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll
No.

- 9 Surendra Nath Sen ... Canning College, Lucknow.
24 Lakshmi Chand Dave Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

- 10 T Ganga Prasad ... Agra College.
4 Shorat Chakerbatti ... Private Candidate.
6 Sanjiban Gangopadhyay Ditto.
28 Davendra Nath Sen ... Ditto.
27 Siraj Ahmad ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
7 Shiva Sahai ... Teacher.
13 Sangam Lal Kapur ... Agra College.
10 23 Gosain Das Datta ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

- 3 Kanhya Lal Guru ... Private Candidate.

PERSIAN,

SECOND DIVISION.

- 1 Mahadeva Prasad ... Private Candidate.

ARABIC.

SECOND DIVISION.

- 21 Mohd. Aman-ul Haqq, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

- 14 Shanker Lal ... Assistant Professor.

PHYSICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll
No.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 16 | Gokaran Nath Misra, Pt. | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 19 | Durjan Lal | ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| 18 | Dhanesh Prasad | ... Ditto. |

THIRD DIVISION.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 17 | Aubinash Ch. Bando- | |
| | padhya | ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. |

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 20 | Raghubir Prasad Varma, | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
|----|------------------------|----------------------------------|

THIRD DIVISION.

- | | | | |
|----|----|-------------|-------------------|
| 20 | 15 | Guru Charan | ... Agra College. |
|----|----|-------------|-------------------|

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll
No.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 180 | Charu Chandra Biswas | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| 182 | Jwala Prasad | ... Ditto. |
| 28 | Kuhshi Muhammad | ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. |
| 82 | Muhammad Khalil Syed | Queen's College, Benares. |
| 5 | 56 | Narayan Prasad Ash-thana. |
| | | Agra College. |

SECOND DIVISION.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 27 | Abdul Kadir | ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. |
| 143 | Abdul Wahab | ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| 26 | Abdus Salam | ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. |
| 144 | Abul M. Md. Ataur Rahman | ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| 23 | Alaul Hasan | ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. |
| 95 | Babu Lal | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 96 | Badri Narain Misra | ... Ditto. |

Roll No.		
192	Baij Nath	... Bareilly College.
146	Baldeo Prasad	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10 171	Balgobind Sukul	... Ditto.
19	Bal Mokand	... St. John's College, Agra.
70	Balram Upasani	... Queen's College, Benares.
39	Bankay Bihari Lal	... Agra College.
172	Bene Madhab Ghose	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
178	Bhagwat Prasad	... Ditto.
179	Binoy Bhushan Ghose	... Ditto.
40	Beni Prasad	... Agra College.
101	Bhagwat Sahai	... Canning College, Lucknow.
41	Bishambar Nath	... Agra College.
20 149	Bishesar Nath Bhargava	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
105	Bisheshwar Dayal Tewari	... Canning College, Lucknow.
21	Dalpat Rai Vidyarthi	... St. John's College, Agra.
150	Debi Prasad	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
20	Devanath Sahay	... St. John's College, Agra.
10	Din Dayal	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
194	Ganga Sahai Shinghal	... Bareilly College.
33	Ghulam-us Suqlaim	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
151	Gokal Chand	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
137	Gopi Nath Sen	... Canning College, Lucknow.
30 44	Gulzari Lal Chaube	... Agra College.
24	Hamid Ali Khan	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
118	Harihar Nath Mutttoo, Pt.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
13	Jagan Nath	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
153	Jagdish Prasad	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
47	Jankey P. Chatturvedi,	... Agra College.
43	Kazi Saiyed Hamid Ali,	... Ditto.
156	Kedar Nath	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
184	Khirode Gopal Banerjee	... Ditto.
157	Kunj Behari	... Ditto.
40 48	Luchman Sarup	... Agra College.
49	Lakshmi Chand	... Ditto.
195	Mahabeer Prasad	... Bareilly College.
14	Makhan Lal Bhargava,	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
78	Manmohan Datt	... Queen's College, Benares.
185	Manmohan Sanyal	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
52	Manohar Das Chaubay	... Agra College.
109	Mohan Lal Tewari	... Canning College, Lucknow.
110	Moti Lal Chattopadhyay,	... Ditto.
80	Mohd. Abdussami Kazimi	... Queen's College, Benares.
50 81	Mirza Asad-ul-lah Beg	... Ditto.
53	Mukand Lal	... Agra College.
54	Munna Lal Misra	... Ditto.
111	Murli Dhar	... Canning College, Lucknow.
15	Nand Kishore	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
186	Nibaran Chandra Gupta,	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
116	Nitya Nand Chube	... Canning College, Lucknow.
167	Partap Singh	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Roll No.		
123	Permeshwari Dayal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
58	Piaray Lal ...	Agra College.
60 85	Prasiddha Narayan Singh,	Queen's College, Benares.
86	Priya Nath Datta ...	Ditto.
34	Pyare Lal Katara ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
88	Radhey Charan ...	Queen's College, Benares.
169	Radhey Lal ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
59	Raghubar Dayal Mahesri,	Agra College.
126	Raj Bahadur Srivastava,	Canning College, Lucknow.
60	Rajani Kumar Mukarji,	Agra College.
22	Ram Charan ...	St. John's College, Agra.
127	Ram Gopal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
70 91	Saprey Somnath Sitaram	Queen's College, Benares.
62	Shiam Sundar Lal ...	Agra College.
130	Shiva Dulare Sukul ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
197	Suraj Narayan Mujju, Pt.	Bareilly College.
133	Surendra C. Rai Chaudhri	Canning College, Lucknow.
140	S. M. Ibn Ibrahim ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
35	Sayyid Wazir Hasan ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
18	Tiramushi B. Ramcharya	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
78 201	Umrao Singh ...	Bareilly College.

THIRD DIVISION.

138	Abdul Gafur ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
98	Bankey Behari Lal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
99	Bansi Dhar ...	Ditto.
72	Gaur Mohan De ...	Queen's College, Benares.
11	Gopal C. Mukhopadhyay	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
106	Gur Dayal Tewari ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
64	Hem Chandra ...	Agra College.
107	Indra Mani Chaturvedi	Canning College, Lucknow.
154	Jogal Kishore Khunna...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10 74	Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee	Queen's College, Benares.
183	Kali B. Bhattacharya ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
160	Matadin Lal Varma ...	Ditto.
25	Mazharul Haq ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
79	Mohendra Nath Lahiri	Queen's College, Benares.
112	M. Anwarul Hasan	Canning College, Lucknow.
113	Muhammad Habib Ullah	Ditto.
114	Muhammad Nurul Hasan	Ditto.
115	Muhammad Nur ...	Ditto.
164	Mul Chand...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
20 190	Nishi Nath Chatterji ...	Ditto.
57	Pahlad Das Tondon ...	Agra College.
16	Panna Lal ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
168	Prayag Das ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
124	Prayag Dutt ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
89	Rafi-ud-din Ahmad ...	Queen's College, Benares.
125	Raghunath Prasad ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
1	Ram Dayal Srivastava	Teacher.

Roll
No.

	199	Ram Sarupa Varma ...	Bareilly College.
	128	Ram Snehi Seth ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
30	92	Sarada Sahay ...	Queen's College, Benares.
	200	Sayam Sunder Lal ...	Bareilly College.
32	135	Upendra Nath Mukerji	Canning College, Lucknow.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

	30	Abdul Karim Khan ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	33	Bose, Edgar ...	Ditto.
3	19	Ram Chandra ...	Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

	2	Ajit Prashad ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	31	Akshaya Kumar Datta,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	23	Anadi Kumar Mukerjee	Queen's College, Benares.
	24	Babu Nandan Lal ...	Ditto.
	40	Bejoy Kumar Datta ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	3	Brinda Ban ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	32	Debendra Nath Pal ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	34	Har Narayan ...	Ditto.
	14	Jagat Narain ...	Agra College.
10	28	Lakshmi Chand ...	Queen's College, Benares.
	17	Lekh Raj Singh ...	Agra College.
	4	Mohan Lal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	42	Rashik Lal Mittra ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	21	Sham Lal Gargya ...	Agra College.
15	44	Syed Abu Talib ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

THIRD DIVISION.

	36	Kshetra Mohan Banerji,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	41	Lalit Mohan Mukerji ...	Ditto.
	5	Murari Lal Bhargava ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	6	Rampat Ram ...	Ditto.
	20	Ram Sarup ...	Agra College.
	11	Sada Shiva Misra ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	9	Siddheswar Bandopadhya	Ditto.
8	10	Syed Zohur Ahmed ...	Ditto.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In Order of Merit.

	54	Munna Lal Misra ...	Agra College.
	56	Narayan, Pd. Ashthana	Ditto.
	19	Ram Chandra (B. Course),	Ditto.

Roll
No.

	10	Deen Dayal	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	28	Khushi Muhammad	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
6	182	Jwala Prasad	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

	28	Khushi Muhammad	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
2	80	Mohd. Kazimi Abdus- sami	...	Queen's College, Benares.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

1	30	Adul Karim Khan	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

1	37	Haribans Sahai, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2	28	Roop Narain	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
3	19	Tikaram Gupta, B.A.	...	Agra College, Agra.
4	29	Anand Swarup, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
5	71	Salig Ram, B.A.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
6	20	Kesheo B. Vyavahare, B.A.	...	St. John's College, Agra.
7	27	Kanhaiya Lal	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8	5	Har Prasad Bhargava	...	Agra College, Agra.

SECOND CLASS.

1	68	Maharajnarain Hangal, B.A.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
2	30	Aukhoy C. Bose, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
3	72	Shankar Dayal, B.A.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
4	35	Girdhari Lal, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
5	7	Joti Prasad, B.A.	...	Agra College, Agra.
6	48	Prabhu Dayal, M.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
7	66	Ishwari P. Kshatri, B.A.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
8	57	Baidya Nath Das	...	Queen's College, Benares.
9	49	Salig Ram Dube, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10	31	Bhagwan Das Bhargava,	...	Ditto.
11	4	Gopal Das Mukerji, B.A.	...	Agra College Agra.
12	23	Badr-ul-Hasan	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
13	59	Habib-ullah Kadirbhai M., B.A.	...	Government College, Jabalpure.
14	8	Lakshmi Chand, B.A.	...	Agra College, Agra.
15	21	Mathura Pd. Vaishnava,	...	St. John's College, Agra.

Roll

No.

16	18	Sushil Ch. Banerji, B.A.,	Agra College, Agra.
17	14	Raghobir Saran, B.A. ...	Ditto.
18	39	Jagannath Pd. Dikshit,	
		B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad
19	70	Rasamay Sinha ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	73	Shiva Sahai, M.A. ...	Ditto.
21	36	Har Gopal, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
22	11	Mirza Hamid Hosen,	
		B.A. ...	Agra College, Agra.
23	15	Saiyid Abdul Hosen, B.A.,	Ditto.
24	41	Jogendra N. Mukerji,	
		B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad
25	61	S. Bhashkar Rao Naidu,	Government College, Jabalpure.
26	13	Piaray Lal, B.A. ...	Agra College, Agra.
27	10	Madhoban Das, B.A. ...	Ditto.
28	43	Ladli Prasad, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hon'ble Sir John Edge, B.A.,	
LL.B., Kt., Q. C. ...	Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, N.-W. P.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1894.

MASTER OF ARTS EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Roll

FIRST DIVISION.

No.

22	Ghana Nand Joshi ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2	11	Munna Lal Misra ... Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

14	Charu Chandra Roy ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
12	Narayan Prasad Ashtana,	Agra College.
19	Sarat Chandra Bhatta-	
	charya ...	Queen's College, Benares.
4	Anthony, Stanley E. ...	Teacher.
21	Deen Dayal ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
6	13	Udey Ram ... Agra College.

Roll
No.

- | | | | | |
|---|----|------------------|-----|---------------|
| | 5 | Ram Chandra | ... | Teacher. |
| 8 | 10 | Kesho Rai Tendon | ... | Agra College. |

THIRD DIVISION.

- | | | | | |
|---|----|-----------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| | 8 | Joti Prasad | ... | Agra College. |
| | 23 | Haribans Sahai | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | 1 | Rajendra Nath Sen | ... | Teacher. |
| | 18 | Ananda Kunwar Chau- | | |
| | | dhri | ... | Queen's College, Benares. |
| | 9 | Jwala Prasad | ... | Agra College. |
| | 24 | Ramdulare Lal Chatur- | | |
| | | vedi | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| 7 | 3 | Kanai Lal De | ... | Teacher. |

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

- | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 27 | | Hari Prasad Vidyant | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
|----|--|---------------------|-----|----------------------------------|

THIRD DIVISION.

- | | | | | |
|---|----|------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| | 28 | Jugul Kishore Singh | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| 2 | 29 | Bimal Chandra Ghose... | | Ditto. |

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

- | | | | | |
|----|--|-------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 31 | | Mata Prasad | ... | Queen's College, Benares. |
|----|--|-------------|-----|---------------------------|

THIRD DIVISION.

- | | | | | |
|----|--|-----------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 30 | | Shyam Lal | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
|----|--|-----------|-----|----------------------------------|

PHYSICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

- | | | | | |
|----|--|------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 32 | | Abdul Karim Khan | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
|----|--|------------------|-----|----------------------------------|

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

- | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------|-----|----------|
| 34 | | Sajjad Husain | ... | Teacher. |
|----|--|---------------|-----|----------|

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1894.

535

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll
No.

36 Nizam-ud-din Ahmad ... Professor.

SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

37 Parsuram Narayan Pa-
tankar ... Professor.

BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.

A. COURSE.

Roll No.			Passed in Division.
1	Bahadur Ali ...	Teacher	... II
2	Mahabir Prasad (I) ...	Ditto	... II
5	Upendra N. Bhatta- charya ...	Ditto	... III
6	Pt. Chabbi Nath Misra	Ditto	... II
7	Mahadeo Prasad ...	Christian College, Lucknow	... II
8	Nathaniel Jordon ...	Ditto	... II
9	Pt. Ram Chandra Dar	Ditto	... II
10	Bansidhar Sharma ...	St. John's College, Agra	... I
12	Mahendra Nath Gan- goli ...	Ditto	... II
10 13	Khogindro Nath Ba- nerji ...	Ditto	... III
15	Durga Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
16	Anthony, David Bach- mann ...	Agra College	... II
17	Barendra Nath Dutt ...	Ditto	... I
18	Behari Lal Bhargava	Ditto	... II
29	Bhola Nath Seth ...	Ditto	... II
20	Brij Behari Lal ...	Ditto	... II
21	Burway, Mukand Wa- manrao ...	Ditto	... II
22	Chhotay Lal ...	Ditto	... II
24	Debi Prasad Mathur	Ditto	... II
20 25	Dhanprakash Agar- wal ...	Ditto	... II

Roll No.			Passed in Division.
26	Ghasi Ram ...	Agra College	... I
28	Gopi Nath ...	Ditto	... I
29	Hari Har Lal ...	Ditto	... I
30	Harishankar Chatur- vedi ...	Ditto	... II
31	Jagannath Raoji Tullu	Ditto	... II
32	Jotindra Mohan Bose	Ditto	... II
33	Kharagjit Misra ...	Ditto	... II
34	Lakshmi Sahai ...	Ditto	... III
36	Mukta Prasad Varma	Ditto	... II
30 38	Nand Kishore ...	Ditto	... II
39	Narayan Das	Ditto	... I
40	Pandit Niddha Lal Dube ...	Ditto	... II
41	Ragbhar Dayal Gupta	Ditto	... III
44	Ram Chandra Saksena	Ditto	... II
45	Ramkrishna L. Shri- khande ...	Ditto	... II
46	Reoti Saran Gupta ...	Ditto	... II
47	Ragbhir Saran Bhar- gava ...	Ditto	... II
48	T. M. Satakopacharya.	Ditto	... II
50	Shiva Shankar Lal Bhargava ...	Ditto	... II
40 52	Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pt.	Ditto	... I
54	Idris Ahmad ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur	... I
56	Kanhaiya Lal ...	Ditto	... II
57	Phow Lal Sri Mali ...	Ditto	... II
58	Radha Mahan Mathur	Ditto	... II
62	Shiva Prasad	Govt. College, Jabalpure	... III
63	Raja Ram Upadyay,	Muir Cent. College, Allahabad.	III
65	Partap Narayan ...	Ditto	... II
66	Saiyad Ahmad Husan	Ditto	... II
68	Abdul Rahman Khan	Ditto	... III
50 69	Abdul Ghafur ...	Ditto	... I
70	Abid Ali ...	Ditto	... II
74	Bhagwati Prasad Bhatnagar ...	Ditto	... II
76	Brij Pal Saran ...	Ditto	... I
78	Jamil Hasan ...	Ditto	... II
79	Jivan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
81	Lakshman Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
82	Madan Mohan Lal ...	Ditto	... III
83	Muhammad Ali Ausat	Ditto	... II
84	Muhammad Zahur ...	Ditto	... II
o 85	Muhammad Wasi ...	Ditto	... III
87	Nawal Behari Misra	Ditto	... III
89	Raj Bahadur Varma ...	Ditto	... II
92	Ugrah Narayan Rai ..	Ditto	... II

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1894.

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Roll No.		Passed in Division.
93	Adhar Chandra Mitra	Muir Cent. College, Allahabad. II
94	Jugal Kishore Varma	Ditto ... II
96	Mangal Charan ...	Ditto ... II
97	Mangal Prasada Bhargava ...	Ditto ... III
98	Sarada Prasad ...	Ditto ... II
99	Thakur Das ...	Ditto ... II
70 102	Beni Madhava ...	Ditto ... III
103	Phakir Chand Ghosh	Ditto ... III
107	Balbhadra Prasad Shukal	Canning College, Lucknow ... II
109	Baldeo Singh Chauhan	Ditto ... II
110	Balgovind Prasad	Ditto ... II
112	Bhudhar Chandra Ghosh ...	Ditto ... II
116	Brijmohan Dayal ...	Ditto ... III
117	Cyril Theodore Dutt...	Ditto ... II
121	Jai Bahadur Lal ...	Ditto ... II
122	Manohar Lal Zutshi ...	Ditto ... II
80 123	Mirza Sami-ul-lah Beg	Ditto ... II
125	Muhammad Abdulla Khan ...	Ditto ... III
129	Pt. Iqbal Krishna, M., Gruttoo ...	Ditto ... II
132	Prabhat Chandra Gupta ...	Ditto ... II
133	Prakash Chandra Gangoly ...	Ditto ^a ... III
135	Ram Bakhsh Srivastava	Ditto ... II
136	Ram Din ...	Ditto ... III
138	Shaيدا Ali ...	Ditto ... III
140	Shiam Sundar ...	Ditto ... III
141	Saiyad Mumtaz Hasan	Ditto ... II
90 143	Shiva Shanker Nigam	Ditto ... III
144	Behari Lal ...	Bareilly College ... II
145	Budh Behari Lal ...	Ditto ... II
146	Debi Sahai ...	Ditto ... III
147	Gokal Prasad ...	Ditto ... II
148	Kamta Prasad Srivastava ...	Ditto ... I
150	Muhammad Abdul Hafiz ...	Ditto ... II
153	Sri Hari Krishna ...	Ditto ... II
154	Abdul Wahid Khan ...	Queen's College, Benares ... II
155	Saiyad Abid Husain ...	Ditto ... III
100 156	Akbar Ali ...	Ditto ... II
157	Anmol Sinha ...	Ditto ... II
158	Badrinarayan ...	Ditto ... III
160	Indranarayan Sinha ...	Ditto ... II
161	Jangbâhadur Lal ...	Ditto ... II

Roll No.			Passed in Division.
162	Kameshwar Nath ...	Queen's College, Benares	... II
163	Kedar Nath Seth ...	Ditto	... II
164	Muhammad N a d i r		
	Husain ...	Ditto	... II
168	Sukhdeva Pathak ...	Ditto	... III
169	Wali Dad Khan ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	... III
110 170	Daud Bhai ...	Ditto	... II
171	Qamar Ali ...	Ditto	... I
173	Ali Ahmad Khan ...	Ditto	... III
174	Khan Sher Shah ...	Ditto	... II
175	Kutb-ud-din Ahmad ...	Ditto	... II
176	Muhammad H a s a n		
	Khan ...	Ditto	... III
177	Manzur Ahmad ...	Ditto	... II
178	Muhammad Abdullah	Ditto	... II
179	Muhammad Fazl-i-Haq	Ditto	... II
180	Munir Husain ...	Ditto	... II
120 181	Raghubir Singh ...	Ditto	... II
182	Saiyad Abdul Basit ...	Ditto	... II
184	Saiyad Ahmad Ali ...	Ditto	... I
185	Saiyad Ali Ahmad ...	Ditto	... III
186	Abu Hamid I t r a t		
	Husain ...	Ditto	... II
187	Islām Ahmad ...	Ditto	... III
188	Shaukat Ali ...	Ditto	... II
189	Zain-ud-din ...	Ditto	... II
128 190	Shiam Sundar Lal ...	Mahārāja's College, Jeypur	... I

B. COURSE.

2	Hub Lal Varma ...	Agra College	... II
3	Kalyan Chand ...	Ditto	... I
4	Lakshman Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
5	Madan Gopal ...	Ditto	... II
6	Mahadeo Sinha ...	Ditto	... II
8	Natesh Appaji Dravid	Ditto	... II
9	Piara Lal Tandan ...	Ditto	... I
10	Satchidanand ...	Ditto	... II
11	Shiva Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
10 12	Shiam Sundar Varma	Ditto	... II
13	Kanhaiya Lal ...	Ditto	... II
14	Surendra C. Mukho-		
	padhyaya ...	Mahārāja's College, Jeypur	... II
15	Shankar Lal ...	Bareilly College	... II
16	Chunni Lal Dube ...	Govt. College, Jabalpore	... II
20	Kanhaiya Lal, Kayasth	Ditto	... II
21	Kunj Behari Lal Misra	Ditto	... II
26	Beni Madhava Mukho-		
	padhyaya ...	Muir Cent. College, Allahabad.	... II

Roll No.		Passed in Division.
27	Bhagwati Shankar Varmon ... Muir Cent. College, Allahabad,	III
28	Chhote Lal Bhargava ...	II
30 31	Lal Gopal Mukerji ...	I
32	Parmeshwar Dayal ...	II
33	Profullo Nath Bose ...	II
36	Satkori Mukhopadhya ...	II
39	Awadh Behari Lal ... Canning College, Lucknow	II
41	Bansidhar ...	III
43	Surendronath Bhaduri ...	III
45	Shankar Prasad ...	III
46	Shiva Vir Prasad ...	II
47	Sidh Prasad ...	II
30 48	Aghornath Mukerji ... Queen's College, Benares	II
51	Garib Das ...	III
52	Jagabandhu Phani ...	III
53	Kali Prasad ...	III
57	Siva Prasad Sinha ...	II

*List of Candidates who have taken Honours in the B.A. Examination.
In Order of Merit.*

A. COURSE.

IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

76	Brij Pal Saran ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
52	Tej Bahádur Sapru, Pandit ...	Agra College.
10	Bansidhar Sharma ...	St. John's College, Agra.

IN PHILOSOPHY.

26	Ghasi Ram ...	Agra College.
76	Brij Pal Saran ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

IN ARABIC.

170	Daud Bhair ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
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B. COURSE.

IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

8	Natesh Appaji Dravid, ...	Agra College.
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IN MATHEMATICS.

31	Lal Gopal Mukerji ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2	Hub Lal Vazma ...	Agra College.

XIV.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDI- DATES, 1895.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

*List of candidates who have passed the M. A. Examination held in
April, 1895.*

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order.	Name of Candidate.	College from which passed.
12	1	Tej Bahádur Sapru, Pandit	... Agra College.
31	2	Lilawati Singh ...	... Private Candidate.
22	3	Hem Chandra Sarkar	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
10	4	Rajani Kumar Mukerji	... Agra College.
6	5	Janki Prasada Chaturvedi	... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

13	1	Ajit Prasad Jindal ...	... Canning C., Lucknow.
9	2	Natesa Appaji Dravid	... Agra College.
21	3	Charu Chandra Biswas	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
17	3	Ramapat Ram ...	... Canning C., Lucknow.
8	5	Manohar Das Chaube	... Agra College.
3	6	Jagan Nath ...	... St. John's C., Agra.

THIRD DIVISION.

30	1	Brahmananda Sinha	... Teacher.
15	2	Mohan Lall ...	... Canning C., Lucknow.
27	3	Jiban Krishna Bandyopadhyay...	... Private Candidate.
25	4	Nibaran Chandra Gupta	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
28	5	Brajendra Nath De	... Private Candidate.
11	5	Ramacharya Tirumushi Bhashyam,	Agra College.
19	7	Baij Nath ...	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
23	8	Makkhan Lal Bhargava	... Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

1	1	Rajendro Nath Sen	... Teacher.
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LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895. 541

ARABIC.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order.	Name of Candidate.	College from which passed.
34	I	Syied Mahomed Ibn Ibrahim ...	Muir C. C., Allahabad.

PERSIAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

32	I	Mohammad Khalil, Saiyid ...	Queen's C., Benares.
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THIRD DIVISION.

33	I	Joseph J. Ghose ...	St. John's C., Agra.
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MATHEMATICS.

THIRD DIVISION.

35	I	Bijay Kumar Dutt ...	Muir C. C., Allahabad.
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PHYSICS.

THIRD DIVISION.

36	I	Debendra Nath Pal ...	Muir C. C., Allahabad.
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CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

37	I	Jogendra Nath Mukerjee ...	Muir C. C., Allahabad.
38	2	Kshetra Mohan Banerji ...	Ditto.

List of candidates who have passed the B. A. Examination, A. Course, held in April, 1895.

			Passed in Division.
1	Mahabir Prasad ...	Teacher ...	III
7	Alay Naby, Syed ...	St. John's College, Agra	II
8	Anant Ram Bhargava ...	Ditto	II
9	Durga Sahai ...	Ditto	II
10	Gobind Pershad Gupta ...	Ditto	II
11	Gulab Shunkar Dikshit ...	Ditto	II
12	Hori Lal ...	Ditto	I

542 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895.

Roll No.		Passed in Division.
13	Ishq Hasan ...	St. Jehn's C., Agra ... III
14	Jagan Nath Prasada ...	Ditto ... III
10 15	Mungesh Kesheo Mungre ...	Ditto ... III
16	Mukta Persada ...	Ditto ... II
17	Nitya Nand, Pandit ...	Ditto ... II
18	Ram Gopal ...	Ditto ... II
20	Raymon, W. B. ...	Ditto ... II
21	Sheo Pershad ...	Ditto ... II
22	Ali Mohammed, Syed ...	Agra College ... I
23	Ashu Tosh Bose ...	Ditto ... III
25	Budh Sain ...	Ditto ... II
26	Dattatraya Appaji Adhkar ...	Ditto ... II
20 28	Gauri Shanker Bhargava ...	Ditto ... II
29	Girdhari Lal ...	Ditto ... III
30	Gopal Sarup Mathur ...	Ditto ... II
31	Gopi Behari Sahai Kunwar ...	Ditto ... II
33	Jamshed Rustomji ...	Ditto ... II
34	Jhumak Lal Suksena ...	Ditto ... I
35	Kailas P. Kitchloo ...	Ditto ... II
36	Kannoo Mal ...	Ditto ... II
37	Kishori Lal Bhargava ...	Ditto ... II
38	Lakshmi Narain Mathur ...	Ditto ... II
30 39	Madho Ganesh Mungre ...	Ditto ... II
40	Maharaj Swarupa Bhatnagar ...	Ditto ... II
41	Mahmud Hassan Khan ...	Ditto ... II
42	Mohan Lal ...	Ditto ... II
43	Muhammad Ali Jafri ...	Ditto ... II
44	Narayan Swarupe Bhatnagar ...	Ditto ... III
45	Onar Singh ...	Ditto ... II
46	Pyare Lal Chaube ...	Ditto ... II
47	Raghubir Dyal Mathur ...	Ditto ... II
48	Raghubir Prasad Khare ...	Ditto ... II
40 49	Ram Narain ...	Ditto ... II
50	Shums-ud-din Khan, Mohamed ...	Ditto ... II
51	Shiam Saroop Sarin ...	Ditto ... II
52	Sohrabji Dadabhoy, Contractor ...	Ditto ... III
53	Sujan Singh, Koonwar ...	Ditto ... III
54	Umrao Singh ...	Ditto ... II
55	Abdul Haq ...	M. A.-O. C., Aligarh ... II
56	Abdullah ...	Ditto ... II
57	Abdus Samad ...	Ditto ... III
59	Debi Prasad ...	Ditto ... III
50 60	Durlabh Sahai ...	Ditto ... II
61	Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan ...	Ditto ... II
62	Hamid-ud-din ...	Ditto ... II
63	Hira Lal ...	Ditto ... II
65	Muhammad Shakur Baksh Kadri ...	Ditto ... II
66	Muhammad Shaikat Ali Rizvi ...	Ditto ... II
67	Muhammad Wilayat-ul-lah ...	Ditto ... I
68	Nabi Bahksh ...	Ditto ... II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895. 543

Roll No.			Passed in Division.
69	Niaz Muhammad Khan	... M. A.-O. C., Aligarh.	II
70	Nur Ahmad	... Ditto	... II
60 73	Saiyid Faizul Hasan	... Ditto	... II
74	Saiyid Mahfuz Ali	... Ditto	... II
75	Syed Mohammad Ali Shah	... Ditto	... II
77	Wali Dad Khan	... Ditto	... II
78	Zafar Ali Khan	... Ditto	... I
80	Sarat Chandra Chaudhri	... Mair C. C., Allahabad.	II
83	Raj Chand	... Ditto	... II
84	Saiyid Muhammad Sulaiman	... Ditto	... II
85	Abdul Haq	... Ditto	... II
86	Agha Haidar	... Ditto	... I
87	Badri Nath	... Ditto	... II
89	Baleshwar Prasad	... Ditto	... II
90	Bhugwan Das Agarwala	... Ditto	... III
91	Bishuanatha Prashad Varma	... Ditto	... II
94	Jwala Nath	... Ditto	... III
96	Narsinha Prasad	... Ditto	... I
97	Prag Narain	... Ditto	... II
98	Ram Narain	... Ditto	... III
100	Shakir Husain	... Ditto	... III
101	Shiva Prasad	... Ditto	... III
103	Vikramajit Singha	... Ditto	... II
104	Vinaik Prasad Varma	... Ditto	... II
106	Balbhadra Sinha	... Ditto	... II
108	Charu Chandra Ghosh	... Ditto	... III
110	Krishna Behari Bajpai	... Ditto	... II
113	Girwar Dhar	... Ditto	... II
114	James Joseph Caleb	... Ditto	... III
116	Paltoo Prasada	... Ditto	... II
117	Pandit Jha Lajja Shanker	... Ditto	... II
118	Purna Chandra Bhattacharya	... Ditto	... III
119	Sharat Kumar Benerji	... Ditto	... II
120	Surendro Nath Chatterji	... Ditto	... III
123	Balbhadra Sahai	... Queen's C., Benares	... II
125	Bhagwan Prasad	... Ditto	... II
128	Jamuna Prasad Srivastava	... Ditto	... III
132	Raghunath Prasad	... Ditto	... II
133	Rasiklal Bhattacharya	... Ditto	... II
134	Rupnarayan	... Ditto	... III
138	Umapati Datta Sharma	... Ditto	... III
139	Vaidyanath Das	... Ditto	... III
140	Abdul Aziz	... Bareilly College	... II
142	Anund Saroop, (I)	... Ditto	... III
143	Anand Sarup, (II) Mathur	... Ditto	... III
145	Thakur Bakhtawar Singh	... Ditto	... II
146	Debi Prashad Mathur	... Ditto	... II
148	Govind Prasad	... Ditto	... III
150	Hem Chandra	... Ditto	... II
153	Lalta Prasad	... Ditto	... II

544 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895.

Roll No.			Passed in Division.
155	Makund Lal ...	Bareilly College	... III
156	Man Mohan Mukerjee ...	Ditto	... III
158	Oudh Behari Lal ...	Ditto	... II
159	Radhe Rawan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
160	Raj Bahadur Sanghi ...	Ditto	... III
161	Ram Bharose ...	Ditto	... III
162	Ram Charan Radha Ballabhi ...	Ditto	... III
163	Devendra Nath Roy ...	Lashkar C., Gwalior	... III
164	Gokul Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
165	Krishna Rao ...	Ditto	... II
166	Krishnaji Mahadeva Sohoni ...	Ditto	... III
168	Ram Narayan Raut ...	Ditto	... II
171	Bhagwandas Hurjee wandas Parekh ...	Maharaja's C., Jeypur	... II
172	Din Dyal ...	Ditto	... III
175	Jotindra Narayan Mullick ...	Ditto	... III
176	Mool Chand Kala ...	Ditto	... II
177	Pyare Lal Kasliwal ...	Ditto	... III
180	Bhagwati Dyal ...	Reid Ch. C., Lucknow	... II
182	Prameshuri Dayal ...	Ditto	... II
183	Shamsher Bahadur ...	Ditto	... III
184	Abdul Aziz ...	Canning C., Lucknow	... III
186	Akshaya Kumar Basu ...	Ditto	... II
187	Bankey Lal ...	Ditto	... III
188	Beni Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
189	Beshambar Nath Dube ...	Ditto	... II
190	Bisheshwar Dayal Srivastava ...	Ditto	... II
192	Bishwanath Sahai ...	Ditto	... II
194	Brij Lal ...	Ditto	... II
196	Choodhary Mohammad Azim ...	Ditto	... II
197	Daulat Singh Srivastava ...	Ditto	... II
199	Girja Saran Lal ...	Ditto	... I
200	Gopal Lal Manucha ...	Ditto	... II
201	Gyan Mohan Banerji ...	Ditto	... III
202	Hari Das ...	Ditto	... II
204	Janki Parshad ...	Ditto	... III
205	Kali Charan ...	Ditto	... II
207	Lakshmi Narayan, Kayasth ...	Ditto	... I
208	Lakshmi Narayan Vaishya ...	Ditto	... III
209	Madho Prasad Srivastava ...	Ditto	... II
210	Mirza Habib Hosain ...	Ditto	... III
211	Muhammad Farzand Ali ...	Ditto	... III
212	Muhammad Khaliq ...	Ditto	... II
213	Muhammad Rafi-ul-lah Khan ...	Ditto	... II
214	Mangal Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
215	Narayan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
217	Pandit Dharma Nath ...	Ditto	... II
218	Pandit Manohar Nath Sapru ...	Ditto	... II
219	Rafi-ud-din Ahmad ...	Ditto	... II
220	Raj Kumar ...	Ditto	... III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895. 545

Roll No.			Passed in Division.
221	Ram Avatar ...	... Canning C., Lucknow	... II
223	Satgur Sahai Nigam ...	Ditto	... III
224	Shankar Dayal ...	Ditto	... II
225	Sheikh Muhammad Husain ...	Ditto	... II
226	Sheikh Muhammad Ismail ...	Ditto	... II
227	Shyam Behari Misra ...	Ditto	... I
229	Suraj Sahay Misra ...	Ditto	... II
230	Syaid Muhammad, Kashif Husain Jaferi ...	Ditto	... III
231	Syed Niaz Husain Abidee ...	Ditto	... II
232	Syed Nur-ul-Hussan Bilgrami ...	Ditto	... III
233	Syed Zamin Husain ...	Ditto	... III
234	Ta'ashuq Mirza ...	Ditto	... II
235	Tirbeni Sahai Srivastava ...	Ditto	... II

List of candidates who have passed the B. A. Examination, B. Course, held in April, 1895.

3	Raj Behari Lal ...	... St. John's C., Agra	... II
5	Benarsi Das, Jaini ...	... Agra College	... II
7	Gulab Rai ...	Ditto	... II
9	Madan Mohan ...	Ditto	... II
10	Makhan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
11	Mathura Datt Joshi ...	Ditto	... II
12	Nanda Lal Bhattacharya ...	Ditto	... II
15	Mon Mohan Roy ...	... Govt. C., Ajmere	... II
16	Bashir Ahmad ...	... M. A.-O. C., Aligarh	... III
17	Zia-ud-din Ahmad ...	Ditto	... I
18	Anirudha Lal ...	... Queen's C., Benares	... III
19	Ayodhya Das ...	Ditto	... II
25	Jagannath Prasad Srivastava ...	Ditto	... III
26	Jamuna Das ...	Ditto	... II
27	Kalpna Sinha ...	Ditto	... II
30	Pravash Chandra Chatterji ...	Ditto	... II
32	Sripati Ghosh ...	Ditto	... II
36	Bishambhar Nath Nigam ...	... Muir C. C., Allahabad	... II
37	Ganesh Prasada Varma ...	Ditto	... I
39	Kauleshwar Nath Roy ...	Ditto	... III
40	Lalit Mohan Banerji ...	Ditto	... II
41	Muhammad Rajab Khan ...	Ditto	... III
43	Noraton Mal ...	Ditto	... I
44	Raghunath Prasad Gupta ...	Ditto	... I
45	Rajeshwar Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
54	Badri Narayan Sarma ...	... Maharaja's C., Jeypur	... II
55	Ramchandra Mukhopadhyaya ...	Ditto	... I
60	Debi Charan Bandyopadhyaya ...	... Govt. C., Jabalpur	... III
63	Goku! Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
64	Lakshman Ramchandra, Purohit ...	Ditto	... III

546 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895.

Roll No.		Passed in Division.
66	Sadashiva Madhava Parande ... Govt. C., Jabalpur	... II
69	Shankar Vithal Katernikar ... Lashkar C., Gwalior	... II
70	Aprakash Chandra Bose ... Canning C., Lucknow	... II
71	Gadadhar Prashad Trepathi ... Ditto	... III
75	Lokanath Tewari ... Ditto	... III
76	Govind Sadashiva Apte ... Madhava C., Ujjain	... II
77	Govind Vinayak Ambardekar ... Ditto	... III

List of candidates who have taken Honours in the B. A. Examination held in April, 1895.

In Order of Merit.

A. COURSE.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Roll No.		
67	1 Muhammad Walayat Ullah ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.	
34	2 Jhumak Lal Suksena ... Agra College.	
12	3 Hori Lal ... St. John's College, Agra.	
227	4 Shyam Bihari Misra ... Canning College, Lucknow.	

PERSIAN.

12	1 Hori Lal' ... St. John's College, Agra.
10	2 Govind Prasad Gupta ... Ditto.

B. COURSE.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

5	1 Banarsi Das Jaini ... Agra College.
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MATHEMATICS.

37	1 Ganesh Parshad Verma ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
43	2 Noratan Mal ... Ditto.

ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS.

17	1 Zia Ud-din Ahmad ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
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LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895. 547

List of candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts held in April, 1895, in the First Division, in Order of Merit.

A. COURSE.

Roll
No.

95 1 Charles St. Leger Teyen ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B. COURSE.

235 1 Surendra Krishna Basu ... Fyzabad College.
172 2 Rup Narain ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
169 3 Raghubar Dayal Chaturvedi Ditto.
21 4 Chiranji Lal Verma ... Agra College.
65 5 Mahesh Chandra Ghosh ... Canning College, Lucknow.
168 6 Radha Charan ... Muir Central College, Lucknow.
159 7 Maheshwar Prasad ... Ditto.

List of candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts, A. Course, held in April, 1895.

Roll No.	Passed in. Division.
2 Jamshedjee Dadabhoy Bhote ... Teacher	... III
4 Mathura Datt Pande ... Ditto	... III
5 Adu Ram Chowdhry ... Ditto	... III
14 Sophy Marie Muller (Miss) ... Lucknow Woman's C.	... II
15 Louisa Old (do.) ... Ditto	... II
16 Lelavatti Sahib Dyal (do.) ... Ditto	... II
17 Zoe Seetal (do.) ... Ditto	... III
19 Bhawani Sahay ... St. John's C., Agra	... II
26 Girwar Singh ... Ditto	... II
27 Gopi Lal ... Ditto	... II
29 Michael, J. ... Ditto	... III
36 Thornton, T. J. ... Ditto	... III
37 Abdul Salam, Mohammad ... Agra College	... III
40 Badari Prasad Sharma ... Ditto	... III
44 Bhagwat Saran ... Ditto	... III
46 Chand Mal ... Ditto	... III
49 Devi Shankar Nagar ... Ditto	... III
50 Ghun Sunder Lall Varma ... Ditto	... III
57 Hanwant Singh ... Ditto	... III
58 Har Sarup Lal ... Ditto	... II
63 Kirpa Shanker Seth ... Ditto	... III
65 Madho Ram Dave ... Ditto	... II
69 Mohammad Ahmed Rizvi Agha Syed ...	Ditto ... III
77 Ram Jivan Lal Bhargava ...	Ditto ... II
82 Videshwar Misra, Pt. ...	Ditto ... III
86 Maharaj Krishna Mureshi, Pt. ... St. Peter's C., Agra	... III
88 Moin-ud-din Ahmed ...	Ditto ... III
93 Syed Jafar Husain ...	Ditto ... II

548. LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895.

Roll No.			Passed in Division.
94	Vahed Yar Khan ...	St. Peter's C., Agra ...	II
95	Charles St. Leger Teyen ...	Muir C. C., Allahabad ...	I
96	Mohammad Usman ...	Ditto ...	II
101	Bindeshwari Prasad Awasthi ...	Ditto ...	II
108	Keshri Narain Chand ...	Ditto ...	II
110	Kunar Bahadur Varma ...	Ditto ...	III
118	Shiva Dularey Dwivedi ...	Ditto ...	II
125	Bipin Behary Ghosal ...	Ditto ...	III
127	Emmanuel Caleb ...	Ditto ...	III
129	Humphrey Emmanuel Eusebius ...	Ditto ...	III
130	Iswar Saran ...	Ditto ...	II
133	Mahabir Prasad ...	Ditto ...	III
137	Shyama Prasada Varma ...	Ditto ...	III
140	Damodar Das ...	Ditto ...	III
144	Benoy Bhushan Dey ...	Ditto ...	III
145	Bheem Narsimha Rana ...	Ditto ...	III
146	Charoo Chandra Chatterjee ...	Ditto ...	II
154	Abdul Basit ...	Canning C., Lucknow ...	III
158	Bankey Behari Lal ...	Ditto ...	III
160	Bhawani Sahai ...	Ditto ...	III
164	Chote Lal ...	Ditto ...	II
165	Ganesh Rai Srivastav ...	Ditto ...	III
166	Ganga Charan Nigam ...	Ditto ...	III
167	Ghanshyam Das Singh ...	Ditto ...	II
168	Gokaran Nath Ugra, Pandit ...	Ditto ...	II
169	Hardawar Prasad Pande ...	Ditto ...	III
171	Hira Lal Chatterij ...	Ditto ...	II
174	Jitendra Nath Roy ...	Ditto ...	II
179	Mahesh Prasad Srivastav ...	Ditto ...	III
180	Muhammad Ahad Ali ...	Ditto ...	III
184	Muhammad Shahid Husain ...	Ditto ...	III
186	Nizam Uddin Khan ...	Ditto ...	III
187	Rae Jang Bahadur Chandapuri ...	Ditto ...	III
190	Ram Adhin Pande ...	Ditto ...	III
191	Ram Pearay Lal ...	Ditto ...	II
192	Said Uzzafar Khan ...	Ditto ...	II
193	Saraswati Prasad ..	Ditto ...	III
196	Shambhu Dayal ...	Ditto ...	III
200	Syed Mufawaz Husain ...	Ditto ...	II
202	Abdul Ali ...	M. A.-O. C., Aligarh ...	III
204	Abdul Aziz, G. ...	Ditto ...	III
205	Abdul Majid ...	Ditto ...	III
206	Abdul Majid Khan, F. ...	Ditto ...	III
208	Ali Hasan Khan ...	Ditto ...	III
209	Ali Muhammad Khan ...	Ditto ...	III
211	Anand Behari Lal Mathur ...	Ditto ...	III
214	Bankey Behari ...	Ditto ...	III
216	Chand Behari Lall ...	Ditto ...	III
219	Gulam Sabir ...	Ditto ...	III
221	Ishwar Sahai Mathur ...	Ditto ...	II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895. 549

Roll No.		Passed in Division.
229	Mahmood Ali Khan ... M. A.-O. C., Aligarh	... III
232	Mata Prasad Varma ... Ditto	... III
233	Misbahul Usman ... Ditto	... III
237	Muhammad Ali Akbar Khan ... Ditto	... III
239	Muhammad Maula Bakhsh ... Ditto	... III
244	Muhammad Amin Fakih ... Ditto	... II
246	Muhammad Nazir Husain ... Ditto	... III
247	Mukta Prashad ... Ditto	... III
249	Nur Muhammad Khan ... Ditto	... III
253	Raghubar Diyal ... Ditto	... III
255	Rahim-ud-din ... Ditto	... III
257	Ram Prashad Varma ... Ditto	... III
260	Syed Abdullah ... Ditto	... III
268	Atulbehari Gupta ... Queen's C., Benares	... III
269	Benoyendranath Moitra ... Ditto	... III
271	Bhawani Datta Joshi ... Ditto	... II
276	Harishchandra Sen ... Ditto	... III
277	Harnandan Joshi ... Ditto	... III
280	Kashi Ram ... Ditto	... III
282	Krishna Sankar Tiwari ... Ditto	... III
285	Mata Prasad Shrivastavya ... Ditto	... III
287	Muhammad Abdussalam ... Ditto	... III
294	Narayan Rao Tapasur ... Ditto	... III
300	Kama Prasad ... Ditto	... III
301	Sadhoram Dikshit ... Ditto	... III
305	Syama Charan ... Ditto	... II
307	Tara Prasad ... Ditto	... III
310	Avadhbehari Lal ... Bareilly College	... III
314	Budri Dat Joshi ... Ditto	... III
321	Gobind Sarup Mathur ... Ditto	... II
324	Janardan Sackalagyani ... Ditto	... III
325	Jwala Prashad ... Ditto	... III
334	Maharaj Narain ... Ditto	... III
336	Pearay Lal ... Ditto	... III
338	Raghunandan Prasad, Secundus ... Ditto	... III
340	Raj Komar ... Ditto	... III
344	Qazi Rashid Ahmad ... Ditto	... III
346	Swarup Narain ... Ditto	... III
349	Sidh Gopal Verma ... Ditto	... III
350	Sideshwar Prasad Tewari ... Ditto	... III
351	Sunder Sahai ... Ditto	... III
352	Birj Behari Lal Mathur ... Maharaja's C., Jeypur	... III
353	Ganeshi Lal ... Ditto	... III
354	Harakh Lal Karuna Shanker Chhaya ... Ditto	... III
355	Hardhyan Singh ... Ditto	... III
359	Kothari Bhai Lal Vindravan Das ... Ditto	... III
366	Rup Narain Mathur ... Ditto	... III
368	Shib Govind Singh Varma ... Ditto	... III
370	Syed Mohammad Ali ... Ditto	... III

550 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895.

Roll No.			Passed in Division.
372	Balkrishna Bhasker Kekri	Govt. C., Jabalpur	III
374	Dinkar Dhundiraj Jathar	Ditto	II
376	Furdonji Cursetji Birdi	Ditto	III
381	Haidar Ali Gulam Husain	Ditto	III
382	Jwala Prasad	Ditto	III
385	Mohammad Kabir Ahmad Khan	Ditto	III
399	Durga Sahay	Lashkar C., Gwalior	III
400	Hansraj	Ditto	II
401	Hari Krishna Tailang	Ditto	III
402	Kunjbehari Lal	Ditto	III
403	Mata Prasad Varma	Ditto	II
404	Murlidhar Chaturvedi	Ditto	III
406	Narayan Lakshman Ghanekar	Ditto	III
407	Narayan Prasad Bhargava	Ditto	II
409	Raghunath Balwant Bhagawat	Ditto	III
410	Raghu Nath Das	Ditto	III
412	Sheo Bakhsh Sharma	Ditto	III
423	Prakash Chandra Mukhopadhyaya	Govt. Colgt., School, Fy- zabad	III
426	Shyam Sundar Sharma	Ditto	II
431	Balvant Shrikrishna Phatak	Madhava C., Ujjein	III
433	Ganesh Dhondeo Soman	Ditto	III
434	Gangadhar Gopal Ghanekar	Ditto	III
435	Govind Gangadhar Bhagwat	Ditto	III
436	Hari Chintaman Jog	Ditto	II
437	Narayan Ganesh Lele	Ditto	III
438	Pandurang Gangadhar Wadekar	Ditto	III
443	Vishnu Laxman Deo	Ditto	III
447	Dahya Bhai Balakrishna	Govt. C., Ajmere	III
449	Gobind Prasad Kaushik	Ditto	III
455	Gopinath Ojha	Ditto	III
457	Kusumbeker Moreshwar	Ditto	III
458	Jagmohan Lal Maheshwari	Ditto	III
465	Madan Mohan Swami	Meerut College	III
468	Ram Chandra Dube	Ditto	II
472	Sitla Sahay	Ch. Ch. C., Cawnpore	II
473	Nanhe Mal	Ditto	II
476	Jwala Prasad	Ditto	II
481	Baldeo Behari	Reid Ch. C., Lucknow	III
486	Osborne Ernest Ronald	P. Smith I., Mussoorie	II
501	Mohammad Ali Haqqani	Teacher	II

*List of candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in
Arts, B. Course, held in April, 1895.*

1	Abdul Rahim	St. John's C., Agra	III
3	Bose, N. J. N.	Ditto	III
4	Chanda Mal	Ditto	II
6	Cleophas, C. F. (Miss)	Ditto	III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895. 551

Roll No.			Passed in Division.
8	Lila Dhar Sharma ...	... St. John's C., Agra	... III
11	Roy, S. C. ...	... Ditto	... II
16	Basu Deva Sahai Bhargava ...	... Agra College	... III
19	Champa Ram Misra ...	... Ditto	... III
20	Chheil Behari Lall ..	... Ditto	... II
21	Chiranji Lal Verma ...	... Ditto	... I
22	Devi Prasad Upadhaya ...	... Ditto	... III
23	Gauri Shankar Tiwari ...	... Ditto	... II
25	Gulshan Lal ...	... Ditto	... III
27	Jai Krishna Das ...	... Ditto	... III
30	Kirpa Shankar Verma ...	... Ditto	... II
34	Muhammad Syed Khan ...	... Ditto	... II
38	Nishi Kanta Dhar ...	... Ditto	... III
39	Pramatha Nath Banerji ...	... Ditto	... III
43	Safdar Beg, Mirza ...	... Ditto	... II
45	Shri Prasad Sepaha ...	... Ditto	... III
48	Abinash Chandra Mittra ...	... Canning C., Lucknow	... III
49	Ananga Mohan Lahiri ...	... Ditto	... III
54	Dilsukh Rai Srivastav ...	... Ditto	... III
56	Har Bilas Bhargava ...	... Ditto	... III
59	Jaya Gopal ...	... Ditto	... II
60	Kalidhar Bajpai ...	... Ditto	... II
61	Kedar Nath ...	... Ditto	... III
62	Kirpa Ram ...	... Ditto	... II
63	Kshetra Mohan Ghosh ...	... Ditto	... III
64	Madho Ram Sukul ...	... Ditto	... III
65	Mahesh Chandra Ghosh ...	... Ditto	... I
68	Nanak Prasad Srivastava ...	... Ditto	... III
72	Ram Charan Lal Srivastava ...	... Ditto	... III
73	Rama Krishna Tandan ...	... Ditto	... II
75	Sarju Prasad Bhatnagar ...	... Ditto	... II
76	Satish Chandra Ghosh ...	... Ditto	... III
78	Shiva Prasad ...	... Ditto	... III
82	Amarnath Banerji ...	... Queen's C., Benares	... III
83	Avadhbehari Lal ...	... Ditto	... II
88	Bhagwan Das Gupta ...	... Ditto	... III
89	Brijbehari Das ...	... Ditto	... III
97	Jhumak Lal ...	... Ditto	... III
102	Lalmohan Chaudhri ...	... Ditto	... III
103	Madhawa Prasad Panre ...	... Ditto	... III
105	Mahdewa Prasad ...	... Ditto	... III
107	Mahendranath Ganguli ...	... Ditto	... II
108	Meghnath Ghosh ...	... Ditto	... II
109	Md, Baqar Husain, Sayyid ...	... Ditto	... II
113	Narotam Das ...	... Ditto	... III
115	Paresch Nath Ganguli ...	... Ditto	... III
119	Ram Dhan Sinha ...	... Ditto	... III
120	Ramesh Datta Panre ...	... Ditto	... III
121	Ram Krishna Lal ...	... Ditto	... II
128	Surendra Nath Sanyal ...	... Ditto	... III

552 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895.

Roll No.			Passed in Division.
130	Umacharan Misra	... Queen's C., Benares	... III
143	Fazal Ahmad	... Muir C. C., Allahabad	... II
144	Ganga Narain Banerji	... Ditto	... II
145	Georgy M. Davidson (Miss)	... Ditto	... II
146	Girja Nandan Lal	... Ditto	... III
150	Gur Prasad	... Ditto	... III
151	Gerald Mudie Whitworth Teyen	... Ditto	... II
155	Kally Krishna Chatterjee	... Ditto	... III
157	Khettre Chandra Banerji	... Ditto	... II
159	Maheshwar Prasada	... Ditto	... I
168	Radha Charan	... Ditto	... I
169	Raghubar Dayal Chattervedi	... Ditto	... I
172	Rup Narain	... Ditto	... I
173	Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya	... Ditto	... III
174	Satish Chandra Chatterjee	... Ditto	... III
175	Sarat Chandra Mukerji	... Ditto	... III
176	Shiva Das Mukerji	... Ditto	... III
177	Surendra Nath Ganguli	... Ditto	... II
180	Bhugwan Das	... Bareilly Collège	... III
181	Jainti Prasad	... Ditto	... II
185	Kulyan Rai	... Ditto	... II
189	Ram Sarup	... Ditto	... III
190	Sia Ram, Vaishya	... Ditto	... II
192	Tara Dat Gairola	... Ditto	... II
195	Govind Prasada	... Meerut Collège	... III
202	Shiam Lal	... Ditto	... III
208	Dwarka Prasad	... Govt. C., Jabalpur	... II
209	Gokul Prasad	... Ditto	... II
211	Gumasta Raghubir Prasad	... Ditto	... III
213	Jagannath Prasad, Kayasth	... Ditto	... III
215	Janki Prasad, B.	... Ditto	... III
219	Nand Lal	... Ditto	... II
222	Prabhat Chandra Basu	... Ditto	... III
225	Ratan Sing Thakur	... Ditto	... II
226	Satya Prosanna Dutta	... Ditto	... III
229	Wali Mahammad, S.	... Ditto	... II
232	Mahabir Sinha	... Fyzabad Collège	... III
233	Nagindra Nath Chatterji	... Ditto	... II
234	Saradapodo Mukerji	... Ditto	... III
235	Surendra Krishna Basu	... Ditto	... I
236	Chhotalal Karuna Shanker Chhaya	... Mahārāja's C., Jeypur	... III
241	Saroop Narain Mathur	... Ditto	... II
242	Balkrishna Awadhut Kher	... Madhava C., Ujjain	... II
243	Dattatraya Kesheo Natu	... Ditto	... II
245	Kazim Husen Khan	... Ditto	... III
246	Rangnath Shankar Date	... Ditto	... III
251	Swami Raghoo Nath Puri	... Jaswant C., Jodhpur	... II
252	Vishnu Dayalu	... Ditto	... II
253	Vishun Dayal Gupta	... Lashkar C., Gwalior	... III
259	Pushkar Lal Varma	... Govt. C., Ajmere	... III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895. 553

List of candidates who have passed the School Final-Examination held in April, 1895, in the First Division, in Order of Merit.

Roll
No.

1	144	Pt. Shiam Manohar Nath	Jubilee High School, Lucknow.
2	126	Mohan Lal Srivastavya,	Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.
3	147	Shukdeo Behari Misra ...	Jubilee High School, Lucknow.
4	59	Debi Prasad Varma ...	High School, Moradabad.
	90	Jameshed Ji ...	High School, Fyzabad.
5	8	Kewal Singh ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
6	101	Kali Nath Chatterji ...	St. John's Collegiate School, Agra.
7	11	Promotho Nath Chatterji,	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
	45	Nazir Ahmad ...	City High School, Jhansi.
8	162	Mahendra Nath Chatterji,	Collegiate School, Agra.
9	94	Mathura Prasad ...	High School, Fyzabad.
10	57	Sultan Singh ...	Collegiate School, Meerut.
11	124	Krishna Prasad ...	Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.
12	34	Bechan Lal ...	London Mission High School, Benares.
13	161	Layak Singh ...	Collegiate School, Agra.
14	56	Shri Gopal Verma ...	Collegiate School, Meerut.
15	32	Rang Bahadur Verma ...	Collegiate School, Bareilly.
16	64	Shiam Sundra Trivedi ...	High School, Moradabad.
17	76	Raghu Nath Prasad ...	Collegiate School, Benares.
	123	Jwala Prasad ...	Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.

List of candidates who have passed the School Final-Examination held in April, 1895.

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
3	Baij Nath Sukla ...	16-0 Brahman ...	G. H. School, Allahabad, II
4	Basdeo Sahai Bhargav ...	17-6 Ditto ...	Ditto ... II
7	John George McGowan ...	20-2 Christian ...	Ditto ... II
8	Kewal Singh ...	16-6 Rajput ...	Ditto ... I
9	Maung Pyu ...	19-0 Budhist ...	Ditto ... III
11	Promotho Nath Chatter- jea.	18-0 Brahman ...	Ditto ... I
17	Surendro Nath Bose ...	16-0 Kayasth ...	Ditto ... II

554 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895.

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
19 Shochindra Nath Ghosh	15-0	Ditto	... G. H. School, III Allahabad.
26 B. Tulshi Ram Varma	17-0	Ditto	... Collegiate S, II Bareilly.
28 Narain Prasad Mathur	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
32 Rang Bahadur Varma	15-6	Ditto	... Ditto ... I
34 Bechan Lal	... 17-1	Nunia	... London M. H. I School, Bena- res.
37 Gopal Babaji Nafday	... 17-10	Brahman	... G. H. School, III Hoshangabad
38 Mukund Venkatesh	... 17-7	Ditto	... Ditto ... III Harney.
39 Nand Kishore	... 15-1	Kurmi	... Ditto ... II
40 Ratipal Pandey	... 16-8	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
42 Banwari Lal Mukerji	... 17-4	Ditto	... City H. School II Jhansi.
43 Dattatraya Bhicaji	... 15-6	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
45 Nazir Ahmad	... 18-4	Muhammadan	... Ditto ... I
46 Pyare Lal	... 16-0	Vaishya	... Ditto ... II
48 Aman Prasada Sharma	21-3	Brahman	... Meerut Colle- giate School. II
49 Baij Nath	... 15-8	Vaishya	... Ditto ... II
50 Bhawani Prasada Sak- sena.	16-7	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
51 Din Dayal Trivedi	... 17-3	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
52 Hira Lal	... 17-7	Potter	... Ditto ... II
55 Rang Bahadur	... 16-5	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
56 Shri Gopal	... 18-7	Vaishya	... Ditto ... I
57 Sultan Singh	20-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... I
59 Debi Prasad Varma	... 17-0	Kayasth	... Moradabad I High School.
60 Hargobind Prasad	... 18-0	Vaishya	... Ditto ... III
61 Jagadamba Sahai	... 15-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
64 Shiam Sundra Trivedi	19-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... I
66 P. Madhava Rao Naidu	18-7	Vaishya	... High School, II Saugor.
75 Priya Lal Das	... 16-0	Kayasth	... Collegiate III School, Benares.
76 Raghu Nath Prasad	... 14-6	Khatttri	... Ditto ... I
86 Gokul Prasad	... 16-0	Kayasth	... Fyzabad High II School.
88 Har Prasad	... 18-6	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
90 Jamshed Ji	... 17-7	Zoroastrian	... Ditto ... I
94 Mathura Prasad	... 20-9	Kayasth	... Ditto ... I
95 Md. Ehsanul Haq	... 19-6	Muhammadan	... Ditto ... II
96 Ram Chandra Varma	... 17-9	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
97 Satgur Prasad Srivastava	21-6	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
98 Shankari Singh	... 17-7	Kshatriya	... Ditto ... II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895. 555

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
100 Abdul Karim	15-6	Muhammadan	St. John's III Collegiate School.
101 Kali Nath Chatterji	19-3	Brahman	Ditto ... I
103 Surendro Nath Ghosh	15-4	Kayasth	Ditto ... II
108 Daya Shankar Rawniar	15-9	Vaishya	Cawnpore Zila II School.
111 Kashi Prasad Merotrey	17-5	Khatttri	Ditto ... II
113 Lakshmi Narayan Mathur.	16-5	Kayasth	Ditto ... III
115 Ram Dularey	17-7	Brahman	Ditto ... III
117 Syed Muhammad Abdul Rab.	17-1	Muhammadan	Ditto ... III
118 Bala Prasad	17-0	Kayasth	Kayastha Path- II shala.
119 Bulaki Dass	14-0	Ditto	Ditto ... II
120 Gajadhar Prasad	16-10	Ditto	Ditto ... III
123 Jwala Prasad	15-0	Ditto	Ditto ... I
124 Krishna Prasad	15-7	Ditto	Ditto ... I
126 Mohan Lal Srivastava	15-0	Ditto	Ditto ... I
127 Naval Singh	18-3	Kshatriya	Ditto ... II
129 Suraya Krishna Khun.	20-0	Brahman	Ditto ... II
130 Ahmad Nazir	16-0	Muhammadan	Jubilee H. S., II Lucknow.
131 Avadh Behari Lal Tewari.	16-0	Brahman	Ditto ... II
132 Bisheshvar Nath Srivastava.	13-0	Kayasth	Ditto ... II
134 Debi Dayal	20-0	Ditto	Ditto ... III
135 Gopal Sahai Bhargava	16-0	Bhargava	Ditto ... II
136 Gopi Nath	18-0	Khatttri	Ditto ... II
137 Guru Prasad Chaudhri...	16-0	Brahman	Ditto ... II
138 Jai Narain	18-0	Kayasth	Ditto ... III
139 Jogendra Nath Ghosal...	15-0	Brahman	Ditto ... II
140 Lala Gokul Chand Rai	16-0	Jaina	Ditto ... II
143 Pandit Adit Narain Dar	16-0	Brahman	Ditto ... III
144 Pandit Shiam Manohar Nath Sharga.	15-6	Ditto	Ditto ... I
147 Shukdeo Behari Misra	16-0	Brahman	Ditto ... I
149 Bahori Lal	16-3	Baisya	Agra Collegiate III School.
161 Layak Singh	15-0	Rajput	Ditto ... I
162 Mahendra Nath Chatterji	17-2	Brahman	Ditto ... I
165 Narain Singh	17-0	Sonar	Ditto ... II
167 Prem Prasada Mathur...	17-5	Kayasth	Ditto ... III
169 Raj Bahadur Mathur	17-0	Kayesth	Ditto ... II
176 Prem Lal Sah (II)	17-0	Vaishya	Ramsay College, II Almora.

556 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895.

The following candidates from the Agricultural School, Cawnpore, have passed in Elementary Physics and Chemistry, and Agriculture with Surveying only. (See Syndicate Resolution No. 134, dated 6th April, 1895.)

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	
178	Ambay Prasad Mathur...	20-8 Kayasth	... Agrl. School, Cawnpore.
179	Ansuiya Prasad	... 18-5 Ditto	... Ditto.
180	Ayodhya Prasad, Agar-wala.	21-11 Vaishya	... Ditto.
181	Baldeo Singh	... 18-7 Rajput	... Ditto.
182	Beni Prasad	... 18-4 Vaishya	... Ditto.
183	Devi Prasad Tripate	... 18-6 Brahman	... Ditto.
185	Fateh Bahadur	... 20-8 Kayasth	... Ditto.
186	Ganga Prasad Misra	... 18-7 Brahman	... Ditto.
187	Gopaul Rao Achwal	... 20-8 Ditto	... Ditto.
188	Ganga Sahai Negam	... 21-7 Kayasth	... Ditto.
189	Hafiz Huzabbar Husain Faruki.	21-3 Muhammadan	Ditto.
190	Ishwori Prasad Chaturvedi.	19-7 Brahman	... Ditto.
191	Jagannath Prasad	... 20-3 Bania	... Ditto.
192	Jamna Prasad	... 20-0 Kayasth	... Ditto.
193	Khairati Lal	... 17-5 Ditto	... Ditto.
194	Lekh Raj Singh	... 18-8 Rajput	... Ditto.
195	Madho Singh	... 21-8 Kshatriya	... Ditto.
196	Mahtab Singh	... 17-8 Vaishya	... Ditto.
197	Muhammad Abdul Qadir	20-6 Muhammadan	Ditto.
198	Muhammad Akmal Husain.	20-9 Ditto	... Ditto.
199	Muhammad Khabir-ud-din	19-4 Ditto	... Ditto.
200	Muhammad Khalil-ur-Rahman.	17-7 Ditto	... Ditto.
202	Nanak Chand	... 21-7 Vaishya	... Ditto.
204	Raghubar Dayal	... 20-7 Kayasth	... Ditto.
205	Ram Chandra Gupta	... 21-7 Bania	... Ditto.
207	Shunkar Lal	... 17-7 Kayasth	... Ditto.
208	Sheo Prasad	... 20-9 Ditto	... Ditto.
209	Shyam Sundar	... 17-7 Ditto	... Ditto.
210	Sukha Nand Sharma	... 21-6 Brahman	... Ditto.
211	Saiyid Hamid Husain...	24-5 Muhammadan	Ditto.
212	Uma Shankar, Kayastha	21-6 Kayasth	... Ditto.
213	Umda Singh	... 17-7 Rajput	... Ditto.

List of candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination held in April, 1895, in the First Division, in Order of Merit.

Roll No.		
1 425	Kanhaya Lal	... High School, Bulandshahr.
2 623	Liakat Ali	... Collegiate School, Bareilly.
3 512	Sia Ram	... Zila School, Banda.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895. 557

Roll No.		
4	302 Sathna Dhunjabhoj Pes-	Private Candidate. tonjee.
5	1677 Charudeva Banerji	... A. B. P. School, Allahabad
6	632 Poshaki Lal Verma	... Collegiate School, Bareilly.
7	1447 Surrendra Mohan Lahiri...	Queen's A.-S. School, Lucknow.
8	423 Hargian Singh	... High School, Bulandshahr.
9	505 Ali Mahdi	... Zila School, Banda.
10	1687 Gur Sewak Singh	... C. M. High School, Azamgarh.
11	625 Madan Mohan	... Collegiate School, Bareilly.
	1838 Anandi Prasad	... Zila School, Aligarh.
12	1901 Maqsd Ali Khan	... State High School, Rampur.
13	1351 Sitaram Kesheo Damale...	Madhava College, Ujjain.
	1459 Shridhar Dayal Saksena	... High School, Orai.
14	1213 Ramyad Srivastava	... High School, Fyzabad.
15	591 Banwari Lal	... Govt. High School, Gonda.
	1291 Sager Prasad Niogi	... City High School, Jhansi.
16	1184 Abul Rasheed	... A. P. Mission High School, Dehra Dun.
17	210 Jodh Karan Khasgiwala	... Private Candidate.
	337 Chandra Shekhar Banke	Ditto.
	Behari Tewari.	
18	550 Durga Dayal	... High School, Hardoi.
	1035 Dina Nath Rendar	... Government High School, Badaun.
19	1672 Amar Nath Roy Chaudhry,	A. B. P. School, Allahabad.
	278 Mankad Tuljashanker Do-	Private Candidate. latram.
20	412 Kapildeva Sahai Verma	... State High School, Satna.
	292 Pinto, Francis Xavier	... Private Candidate.
	479 Nil Kamal Bhattacharji	... Bengali Tola High School, Benares.
21	484 Sarat Chander Banerji	... Ditto.
	598 Muhammad Yusuf	... Govt. High School, Gonda.
	1255 Prabhu Das	... C. M. High School, Jaunpur.
22	1957 Shambhu Nath Verma	... Zila School, Partabgarh.
	1980 Mulchand Tewari	... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
23	540 Ratan Lal	... C. M. High School, Meerut.
	635 Ram Behary Tandan	... Collegiate School, Bareilly.
24	478 Luchmi Kanta Pandey	... Bengali Tola High School, Benares.
25	59 Pandeya Ramavatara Sar-	Private Candidate. ma.
26	1631 Raja Ram	... Government High School, Muzaffarnagar.
27	536 Jaswant Singh Sarma	... C. M. High School, Meerut.
	1013 Sadashiva Bhagwant K.	... Collegiate School, Jabalpur.
	1154 Babu Ram	... High School, Shahjahanpur.
	1895 Brahma Sarup	... State High School, Rampur.

558 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895.

Roll No.		
28	1039 Muhammad Kamr Uddin, Govt. High School, Badaun.	
	1583 Muhammad Qazim ... Govt. High School, Allahabad.	
	1681 Nand Lal Singha ... A. B. P. School, Allahabad.	
29	677 D'Cunha, E. F. ... Zila School, Muttra.	
	1279 Phadoli Lal Sonar ... High School, Saugor.	
30	122 Ram Lal ... Private Candidate.	
31	1308 Mahesh Prasad ... Govt. High School, Sultanpur.	
	1511 Baij Nath Prasad ... Hitcarni Sabha High School, Jabalpur.	
32	1551 Abdul Rahman (Primus) ... Govt. High School, Allahabad.	
	621 Kashi Nath ... Collegiate School, Bareilly.	
	1273 Kunji Lal Sharma ... High School, Saugor.	
33	1475 Damodar Dattatraya Bhe- Residency College, Indore. dasgavker.	
	480 Pradhan Brijmohan Singh, Bengali Tola High School, Benares.	
34	687 Ranchhor Das Chobey ... Zila School, Muttra.	
	1043 Shiam Behari Lal ... Govt. High School, Badaun.	
	600 Ganesh Prasad ... State School, Charkari.	
35	1164 Wazir Husain ... High School, Shahjahanpur.	
36	1271 Debi Prasad Dubey ... High School, Saugor.	
	531 Lillan Felicia Sircar ... Woman's College, Lucknow.	
	796 Jawahir Lal ... Jubilee High School, Lucknow.	
37	1050 Har Prasad Saksina ... Govt. H. S., Farukhabad.	
	1424 Pahlad Sharma ... Lashkar Collegiate School, Gwalior.	
	1879 Joti Prasad ... Zila School, Bijnor.	

List of candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination held in April, 1895.

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
2 Dalip Singh	17-5	Khatttri	Private Candi- II date.
9 Khushi Ram	18-0	Saine	Ditto ... III
11 Shib Shanker Lal	18-0	Kayasth	Ditto ... III
23 Ram Dularay	17-4	Khatttri	Ditto (Panjab) II
30 Bhaskar Krishna Watve	19-5	Brahman	Ditto (Bombay) II
34 Shiam Das	20-0	Bania	Ditto ... III
44 Daleep Singh Kunwar,	17-6	Jat	Ditto ... II
45 Pratab Singh Rana	15-6	Ditto	Ditto ... II
46 Basdeo Sahai Bhargava	19-0	Brahman	Dit to Raj) ... II
48 Atma Ram	18-0	Suraogi	Ditto ... II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895. 559

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
54 Asghar Ali	25-6	Muhammadan Teacher	III
57 Shyam Lal	19-4	Bania Private Candi-	II
		date.	
58 Bankey Lal	21-6	Ditto	II
59 Pandeya Ramavatara Sarma	19-10	Brahman Ditto (Behar)	I
87 Kundan Lal Varma	20-0	Kayasth Ditto	III
96 Abdul Ahad	20-0	Muhammadan Teacher	III
101 Lalbahadur Prasad	20-0	Kayasth Private Candi-	II
		date.	
108 Bindra Ban Sarma	19-0	Brahman Ditto	II
109 Shiva Prasad	14-10	Khatttri Ditto	III
119 Jangi Lal	15-0	Kayasth Ditto	II
122 Ram Lal	18-6	Ditto	I
125 Ram Chandra	19-0	Ditto	III
128 Yaduvansh Nath Thacur	16-2	Brahman Ditto (C. P.)	III
147 Alay Ahmad	19-0	Muhammadan Ditto	II
149 Khuman Prasad	22-2	Brahman Ditto	II
160 Satyendra Nath Mittra	13-0	Kayasth Ditto(Panjab)	II
166 Ziyauddin M o h a m e d Usman Cambayati.	17-7	Muhammadan Ditto(Bombay)	II
168 Shiva Nath Pandey	18-6	Brahman Ditto	III
171 Namdeo Waman Deo	18-9	Ditto (C. I.)	III
185 Nazir Ahmad	23-2	Muhammadan Ditto (T e a - cher).	II
187 Sooruj Mull	15-6	Bania Ditto (Raj)...	II
210 Jodh Karan Khasgiwala,	17-6	Vaishya Ditto (C. I.)	I
215 Amar Nath Koul	19-7	Brahman Ditto (Raj)...	II
220 Ajodhia Prasad Sirivastava	20-0	Kayasth Ditto (Raj)...	III
222 Siree Ram Bhargava	22-8	Bhargava Teacher (Tonk)	II
224 Kripa Shankar Panda...	16-0	Brahman Private Candi-	III
		date (C. P.).	
227 Baldeo Prashad Tiwari,	15-6	Ditto Ditto (C. P.)...	III
236 Amaral, John Stephen,	23-5	Portuguese... Ditto	III
244 Desai Ambalal Khandu- bhai.	21-4	Brahman Ditto	III
248 Dhebbri Vasudeo Krishna	17-1	Kshatriya Ditto	II
249 Dhumatker V a s a n t Pundlik.	18-2	Brahman Ditto	II
250 Dhurandhar W a m a n Krishnarao.	20-9	Prabhoo Ditto	II
251 Dias, Salvador Pascoal,	18-6	Portuguese... Ditto	II
253 D'Lima John Pascoal	21-1	Ditto Private Candi-	II
		date (C. P.)	
257 Eknath Sunder Sukh- thankar.	17-6	Gaud Brah- man. Ditto	II
258 Faria, Jerome Cajetan,	19-3	Portuguese... Ditto	II
259 Fonseca, Napoleon	21-2	Ditto	III
260 Fraser, Kaikhsrau Sha- poorjee.	20-0	Parsi Ditto	III

560 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895.

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
261 Haidary Maksad Ali Nadir Ali.	18-5	Bohra	Private date. Candi- III
266 Joshi Sakharan Ballal,	18-5	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
271 Khandwala Lalubhai Vrijbhukhandas.	17-3	Bania	... Ditto ... III
272 Kolhatkar Nilkantha Waman.	21-3	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
274 Kothari Govindji Amarsi.	15-7	Hindu	... Ditto ... II
276 Mahatre Keshav Mahadev.	20-10	Kshatriya	... Ditto ... III
277 Manked Chunilal Rupshanker	18-5	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
278 Mankad Tuljashankar Dolatram.	17-11	Nagir	... Ditto ... I
281 Merchant Ali-Mahomed Husain Ali.	16-1	Borah	... Ditto ... II
287 Palkar Krishnanath Ganesh	16-5	Kayasth Prabboo,	Ditto III
292 Pinto, Francis Xavier...	17-2	Portuguese	... Ditto ... I
296 Ranade Sadashiv Vishnu	19-8	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
301 Sandu Hari Krishna	19-4	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
302 Sethna Dhunjeebhoy Pestanjee.	16-10	Parsi	... Ditto ... I
303 Shevde Vinayek Hari	18-2	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
307 Ukidve Balkrishna Dinkar.	18-3	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
308 Vagle Vithal Sadashive	18-9	Gaud Brahman.	Ditto ... III
311 Vaz, Manuel Thomas	18-1	Portuguese	... Ditto ... II
312 Miss Walker, Elizabeth.	16-7	Christian	... Ditto ... III
319 Pheru Ram Naek	18-6	Kahar	... Ditto ... II
329 Sheikh Ahmed Shaikh Bahadoor.	18-4	Muhammadan	Ditto (Bombay) III
334 Sarabhai Ruttanram Daulatjada.	21-5	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
335 Dinshaw Jehangirji Kalapesi.	18-6	Parsi	... Ditto ... III
337 Chundrashekhar Banker behari Tewari.	17-11	Brahman	... Ditto ... I
347 Trimbak Ramchandra Tambe.	18-6	Ditto	... Ditto (Bombay) III
350 Nathalal Dayalji Desai,	17-5	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
368 Banwari Lal Shrivastava.	15-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
370 Surendra Nath Banerjee.	19-6	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
384 Mehta Mekandrai Manilal.	18-6	Ditto	... Ditto (Bombay) II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895. 561

Roll No.		Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
385	Madhavlal Maganlal Desai.	18-6	Ditto ...	Private Candi- II date (Bombay)
391	Durgarow Ramkrishna Palekar.	19-3	Brahman ...	Ditto (C.I.) ... III
392	Mahomed Rahmat-ulla,	21-0	Muhammadan	Ditto ... II
395	Gopal Damodar Josi ...	19-0	Brahman ...	Ditto (Bombay) II
396	Patki Anant Narain ...	19-11	Ditto ...	Ditto ... III
404	Manohar Sinha ...	18-4	Kshatriya ...	Darbar H. S., III Rewah.
406	Narain Pant	18-0	Brahman ...	Ditto ... II
407	Raghuvar Sinha	17-10	Kshatriya ...	Ditto ... III
408	Ram Lal ...	17-4	Brahman ...	Ditto ... III
412	Kapildevasahai Varma,	16-8	Kayasth ...	State H. S., Satna I
414	Badri Prasad	19-10	Vaishya ...	High School, II Bulandshahr.
417	Bhagwati Prashad	21-6	Kayasth ...	Ditto ... II
418	Chandan Lal	19-11	Vaishya ...	Ditto ... II
421	Gauri Dat ...	13-7	Brahman Bāj- pai.	Ditto ... II
422	Gyan Prakash	16-7	Christian, In- dian.	Ditto ... II
423	Hargian Singh	20-7	Khatttri Behal	Ditto ... I
425	Kanhaya Lal	18-2	Khatttri Seth	Ditto ... I
426	Lal Krishna	15-7	Kayasth Sakhsena.	Ditto ... II
429	Nazir Mohammad	17-6	Muhammadan	Ditto ... II
431	Ram Chandra	16-7	Vaishya Agarwal.	Ditto ... II
432	Ram Dial Singh	20-7	Thakur ...	Ditto ... II
434	Gayaprasad Gajraj Singh.	20-2	Kayasth ...	Pannah State II School.
444	Badri Prasad Varma	17-0	Khatttri	Zila School, II Saharanpur.
446	Harbans Lal	19-0	Vaishya ...	Ditto ... II
447	Jiva Singh Ahluvalia	19-0	Ahluvalia Kahal	Ditto ... III
449	Muthra Prasada Bhargava.	16-0	Bhargava	Ditto ... II
450	Mutsaddi Lal Gupta	19-0	Vaishya ...	Ditto ... III
451	Ramji Das...	16-8	Ditto	Zila School, III Saharanpur.
452	Ulfat Rai ...	18-5	Kayasth ...	Ditto ... III
453	Ganga Sahay Saksena	15-4	Ditto	Mission H. S., III Farukhabad.
454	Gobind Pershad	18-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ... II
468	Shree Krishna Chandra,	16-2	Mahajan	Ditto ... III
472	Avinash Ch. Bhaduri	17-7	Brahman	Bengali Tola III H. S., Benares.
473	Benode Behari Sen Roy,	14-8	Boidya	Ditto ... I

562 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895.

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
477 Kashi Bhusan Choudhery.	16-0	Brahman	... Bengali Tola III H. S., Benares.
478 Lakshmi Kanta Pandey,	13-1	Ditto	... Ditto ... I
479 Nil Kamal Bhattacharji,	17-6	Ditto	... Ditto ... I
480 Pradhan Brij Mohan Singh.	18-8	Kayasth	... Ditto ... I
481 Purna Chundra Moitra,	16-7	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
483 Ram Ranjon Moitra	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
484 Sharat Chunder Banerji	17-1	Ditto	... Ditto ... I
493 Baldeva Prasad	16-10	Kayasth	... Govt. H. S., III Mirzapur.
495 Gopal Das	15-6	Khattari	... Ditto ... II
499 Raghunath Das Gupta	21-1	Agarwala	... Ditto ... III
501 Sarda Narayan	16-5	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
502 Sohan Lal	15-6	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
504 Vrindavan Ch. Umar	22-6	Vaishya	... Ditto ... III
505 Ali Mahdi	13-5	Muhammadian	Banda Zila I School.
506 Balbhadra Sahai	19-9	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
507 Bashir Ahmad	16-6	Muhammadian	Ditto ... II
508 Jagan Nath Prasad	22-3	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
509 Krishna Gopal	18-6	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
510 Lakshmi Narayan	16-11	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
512 Sia Ram	17-10	Kurmi	... Ditto ... I
513 Sriman Narayan	20-10	Bania	... Ditto ... II
514 Banki Behari Lal	15-0	Kayasth	... Darbar H. S., III Jhalrapatan.
517 Debi Prasad	22-2	Kayasth	... Church Mission III H. S., Gorakhpur.
520 Mohd. Khalil	16-0	Muhammadian	Ditto ... III
522 Qazi Shahab Uddin	20-6	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
523 Shiv Ghulam Singh	20-6	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
524 Shiva Saran Lal	16-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
529 Jaikuar V. Misra (Miss)	17-8	Christian	... Lucknow Woman's College. II
531 Lillian Felicia Sircar (Miss).	16-7	Ditto	... Ditto ... I
533 Chuttan Lal	18-7	Brahman	... Church Mission III H. S., Meerut.
536 Jaswant Singh Sharma,	19-3	Taga	... Ditto ... I
537 Joti Prasada	16-11	Bania	... Ditto ... II
538 Kishan Dayal	14-7	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
540 Ratan Lal	16-5	Mahajan	... Ditto ... I
542 Latchman Singh	20-8	Thakur	... H. S., Sehore, III
544 Md. Mumtaz Ali Khan,	15-7	Muhammadian	Ditto ... II
546 Purna Chandra Mitra	17-7	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
549 Dal Singh	21-2	Kshatriya	... Hardoi High III School.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895. 563

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
550 Durga Dayal	... 18-6	Kayasth	... Hardoi High School. I
552 Lal Behari Srivastava	... 17-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
559 Shiam Charan Lal	... 19-6	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
563 Bishambhar Nath	... 18-7	Khatttri	... Husainabad H. S., Lucknow. III
566 Inder Charan Srivastava	15-8	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
567 Janki Prasad Srivastava	16-10	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
572 Ram Sarup, Vaish	... 16-7	Vaishya	... A.-V. H. S., Amroha. II
574 Wisal Mohammad	... 17-4	Muhammadian	... Ditto ... III
578 Narotam Dass	... 19-0	Khatttri	... M. Cent. High S., Moradabad. III
579 Nathaniel Hamiltion	... 20-10	Christian	... Ditto ... II
582 Ram Saroop	... 16-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
586 Bishen Lal Raina	... 20-4	Ditto	... H. S., Jaora ... III
591 Banwari Lal	... 18-4	Kayasth	... Govt. High School, Gonda. I
593 Gokul Prasad Varma	... 16-8	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
595 Khettra Das Paul	... 17-7	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
596 Lal Bahadur	... 21-8	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
597 Mohamed Hasan	... 17-2	Muhammadian	... Ditto ... II
598 Mohamed Yusuf	... 15-10	Ditto	... Ditto ... I
599 Narendra Bahadur	... 19-7	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
600 Ganesh Prasad	... 19-0	Brahman	... State School, Charkhari, C. I. I
601 Hira Lal	... 20-0	Lodhi	... Ditto ... II
604 Shri Narayan Mishr	... 16-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
607 Arthur Luke	... 17-0	Christian	... Collegiate School, Bareilly. II
610 Alexander J. Phillips	... 17-6	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
611 Azim-ul-Shan Khan	... 18-8	Muhammadian	... Ditto ... II
612 Babu Ram Varma	... 16-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
615 Gangadhar Gopal Talang,	16-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
616 Gopal Sahai	... 15-0	Vaishya	... Ditto ... II
618 Hari Ram, Dhasmana	... 18-10	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
620 Jainti Prasad Varma	... 20-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
621 Kashi Nath	... 15-10	Brahman	... Ditto ... I
622 Kesri Lal	... 17-0	Vaishya	... Ditto ... III
623 Liakat Ali	... 14-0	Muhammadian	... Ditto ... I
625 Madan Mohan	... 18-0	Vaishya	... Ditto ... I
627 Mohamed Abdul Majid	16-0	Muhammadian	... Ditto ... II
628 Mohamed Ashfuk Hasan Khan.	20-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
632 Poshaki Lal Varma	... 16-9	Kayasth	... Ditto ... I
635 Ram Behari, Tandan	... 18-0	Khatttri	... Ditto ... I
636 Ram Bharose Lal	... 17-6	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
637 Ram Charan, Kateha	... 18-4	Brahman	... Ditto ... II

564 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895.

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
639	Romani Mohan Mozum-dara.	16-6 Kayasth	Collegiate School, Bareilly. II
644	Suraj Narain	17-0 Khattri	Ditto ... III
646	Abdul Aziz	16-3 Muharrmadan	Govt. H. S., Moradabad. II
647	Abdul Hayi	18-3 Ditto	Ditto ... III
648	Amrita Lal Roy	17-6 Brahman	Ditto ... II
650	Asfandiar Beg, Mirza	16-4 Muhammadan	Ditto ... II
651	Badri Krishna Verma	18-2 Kayasth	Ditto ... II
652	Bhagwati Prasada Gupta	19-0 Vaishya	Ditto ... II
655	Brij Mukat Bihari Lal	16-3 Ditto	Ditto ... II
657	Damodar Krishna	17-0 Brahman	Ditto ... II
661	Hem Chandra Mitra	15-7 Kayasth	Ditto ... II
663	Mohammad Abdullah	19-0 Muhammadan	Ditto ... III
664	Mitthan Lal	16-0 Vaishya	Ditto ... II
665	Mohammad A b d u l	23-0 Muhammadan	Ditto ... III
	Rahaman.		
672	Sunder Lal	20-0 Jaini	Ditto ... III
675	Bhola Nath	19-6 Kshatriya	Muttra Zila School. III
677	D'Cunha, E. F.	15-6 Church of England.	Ditto ... I
681	Keshab Deo, Agarwal	18-0 Bania	Ditto ... III
683	Md. Masha Allah	18-6 Muhammadan	Ditto ... II
684	Nawal Kishor Johry	19-0 Kayasth	Ditto ... III
685	Oma Shanker	16-6 Ditto	Ditto ... III
687	Ranchor Das Chobey	19-6 Chobey	Ditto ... I
690	Raghu Nandan Prasad	17-6 Brahman	Ditto ... III
691	Saran Behari Lal Ma-	16-0 Kayasth	Ditto ... III
	thur.		
697	Chaudhari Habib Ullah	18-6 Muhammadan	Govt. H. S., Bara Banki. II
698	Chaudhari Niamat Ullah	17-6 Ditto	Ditto ... II
699	Damodar Surup	14-10 Kayasth	Ditto ... III
701	Kalika Prasad Nigam	20-3 Ditto	Ditto ... III
711	Bijleshwari Prasad Upadhy.	17-0 Brahman	Lyall Collegiate School, Balrampur. III
712	Chote Lal Misra	20-6 Brahman	Ditto ... III
713	Debi Dayal	18-2 Kayasth	Ditto ... III
715	Hassan Ali Mirza	21-3 Muhammadan	C. M. H. S., Lucknow. II
716	Har Parshad	20-3 Kayasth	Ditto ... III
717	Ishri Parshad	17-6 Ditto	Ditto ... III
718	Lachhman Parshad	15-6 Ditto	Ditto ... II
721	M. M. Dayal	18-3 Christian	Ditto ... III
724	Rajeshri Dayal	19-6 Kayasth	Ditto ... III
727	Sheoraj Bahadur	20-6 Ditto	Ditto ... II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895. 565

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
736 Birj Bashi Lal Srivastava	19-0	Kayasth ...	Agra Collegiate School. II
737 Bishambhar Nath Misra	14-6	Brahman ...	Ditto ... II
738 Burket Ullah Sheikh	19-0	Muhammadan Kurashi.	Ditto ... III
743 Damodar Das Parekh...	17-3	Vaishya ...	Ditto ... III
748 Ganga Prasad	... 16-8	Kayasth ...	Ditto ... III
749 Girdhari Lal	... 16-6	Agarwal ...	Ditto ... II
751 Hari Ram Tandan	... 16-0	Khatti ...	Ditto ... II
752 Jagat Sinha Kunwar	... 16-0	Kshatriya ...	Ditto ... III
756 Kausal Kishore Bhar-	17-6	Bhargava ...	Ditto ... II
gava.			
761 Mahabir Pershad Rai-	182	Kayasth ...	Ditto ... III
zada.			
762 Mohamed Rashid	... 17-5	Muhammadan	Ditto ... II
764 Mata Prasad Verma	... 16-9	Kayasth ...	Ditto ... II
765 Mohamed Usiff Jafrey,	17-9	Muhammadan Syed.	Ditto ... III
766 Mulayam Stha	... 18-0	Rajput ...	Ditto ... III
771 Piarai Sarup Tickoo	... 19-0	Brahman ...	Ditto ... III
777 Rup Narain	... 18-11	Kshatriya ...	Ditto ... III
778 Salig Ram	... 18-2	Kayasth ...	Ditto ... II
779 Salig Ram Singh	... 18-0	Kshatriya ...	Ditto ... III
786 Vidya Dhar Tewari	... 18-0	Brahman ...	Ditto ... III
788 Asharfi Lal	... 15-4	Kayasth ...	Jubilee H. S., Lucknow. II
793 Har Bilas	... 20-6	Brahman ...	Ditto ... III
796 Jawahir Lal	... 13-6	Kayasth ...	Ditto ... I
798 Kazim Ali Khan	... 16-0	Muhammadan	Ditto ... II
800 Mahabir Pershad	... 14-8	Kayasth ...	Ditto ... III
801 Mahendra N a r a y a n	16-0	Kashmiri ...	Ditto ... III
Mukku.			
802 Mahesh Dyal	... 18-0	Kayasth ...	Ditto ... III
804 Mathura Parshad	... 18-6	Ditto ...	Ditto ... III
810 Onkar Nath Sivapuri	... 17-4	Brahman ...	Ditto ... III
812 Pt. Jati Saroop Pathak	21-5	Ditto ...	Ditto ... III
815 Pearey Lal Bhargava	... 15-7	Bhargava ...	Ditto ... III
817 Qamar Hosain Khan	... 17-5	Muhammadan	Ditto ... III
818 Rajendra Nath Vajpai...	15-0	Brahman ...	Ditto ... III
819 Ram Pershad	... 19-4	Kayasth ...	Ditto ... II
824 Syed Ahmad Husain	... 19-5	Muhammadan	Ditto ... III
830 Abdul Lateef	... 19-0	Ditto ...	Govt. College, Ajmere. III
832 Bachh Raj Mathur	... 16-0	Kayasth ...	Ditto ... III
835 Bhajan Lal Mathur	... 17-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ... III
836 Fateh Lal Mathur	... 19-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ... III
838 Gulab Chand	... 17-0	Khatti ...	Ditto ... III
842 Nathoo Lal Verma	... 17-8	Kayasth ...	Ditto ... III
844 Onkar Nath Vatasya	... 18-0	Agarwala ...	Ditto ... II
845 Ramsaran Das	... 17-0	Kayasth ...	Ditto ... III

566 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895.

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
846 Sham Lal Mathur	18-0	Kayasth	Govt. College, III Ajmere.
847 Shiv Narain Mathur	18-0	Ditto	Ditto ... III
849 Bhasker Chintaman	20-0	Brahman	Ditto ... III
850 Chhitar Mal Misra	19-0	Ditto	Ditto ... III
851 Ganesh Narain Somani	16-8	Maheshwari	Ditto ... II
852 Hari Ram Ojha	19-0	Brahman	Ditto ... III
853 Nanoo Ram	18-6	Mali	Ditto ... II
854 Narain Das Banerji	15-0	Brahman	Ditto ... II
857 Satish Chander Mokerji	18-0	Ditto	Ditto ... II
858 Shah Bhopal Singh	18-0	Oswal	Ditto ... III
863 Md. Abu Said	15-4	Muhammadan.	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
865 Mohamed Ali	17-0	Ditto	Ditto ... III
872 Mirza Md. Bahadur	19-7	Ditto	Ditto ... II
875 Nazir Abbas	16-9	Ditto	Ditto ... II
876 Raghubar Dayal	15-0	Kayasth	Ditto ... II
880 Saadat Ali Khan	16-0	Muhammadan	Ditto ... II
881 Syed Abdul Hafiz	17-4	Ditto	Ditto ... III
890 Zain-ul-Abdin	15-5	Ditto	Ditto ... III
891 Abdul Halim Khan	16-0	Ditto	Ditto ... III
894 Abul Hasan Sabzwari	17-0	Ditto	Ditto ... III
895 Ahmad Hasan	16-8	Ditto	Ditto ... III
897 Ansar Husain	17-4	Ditto	Ditto ... II
898 Ashraf Ali	16-0	Ditto	Ditto ... II
903 Chunni Lal	17-0	Vaishya	Ditto ... II
908 Haji Husain Khan	15-0	Muhammadan	Ditto ... III
910 Ihsanul Haq	16-2	Ditto	Ditto ... II
914 Kirpa Shankar	15-7	Kayasth	Ditto ... III
916 Lachman Sarup Varma	17-0	Ditto	Ditto ... III
919 Md. Alla Dad Khan	16-0	Muhammadan	Ditto ... II
920 Ambika Charan Ghose	16-9	Kayasth	Meerut College School.
924 Bhure Singh	19-10	Vaishya	Ditto ... III
925 Bittan Lal	19-3	Khatttri	Ditto ... II
926 Chandra Mohan Lal Mathur.	18-5	Kayasth	Ditto ... III
929 Gokul Chand	19-4	Vaishya	Ditto ... III
930 Har Gobind	19-5	Brahman	Ditto ... III
936 Jeoti Sarupa	22-6	Kayasth	Ditto ... III
939 Kirti Prasada	16-0	Sarawgi	Ditto ... III
943 Maqbul Ahmad Sabzwari	18-10	Muhammadan	Ditto ... II
947 Nand Ram	17-2	Vaishya	Ditto ... II
948 Puran Prasada	18-5	Ditto	Ditto ... II
951 Shiva Ram	18-5	Brahman	Ditto ... II
955 Zahur Ali	16-11	Muhammadan	Ditto ... II
959 Behwar Raghubeer Singh	19-4	Kayasth	Jabalpur College School.
960 Bhaiya Lal Dube	16-2	Brahman	Ditto ... III
961 Chandika Prasad	14-0	Kayasth	Ditto ... III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895. 567

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
967 Gadadhar Prasad Tiwari	16-10	Brahman	... Jabalpur Col- III legiate School.
968 Girdhari Lal Bajpayi	... 15-6	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
974 Hariwansh Ray Shrivastava.	17-4	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
981 Kamta Pershad	... 16-4	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
982 Khem Chand	... 17-3	Bania	... Ditto ... II
983 Kesho Waman Pathak	... 15-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
984 Kiran Krishna Mitre	... 15-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
986 Krishna Sewak Shrivastava.	16-2	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
990 Moncmotho Nath Datta	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
991 Muhammad Abdus Subhan Khan.	15-0	Muhamamdan	... Ditto ... II
1002 Parmanand Victor Misra	14-4	Christian	... Ditto ... II
1003 Parmanand	... 17-7	Bráhmán	... Ditto ... II
1007 Radhika Prasad Varma	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
1009 Ramchandra Narayan Shronty.	16-0	Bráhmán	... Ditto ... III
1013 Sadashiva Bhugwant K.	14-5	Ditto	... Ditto ... I
1014 Sampuran Das	.. 16-4	Ahir	... Ditto ... III
1015 Sheikh Muhammad Abdul Kadir	16-0	Muhammadian	... Ditto ... III
1017 Sheikh Muhammad Hamid.	16-4	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1018 Somanath Nand Patayosi	18-3	Bráhmán	... Ditto ... II
1019 Surendra Kumar Chatterji.	15-9	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1021 T. Kandaswamy Pillay	17-0	Kshatriya	... Ditto ... II
1022 Vishnu Bapuji Dhampurker.	16-8	Bráhmán	... Ditto ... III
1980 Mulchand Tiwari	... 16-8	Ditto	... Private Candidate. I
2065 Kunj Behari Lal	... 21-5	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
1026 Chandra Ballabh Joshi	18-7	Brahman	... Ramsay College, II Almora.
1030 Jai Datt Tiwari	... 20-6	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1032 Nurain Dutt Tripathi	... 18-7	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1034 Bankey Behari Lal	... 18-3	Khatttri	... Govt. H. S., III Badaun.
1035 Dina Nath Rendar	... 18-6	Vaishya	... Ditto ... I
1036 Komal Singh	... 21-7	Kshatriya	... Ditto ... II
1039 Muhammad Kamr-ud-din	17-7	Muhammadian	... Ditto ... I
1040 Muhammad Abdul Hamid Khan.	16-4	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1043 Shaim Behari Lal	... 17-7	Kayasth	... Ditto ... I
1044 Shiva Kavar	... 16-7	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1045 Tulsi Ram	... 18-8	Bráhmán	... Ditto ... II
1047 Bala Sahay	... 18-2	Kayasth	... Govt. H. S., III Farukhabad.
1048 Badri Prasad	... 20-7	Bania	... Ditto ... III

568 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895.

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
1049 Gulzari Lal	... 18-6	Bania	Govt. H. S., III Farukhabad.
1050 Hara Prasad Saksena	... 17-11	Kayasth	Ditto ... I
1052 Kunvar Swarup	... 18-5	Ditto	Ditto ... II
1053 Kashi Nath	... 14-7	Kachi	Ditto ... III
1056 Nand Lal	... 16-2	Bania	Ditto ... II
1059 Rama Din Dubey	... 17-6	Bráhmán	Ditto ... III
1060 Raja Ram	... 17-4	Ditto	Ditto ... III
1062 Santa Prasad Mathur	... 17-7	Kayasth	Ditto ... III
1063 Surju Prasad Saksena	... 14-6	Ditto	Ditto ... III
1067 Ganga Prasad	... 19-6	Khatttri	A. P. Mission II H. S., Allahabad.
1070 Jagdip Narain Rai	... 16-0	Bráhmán	Ditto ... III
1072 Joseph Simeon	... 17-0	Christian	Ditto ... III
1074 Kabir-ud-din Ahmad	... 21-5	Muhammadan	Ditto ... III
1076 Muhammad Taqi	... 19-0	Ditto	Ditto ... II
1088 Hormusji Ardesheir Pateh	17-1	Parsi	K. B. A. P. and II Mhow Z. High School.
1090 Shamlal Shampatram	18-10	Shudra	Ditto ... III Marwari.
1092 Abdul Karim	... 16-0	Muhammadan.	Anjuman Isla- III mia H. S., Jabalpur.
1093 Abdul Majid	... 16-0	Ditto	Ditto ... III
1099 Peerozshaw Birdi.	Cursetji 15-10	Parsi	Ditto ... II
1103 Abid Ali	... 17-6	Muhammadan.	Collegiate S., Benares. II
1106 Bal Krishna Sarma	... 15-5	Bráhmán	Ditto ... II
1107 Balmakund Sinha	... 20-2	Bhuinhar	Ditto ... II
1122 Har Narayan Sinha	... 18-1	Kshatriya	Ditto ... III
1126 Kali Charan Bhatta- charji.	16-2	Bráhmán	Ditto ... III
1129 Lakshmi Das	... 18-5	Vaishya	Ditto ... II
1130 Lakshmi Shankar	... 16-0	Kayasth	Ditto ... III
1138 Md. Idris Ansari	... 15-5	Muhammadan	Ditto ... III
1141 Ram Kumar Lal	... 16-5	Kayasth	Ditto ... III
1147 Saryu Prasad Sinha	... 19-2	Bhuinhar	Ditto ... II
1149 Shaikh Md. Ifakhar Ali,	19-11	Muhammadan	Ditto ... II
1151 Shiva Shankar Lal	... 19-7	Kayasth	Ditto ... II
1152 Udit Narayan Sinha	... 18-1	Kshatriya	Ditto ... III
1154 Babu Ram	... 18-4	Khatttri	High School, I Sháhjahánpur.
1155 Charu Chandra Sirkar	... 18-0	Kayasth	Ditto ... II
1158 Mahmud Hasan	... 17-0	Muhammadan	Ditto ... I
1160 Rama Nand	... 17-0	Agarwal	Ditto ... I
1161 Salamat Ali Khan	... 17-0	Muhammadan	Ditto ... I
1162 Sinclair Charles Sirkar	... 16-2	Christian	Ditto ... I
1164 Wazir Husain	... 17-5	Muhammadan	Ditto ... I

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895. 569

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
1167 Hari Pado Mukopadhaya	17-7	Brahman ... Zila	School, II
			Jaunpur.
1168 Hera Lal Brahman	... 20-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ... III
1172 Lakshmi Narain	... 13-11	Bania ...	Ditto ... III
1173 Mahadeo Prasad	... 18-0	Kayasth ...	Ditto ... III
1177 Prem Narain Chaturvedi	19-3	Bráhmaṇ ...	Ditto ... III
	(Chaube).		
1182 Thakur Prasad Bhargava	19-2	Bhargava ...	Ditto ... II
1183 Triveni Sahay	... 15-0	Kayasth ...	Ditto ... III
1184 Abdul Rasheed	... 19-7	Muhammadian	A. P. Mission I
			H. S., Dehra
			Dun.
1185 Beni Ram	... 18-6	Bráhmaṇ ...	Ditto ... III
1188 Imamul Haq	... 18-6	Muhammadian	Ditto ... III
1189 Lalit Mohan Banerjee	... 13-11	Christian ...	Ditto ... II
1190 Luchman Prasad	... 17-3	Kayasth ...	Ditto ... III
1193 Bhoora Lal Hiran	... 16-5	Jain Oswal ...	Mahārāna's H. II
			S., Oodey-
			pur.
1198 Madan Singh Khabia	... 16-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ... II
1200 Dina Nath	... 17-7	Kayasth ...	Mohendra III
			School, Ti-
			kamgarh.
1201 Bhaskar Narayen Joshi,	17-2	Bráhmaṇ ... Dhar	High III
			School.
1202 Keshava Yeshwant Jun-	26-2	Parbhu ...	Ditto ... III
			nerkar.
1203 Mahadev Bapuji Dighe,	20-5	Ditto ...	Ditto ... III
1209 Jagan Nath Misra	... 19-6	Bráhmaṇ ...	Fyzabad High II
			School.
1211 Nageswar Prasad Suk-	18-11	Kayasth ...	Ditto ... II
			senā.
1212 P. Parmeswar Nath	14-5	Bráhmaṇ ...	Ditto ... II
			Sapru.
1213 Ram Yad Srivastava	... 16-8	Kayasth ...	Ditto ... I
1214 Ram Khelawan Lal	... 22-7	Ditto ...	Ditto ... III
1215 Sunder Lal Rajay	... 21-7	Khatttri ...	Ditto ... III
1221 Din Dayal Tiwari	... 17-7	Bráhmaṇ ...	Govt. H. S. III
			Hoshangabad.
1222 Govind Narayan Harney	20-6	Ditto ...	Ditto ... II
1223 Kashi Ram	... 17-6	Ditto ...	Ditto ... II
1228 Pyare Lal	... 18-8	Ditto ...	Ditto ... II
1229 Ram Karan Ghanshyam	15-6	Ditto ...	Ditto ... II
			Joshi.
1232 Syad Ikram Ali	... 20-1	Muhammadian	Ditto ... II
1236 Hazari Lal	... 22-0	Kalwar ...	Ballia Govt. H. III
			School.
1237 Jag Deva Sinha	... 20-0	Kshatriya ...	Ditto ... II
1240 Kausika Nath Sinha	... 17-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ... II
1244 Sital Prasad Varma	... 19-0	Ditto ...	Ditto ... III

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Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
1245 Tapaswi Sinha	... 16-7	Kshatriya	... Ballia Govt. H. School. III
1246 Anant Prasad	... 20-0	Kayasth	... C. M. H. S., Basti. III
1247 Gopal Saran	... 20-7	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1250 Balbhadra Prasad waree.	Te- 19-0	Bráhmaṇ	... C. M. H. S., Jaunpur. III
1251 Bahadur Lal	... 18-7	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
1252 Bhagwati Sáhae	... 18-4	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1254 Mahendro Nath Mukerjee.	17-7	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
1255 Prabhoo Das	... 17-5	Christian	... Ditto ... I
1256 Rambhup Lal	... 16-7	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
1259 Ali Azhar	... 20-5	Muhammadan	Fatehpur High School. III
1266 Shiva Prasad	... 20-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
1267 Vasudeva Panth dikar.	Karan- 22-5	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
1269 Bhaskar Govind Sapra	17-10	Ditto	... H. S., Saugor. II
1270 Dayal Chand Chand.	Ratan 18-9	Bania	... Ditto ... III
1271 Devi Prasad Dubey	... 15-2	Brahman	... Ditto ... I
1272 Ganesh Prasad Dubey	... 16-5	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1273 Kunji Lal Sharma	... 17-3	Ditto	... Ditto ... I
1274 Lakshman Vishwanath Chandorker.	15-6	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1276 Mul Chand K., undus.	Sec- 17-8	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
1277 Mahadeo Narain, Ticaker	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
1278 Parmanand Tewari	... 15-9	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1279 Phadali Lal Sunar	... 15-6	Sunar	... Ditto ... I
1280 Ram Krishna Keshava Servati.	15-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
1283 Gopal Rao Borvankar	... 17-5	Ditto	... City H. S., Jhansi. II
1284 Jwala Prasad	... 15-7	Vaishya	... Ditto ... II
1285 Krishna Kumar Sanyal	19-1	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
1289 Pyare Lal	... 17-0	Agarwal	... Ditto ... III
1291 Sagar Prasad Niogi	... 18-6	Sadgope	... Ditto ... I
1300 Ram Dayal	... 17-0	Kayasth	... M. H. S., Hangabad. III
1303 Abdus Sattar	... 17-0	Muhammadan	Govt. H. S., Sultanpur. II
1304 Ajudhia Prasad	... 23-7	Kurmi	... Ditto ... II
1305 Chbeda Lal	... 16-7	Khatttri	... Ditto ... II
1306 Gocul Prasad	... 21-8	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
1308 Mahesh Prasad	... 15-11	Kayasth	... Ditto ... I
1309 Ram Nandan	... 14-10	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1310 Ram Prasad	... 17-10	Ahir	... Ditto ... II
1313 Abel, S. A.	... 21-2	Christian	... St. John's College, Agra. III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895. 571

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
1316 Bishwa Nath	... 20-1	Brahman	... St. John's College, Agra. Col- II
1318 Davids, J. M.	... 17-2	Christian	... Ditto ... III
1319 Davids, M. C.	... 17-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1320 Durga Prasad Bhatnagar	16-1	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
1322 Ghose, E. P.	... 15-7	Christian	... Ditto ... III
1323 Hur Bullabh	... 16-3	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
1324 Jacob, B.	... 16-4	Christian	... Ditto ... III
1326 Kanwar Behari Lal	... 15-2	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
1330 Mufeed Uddin	... 16-9	Muhammadan	... Ditto ... II
1332 Mata Prasad Asthna	... 20-11	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
1334 Pherozechah Sorabji	17-3	Parsi	... Ditto ... II
Combata.			
1338 Ram Narain (Secundus)	17-5	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
1339 Samuel George	... 20-5	Christian	... Ditto ... III
1340 Sarat Chundar Chukarbutty.	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
1341 Shayam Sundar	... 17-9	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1342 Damodar Vithal Joshi	... 19-0	Ditto	... Madhaval College, Ujjain. Col- III
1343 Dhondo Balvant Kudekar.	18-4	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1346 Martand Waman Nerikar	16-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1347 Narhar Balkrishna Parchure.	18-9	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1348 Nilkant Vittal Dandekar	14-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1350 Ramcharan Dalpatram Pande.	18-7	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1351 Sitaram Kesava Damale	14-1	Ditto	... Ditto ... I
1353 Vinayak Vishnu Date	... 18-2	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
1354 Wasudeo Laxman Shouche.	19-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1356 Arbud Prasad Bais	... 15-0	Kalal	... Maharaja's Collegiate School, Jeypur. III
1362 Durga Prasad Bhargava	16-6	Bhargava	... Ditto ... III
1366 Gulab Chand Patni	... 17-3	Jain	... Ditto ... II
1368 Jagan Nath Joshi	... 18-9	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
1369 Jamna Lal Khinduka	... 21-2	Jain	... Ditto ... III
1370 Jata Shankar Nandi	... 19-3	Vudnargar Nagar.	... Ditto ... II
1372 Kali Pado Chattopadhyaya.	19-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
1375 Maneklal Chhaganlal Desai	17-3	Bania	... Ditto ... III
1376 Mani Shanker Acharya	19-3	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
1378 Mithu Lal Khuuna	... 16-0	Khatttri	... Ditto ... II
1382 Nand Lal Mehta	... 22-0	Nagar	... Ditto ... II

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Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
1383 Pyarai Lal Dube	... 15-11	Brahman	... Maharaja's College S. Jey-pur. II
1384 Rajendra Nath Pandit...	13-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1399 Jagan Nath Prasad	... 21-2	Kayasth	... Govt. Zila School, Cawnpore. III
1400 Muhammad Mohsin	17-11	Muhammadan	Ditto ... III
Siddiqi.			
1403 Nawal Kishore	... 20-7	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
1406 Promoth Nath Mukarji	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
1415 Hari Shankar	... 18-0	Kayasth	... Lashkar College, Gwalior. II
1416 Kashi Nath Awasthi	... 18-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
1417 Kashinath Mukund	16-8	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
Pusalkar.			
1418 Krishna Bihari Lal	... 18-2	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
1419 Laxman Bhaskar Mulay	15-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
1420 Laxman Das Bhandaray	15-9	Vaishya	... Ditto ... III
1422 Mata Prasad	... 18-6	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
1423 Pandit Bishambhar Nath	19-2	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
Munshi.			
1424 Prahlad Sharma	... 17-8	Ditto	... Ditto ... I
1425 Raghunath Sadashiva	18-2	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
Chandorkar.			
1428 Ashu Tosh Ghosh Chowdhury.	15-6	Kayasth	... Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit S., Lucknow. II
1430 Birj Behari Lal	... 14-8	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1435 Jotendro Nath Chaudhuri.	Rai 15-7	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1439 Norendra Krishna Mukerjee.	14-9	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
1443 Samarendra Nath Bose	15-7	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
1445 Shyam Sunder Lal Sri-vastavya.	16-2	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1446 Surajbali Dikshit	... 15-7	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
1447 Surendra Mohan Lahiry	16-7	Ditto	... Ditto ... I
1448 Suresh Chandra Ghosh	15-6	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
1450 Har Sahay Bhatnagar	... 16-1	Ditto	... H. S., Orai ... II
1451 Kalka Prasad Shrivastav	18-2	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1452 Kanh Kumar Verma	... 18-4	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1453 Khwaja Azizur Rahman	19-6	Muhamadan	... Ditto ... II
1455 Preo Parijat Sen	... 16-5	Vaidya	... Ditto ... III
1459 Shridhar Dayal Saksena	19-2	Kayasth	... Ditto ... I
1462 Baij Nath Parshad	... 18-6	Agarwala	... Jubilee H. S., Gorakhpur. III
1463 Bindeshwari Singh	... 21-0	Kshatriya	... Ditto ... II
1464 Gokul Prasad	... 17-0	Khatti	... Ditto ... III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895. 573

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
1465 Gorakh Prasad	... 15-7	Kaisth	... Jubilee H. S., II Gorakhpur.
1466 Jowala Prasad	... 20-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1468 Md. Abdul Ghafur	... 19-7	Muhammadan	Ditto ... III
1470 Ram Prasad	... 15-7	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
1471 Ram Autar Lal	... 18-6	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1472 Sant Bali Prasad	... 19-6	Sainthwar	... Ditto ... III
1475 Damodar Dattatraya	20-8	Brahman	... Residency I Bhedasgavker. School, Indore.
1481 Madhav Krishna Wag- lay.	16-3	Brahman	... Ditto II
1486 Shridhar Sakham Su- ley.	20-0	Parbhoo	... Ditto ... III
1488 Ahmad Ashraf	... 18-5	Muhammadan,	Rai Bareilly, II High School.
1493 Nand Kumar Nigam	... 17-6	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
1497 Sambhu Dayal Nigam	... 20-6	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1500 Satgur Prasada Srivas- tava.	16-2	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1501 Tilak Dhari Sinha	... 19-4	Kshatriya	... Ditto ... III
1502 Fateh Chand Srivasta- vya.	20-0	Kayasth	... Zila School, II Unao.
1503 Kali Prasad Nigam	... 23-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1508 Salig Ram Srivastavya	... 15-6	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1509 Shiam Behari Lal	... 17-6	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1511 Baij Nath Prasad	... 15-8	Ditto	... Hitcarni Sabha I H. S., Jabalpur.
1512 Chedi Lal, Sunar	... 16-7	Sunar	... Ditto ... II
1527 Bansi Lal Srivastavya	... 20-0	Kayasth	... Kayastha Path- III shala, Allaha- bad.
1532 Giri Gopal Mittra	... 15-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1534 Hira Lal	... 18-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1538 Mahabir Prasad Misra	... 18-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
1541 Satya Narayan Gour	... 19-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
1542 Sri Narayan Lal	... 22-7	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1551 Abdul Rahman (Primus),	19-0	Muhammadan,	Govt. H. S., I Allahabad.
1552 Abdul Rahman (Secun- dus).	17-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1557 Bhupati Nath Banerjea,	18-4	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
1558 Bhasker Ram Krishna Gokhle,	18-8	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1566 Jang Narsinha Rana	... 16-1	Kshatriya	... Ditto ... II
1568 Jamal Uddin Haider	... 18-0	Muhammadan	Ditto ... III
1571 Kampta Prasad	... 14-10	Vaishya	Ditto ... II
1572 Kali Priyo Mukerjea	... 18-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
1580 Madan Mohan Lal (Pri- mus).	17-6	Vaishya	... Ditto ... III
1581 Madan Mohan (Secundus),	18-7	Agarwala	... Ditto ... III

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
1582 Monoranjan Sen Gupta,	16-4	Vaidya	Govt. H. S., III Allahabad.
1583 Mohammad Qazim ...	17-0	Muhammadian	Ditto ... I
1585 S. Mohammad Wafi ...	16-6	Ditto	Ditto ... III
1591 Raja Ram ...	18-6	Khattri	Ditto ... III
1595 Surendro Nath Muker- jea.	17-0	Brahman	Ditto ... II
1598 Tarit Mohan Banerjea,	17-0	Ditto	Ditto ... II
1602 Ali Hasan ...	16-0	Muhammadian,	Hume's H. S., III Etawah.
1605 Bankey Lal Verma ...	18-11	Kayasth	Ditto ... III
1606 Beni Maudhow ...	18-8	Ditto	Ditto ... II
1607 Debi Dayal ...	17-6	Ditto	Ditto ... II
1612 Mahaishri Prasad ...	15-2	Ditto	Ditto ... II
1614 Purnendu Kumar Mo- jundar.	16-4	Ditto	Ditto ... II
1616 Ram Charan Lal ...	19-5	Bania	Ditto ... III
1619 Zahur Hasan ...	20-3	Muhammadian	Ditto ... II
1621 Bisheswar Dayal ...	21-6	Bania	Govt. H. S., Mu- zaffarnagar.
1625 Lakshmi Narain ...	18-2	Ditto	Ditto ... II
1627 Nand Lal Sharma ...	19-0	Brahman	Ditto ... II
1628 Prabhu Lal ...	20-6	Bania Jain	Ditto ... III
1629 Raghubir Singh ...	21-7	Jat	Ditto ... III
1630 Rahtan Lal Raizda ...	24-10	Bania	Ditto ... III
1631 Raja Ram ...	19-7	Ditto	Ditto ... I
1639 Sankta Prasada. Srivas- tava.	17-5	Kayasth	Lakhimpur II High School.
1643 Bhairon Prasad ...	18-10	Ditto	Govt. H. S., II Sitapur.
1646 Kuar Bahadur ...	18-7	Ditto	Ditto ... II
1647 Lachhmi Narain Varma,	16-0	Kayasth	Ditto ... II
1650 Musharraf Ali ...	17-10	Muhammadian	Ditto ... II
1651 Ram Dayal Varma ...	17-6	Kayasth	Ditto ... II
1653 Syed Ishaq Husain ...	19-6	Muhammadian,	Ditto ... II
1662 Lakshmi Narain, Khat- tri.	16-6	Khattri	London Mission II H. S., Mizapur.
1663 Muhammad Sulaiman ...	17-6	Muhamadan	Ditto ... II
1668 Sarad Chand Ray ...	15-6	Bhuinhar	Ditto ... II
1671 Akhsay Coomar Ghose,	15-0	Kayasth	A.-B. P. School, III Allahabad.
1672 Amar Nath Ray Chou- dhury.	14-6	Brahman	Ditto I
1673 Amulla Ratan Bhadra...	15-6	Kayasth	Ditto ... III
1674 Balaram Chandra Mu- kerjee.	14-0	Brahman	Ditto ... II
1675 Brajendra Nath Bhuta- charjee,	14-6	Ditto	Ditto ... III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895.

575

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division
1676 Bhavadeb Chatterjee ...	16-0	Brahman	... A-B. P. School, Allahabad. I
1677 Charudeva Banerjee ...	14-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... I
1678 Guru Prasad Mukerjee, ...	16-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1679 Khitish Chandra Banerjee.	14-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1681 Nanda Lal Singha ...	14-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ... I
1687 Gur Sewak Singh ...	16-1	Brahman	... C. M. H. S., Azamgarh. I
1688 Krishna Nand ...	17-9	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
1689 Muhammad Shafi ...	18-1	Muhammadian	... Ditto ... II
1690 Raj Narain ...	19-5	Khatttri	... Ditto ... I
1691 Ram Dass Singh ...	16-10	Kurmi	... Ditto ... I
1693 Triloki Nath ...	16-7	Kayasth	... Ditto ... I
1695 Ali Muhammad ...	12-0	Muhammadian,	Ghazipur M. II
1701 Dino Nath Deva ...	17-4	Kayasth	H. School. Ditto ... II
1707 Sambhu Nath Verma ...	16-10	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1709 Satya Narain ...	16-10	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1711 Sita Ram ...	17-8	Teli	... Ditto ... II
1712 Shiva Deo Narain Lal,	16-8	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
1714 Bijey Lal ...	17-0	Bania	... United Presbyterian Mission H. S., Jeypur. II
1718 Ounkar Lal ...	19-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
1720 Taj Mohamed ...	14-0	Muhammadian	... Ditto ... III
1721 Behari Lal Kaushik ...	13-10	Brahman	... Mission H. S., Beawar. II
1723 Naurang Ray Sharma ...	18-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1725 Shankar Lal Bhatnagar,	18-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
1727 Bishamber Nath ...	16-0	Brahman	... Darbar H. S., Jodhpore. II
1728 Chunni Lal ...	15-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1733 Ram Chandra ...	18-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1735 Jewan Lal ...	19-0	Tatuaia	... Darbar H. S., Tonk. III
1743 Bageshwari Dayal ...	17-10	Kayasth	... London M. H. S., Benares. II
1753 Dwarka Bhatt ...	19-0	Brahman	... Victoria School, Ghazipur. III
1758 Nand Kumar Lal ...	14-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
1759 Parsotam Das ...	16-0	Agarwala	... Ditto ... II
1770 Keshab Chandra Mukerji.	17-5	Brahman	... Jai Narain's S., Benares. II
1772 Nand Lal Chatterjee ...	17-3	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1775 Ram Chandra Manekar,	18-2	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1777 Siddheswar Nath Pathak.	18-2	Ditto	... Ditto ... II

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
1781 Bajirao Amrit Atre Di- wan.	20-0	Bráhmaṇ	... Victoria H. S., II Dewas.
1782 Keshava Chintaman Kunte.	19-11	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1783 Krishnarao Bhalchandra Ratnaparkhe.	18-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1784 Rajaram Balkrishna Khanwalkar.	18-3	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1786 Vinayak Krishna Mulye,	18-10	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1787 Hiralal Sadashiva Odich,	17-5	Ditto	... (P. S.) Central College, Rutlam. III
1789 Punnalal Narayan vedi.	17-10	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1799 Chhangchhun Chowfin.	17-0	Christian	... Christian College School, Lucknow. III
1805 Ajodhya Prasad Misra...	18-0	Bráhmaṇ	... Ch. C. College School, Cawnpore. III
1818 Damri Lal, Kayasth	17-0	Kayasth	... C. Mission H. S., Jabalpur. II
1819 Ishwari Prasad Tiwari...	17-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
1820 Lala Gaya Prasad	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
1821 Nathu Lal Dubey	16-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
1822 Raghunandan Prasad Dubey.	18-10	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1824 Richard John Anthony,	16-4	Christian	... Ditto ... II
1826 Abdur Rahman	15-6	Muhammadan	High School, Raipur. II
1827 Ganpaty Vaman Oka	16-2	Brahman	... Ditto ... II
1828 Gopal Laxman Sheorey,	17-8	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1829 Kriparam Gangaram Dubey.	16-10	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1830 Nago Balvant ley.	15-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1931 Narayan Thengdi.	19-7	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
1832 Ramchandra Pandharkar.	16-9	Brahman	... H. S., Raipur. II
1834 Rabi Shanker Sukul	16-2	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1838 Anandi Prasad	16-0	Kayasth	... Aligarh Zila School. I
1844 Brindra Ban Bihari	18-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1849 Raghbir Prasad Mathur	18-6	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1852 Roshan Lal	15-7	Agarwal	... Ditto ... III
1856 Shiv Prasad Gupta	18-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1857 Ulfat Rai Varma	19-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
1858 Badri Datt Pant	20-4	Brahman	... Zila School, Almora. III
1859 Bala Datt Pande	17-6	Ditto	... Ditto ... II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895. 577

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
1874 Herbert Horace Haynes	16-8	Christian	... E I. R. School, III Oak Grove, Mussoorie.
1875 James Thomas Kirwan,	16-11	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1876 Henry George Beck	15-5	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1877 Bunsî Singh	20-0	Jât	... Bijnor Zila School. III
1878 Jagan Nath	17-8	Bania	... Ditto ... II
1879 Joti Prasad	17-8	Brahman	... Ditto ... I
1187 Maharaj Singh	20-3	Jât	... Ditto ... III
1886 Siri Narain Verma	22-8	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
1888 Dwarka Prasad	17-2	Kayasth	... Govt. H. S., III Pilibhit.
1895 Brahma Saroop	17-7	Kayasth	... State H. S., I Rampur.
1898 Hurnam Singh	18-0	Khatttri	... Ditto ... II
1900 Luchmin Narain	17-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ... III
1901 Maqsud Ali Khan	17-0	Muhammadan	... Ditto ... I
1902 Mahommad Ibrahim Khan.	18-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
1903 Raj Behari Lal	16-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
1906 Ganga Sahai	17-0	Brahman	... High School, III Ulwar.
1913 Todar Mal...	18-0	Oswal	... Ditto ... III
1916 Benarsi Das	18-6	Shivavak	... Victoria High, II School, Agra.
1924 Radhey Lal, Vayisha	17-4	Vaishya	... Ditto ... III
1926 Raghu Nath Das	18-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1928 Ram Swarup, Vaishya...	18-2	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1934 Md. Amir Ahmad Alevi,	13-2	Muhammadan	... Mission H. S., III Mainpuri.
1939 Azeez Hassan	20-0	Muhammadan	... Bharatpur High II School.
1943 Har Dayal	19-7	Kayasth	... High School, II Bahraich.
1944 Lutchan Prasad	20-10	Bania	... Ditto ... III
1946 Gobind Das	16-0	Khanger	... Maharaja's II H S., Chatur- pur (Bandel- khand).
1949 Shivcharan Das Veyas...	17-0	Brahman	... Cantonment II H. S., Now- gong (C. I.)
1955 Brij Bahadur Lall	20-6	Kayasth	... Zila School, III Partabgarh.
1956 Khalil Uddin Ahmed	17-10	Muhammadan	... Ditto ... III
1957 Shambhu Nath Varma,	19-5	Kayasth	... Ditto ... I F. A. S.

578 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895.

Roll No.	Age.	Caste.	Passed in Division.
1958 Brij Bhushan	... 15-0	Brahman	... Rajkumar College, N o w - g o n g (C. I). II
1963 Ghulam Ali	... 29-3	Muhammadan	Teacher, P r i - v a t e Candi- III
1964 Ganesh Ramchandra Deosker.	16-9	Brahman	... Private Candi- III
1970 Gogate Ganesh Vaman	18-7	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
1999 Shiva Ram	... 21-3	Gujrati	... Ditto ... II
2014 Rajmachikar Vishavnath Trimbak.	26-0	Brahman	... Ditto (Bombay). III
2020 Jogalekar Sadasiva Gan- gadhar.	16-4	Ditto	... Ditto Ditto... II
2021 Vishvanath Madhava Deshmukh.	19-9	Ditto	... Ditto Ditto... II
2029 Shiva Nath Misra	... 22-2	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
2082 Sideshanker Bhaishanker Joshi.	22-5	Brahman	... Ditto (Bom- III
2098 Sri Krishna Dubey	... 17-8	Ditto	... Ditto ... III
2100 Qadir Buksh	... 17-4	Muhammadan	... Ditto ... II
2103 Lakshman Santuram Asvale.	21-3	Maratha	... Ditto (Bom- II
2105 Harisha Chandra Chowdhry.	20-5	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
2107 Ram Kishun	... 16-9	Khatttri	... Ditto ... III
2108 Veljie Shawjie Dhanshi.	16-3	Bania	... Ditto ... III
2125 Man Mohan Lal	... 21-0	Brahman	... Ditto ... III
2148 Guru Prasad Avasthi	... 22-0	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
2158 Davidson, James	... 18-4	Christian	... Ditto (C. P.) II
2161 Masib Ullah Khan	... 21-0	Muhammadan	... Ditto ... III
2182 Krishanlal Narainji vadi.	Tri- 30-7	Brahman	... Ditto (Bom- II
2235 Syad Mohammad Abbas	17-0	Muhammadan	... Ditto ... III
2241 Hari Swarupa	... 20-0	Kayasth	... Ditto ... II
2242 Jagan Nath Mehra	... 19-6	Khatttri	... Ditto ... III
2296 C. Julian Platts	... 16-3	Christian	... Ditto ... II
2297 Francis Ada Platts	... 18-9	Ditto	... Ditto ... II
2321 Prabhu Shesgiry Marthu	22-5	Brahman	... Ditto (Bombay) II

List of candidates successful in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in November and December, 1894.

Serial order.	Roll No.	FIRST CLASS. In Order of Merit.
1	9	Hari Har Lal, B.A. ... Agra College.
2	90	Lakshmi Narain, B.A. ... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
3	84	Mahabir Prasad, B.A. ... Bareilly College.
4	112	Mirza Sami ullah Beg ... Canning College, Lucknow.
5	111	Muhammad Raza ... Ditto.
6	11	Jagannath Sarin, B.A. ... Agra College.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1895. 579

SECOND CLASS.

Serial Roll
order. No.

1	24	Satish Chandra Bandopa-	
		dhayay, B.A.	... Agra College.
2	16	Mohan Lal Sandal, B.A.	... Ditto.
3	6	Dhanprakash Agarwal, B.A.	Agra College.
4	102	Mohan Lal, B.A.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
5	12	Jotindra Mohan Bose, B.A.	Agra College.
6	86	Narain Das, B.A.	... Bareilly College.
7	91	Parushottam Lal, B.A.	... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
8	74	Jagdamba Prasad, B.A.	... Queen's College, Benares.
9	81	Baij Nath	... Bareilly College.
11	113	Saiyid Zahur Ahmad	... Canning College, Lucknow.
12	92	Ajit Prasad Jindal	... Ditto.
12	41	Nazir Ahmad	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
13	79	Rama Das, B.A.	... Queen's College, Benares.
15	101	Khironde Gopal Banerji	... Canning College, Lucknow.
15	76	Prasonno Kumar Bagchi	... Queen's College, Benares.
16	40	Muhammad Khan Sambul,	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
17	49	Jagendra Nath Chaudhri...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
18	107	Ram Sanehi Seth	... Canning College, Lucknow.
19	62	Pestonji Bezonji Tolate,	
		B.A.	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
20	36	Abdul Ali, B.A.	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
20	38	Ghulam Bari, B.A.	... Ditto.
22	25	Shankar Singh, B.A.	... Agra College.
23	21	Pandit Kailash Nath Kunz-	
		ru, B.A.	... Ditto.
23	28	Bhairo Prasad Srivastava,	
		B.A.	... Bareilly College.
25	100	Ikbal Narain Bakhshi	... Canning College, Lucknow.
26	53	Lakshmi Chand Dave,	
		M.A.	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
27	68	Ramohalli Gundu Rau, B.A.	... Ditto.
28	19	Narayan Prasad Asthana,	
		M.A.	... Agra College.
29	15	Lakshman Vyankatesh Par-	
		naik, B.A.	... Ditto.
30	5	Brij Behari Lal, B.A.	... Ditto.
31	95	Ballabh Das Bhargava	... Canning College, Lucknow.
32	7	Girdhari Lal	... Agra College.
33	17	Mukand Lal	... Ditto.
34	52	Kedar Nath, B.A.	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
35	54	Madan Gopal Bhatnagar...	... Ditto.

XV.

DATES OF EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS.

In 1896 the Examinations in M. A., B. A. and Intermediate, will be held on Tuesday, the 24th March, and following days.

Applications must reach this office not later than Friday, the 31st January, 1896.

In 1896 the Examinations in the Entrance and School Final will be held on Monday, the 6th April, and following days.

Applications must reach this office not later than Friday, the 7th February, 1896.

The Entrance Examination, the School Final-Examination and the Intermediate Examination in Arts will be held at the following centres :—Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Bareilly, Aligarh, Agra, Jabalpur, Ajmere, Nowgong (Bundelkhand), Mussoorie, Meerut, Nani Tal, Almorah, Cawnpore and Hoshangabad (C. P.).

The B. A. and M. A. Examinations will be held at Allahabad only.

Forms of applications will be supplied from this office. Applicants for such forms are requested to write their addresses legibly, stating the zila and the province. Applications should be made during the first half of December, 1895. No candidate from Bombay, Bengal, Bihar, Madras or the Punjab will be allowed to appear at the Entrance Examination.

No applications and fees should be sent before 1st January, 1896.

DATES OF EXAMINATIONS IN LAW.

LL. B. EXAMINATION.

In 1895 the LL.B. Examination will be held on Monday, the 25th of November, and following days.

Applications must reach this office not later than the 25th September, 1895.

The date for the Honours-in-Law Examination of 1896, is not yet fixed.

Due notice of the date will be issued.

XVI.

Comparative Table of Arts and Law Exams. of 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 & 1895.

	1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.			1893.			1894.			1895.		
	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Percentage pass- ed.	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Percentage pass- ed.	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Percentage pass- ed.	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Percentage pass- ed.	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Percentage pass- ed.	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Percentage pass- ed.	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Percentage pass- ed.
ARTS.																					
M. A. ...	...	...	...	18	10	55.5	21	11	52.3	25	19	76.0	28	20	71.4	37	26	70.2	38	27	71
B. A., A. Course	64	14	21.9	64	33	51.5	144	81	57.0	194	99	51.0	203	115	57.2	190	128	67.3	237	169	71
B. A., B. Course	14	8	57.1	14	11	71.4	24	15	62.5	37	18	48.6	45	26	59.0	57	34	59.6	79	37	46
Intermediate	328	149	45.1	404	224	55.4	497	213	43.4	595	174	31.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inter-Supplementary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	116	51.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. A. Course	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	132	45.1	464	183	39.4	566	167	33
Do. B. Course	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	56	63.6	102	82	50.6	267	164	39
Entrance	1,417	764	53.9	1,481	663	44.7	1,745	653	37.0	2,075	828	40.0	2,104	837	40.1	2,328	826	35.4	2,321	725	31
School Final-Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LAW.																					
LL.B. ...	16	8	50.0	27	12	44.4	37	14	38.0	52	24	46.1	...	...	...	93	51	54.6	177	79	45
Honours-in-Law	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—Of the 213 School Final-Examination Candidates, 177 only were examined in all subjects. Of these, 70 passed. The remaining 36 candidates were from the Cawnpore Agricultural School, and were examined in two subjects only, viz.,—(1) Elementary Physics and Chemistry, and (2) Agriculture with Surveying (vide Syndicate Resolution No. 131, dated 6th April, 1895).

XVII.

LIST OF SCHOOLS RECOGNISED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE SCHOOL FINAL-EXA- MINATION.

1. Lucknow, Ch. M. High School	.. Aug. 12th 1893.
2. Agra, St. John's Collegiate School	.. Ditto.
3. Cawnpore, Christ Church School	.. Ditto.
4. Lucknow, Jubilee High School	.. Ditto.
5. Fyzabad, Government High School	.. Ditto.
6. Meerut, Collegiate School ..	.. Ditto.
7. Allahabad, Government High School	.. Ditto.
8. Bareilly, Government High School	.. Ditto.
9. Jhansi, City School ..	.. Ditto.
10. Cawnpore, Government High School	.. Ditto.
11. Moradabad, Government High School..	Ditto.
12. Allahabad, Kayastha Patshala	.. Ditto.
13. Benares, Queen's Collegiate School	.. Ditto.
14. Saugor, Government High School	.. Octr. 31st 1893.
15. Agra, Collegiate School ..	.. Novr. 2nd 1893.
16. Hoshangabad, High School ..	.. Decr. 2nd 1893.
17. Benares, London M. High School	.. Ditto.
18. Lucknow, Husainabad High School	.. Jany. 13th 1894.
19. Cawnpore, Agricultural School	.. March 5th 1894.
20. Jabalpur, Government High School	.. April 7th 1894.
21. Raipur, Government High School	.. Ditto.
22. Jabalpur, Hitcarni Sabha High School..	Aug. 11th 1894.
23. Lucknow, Queen's Anglo-Skt. School	.. Novr. 3rd 1894.
24. Mirzapur, London-Mission School	.. Ditto.
25. Almorah, Ramsay Collegiate School	.. Decr. 1st 1894.
26. Jaipur, Maharaja's College	.. Ditto.
27. Lucknow, Christian College	.. Jany. 12th 1895.
28. Jabalpur Church Mission High School	.. Aug. 3rd 1895.
29. Hoshangabad Mission High School	.. Ditto.
30. Muradabad Mission Girls' High School..	Ditto.
31. Gwalior State Lashkar Collegiate School	Ditto.

XVIII. DATES OF MEETINGS OF THE SYNDICATE.

The following list of dates has been fixed for Meetings of the Syndicate :—

1. The first Saturday in November.
2. The first Saturday in December.
3. The Second Saturday in January.
4. The first Saturday in February.
5. The Saturday immediately preceding the Annual Meeting of the Senate, with an Adjournment until after such Annual Meeting.
6. The first Saturday in April.
7. The last Saturday in July or the first Saturday in August.

Important business not calling for immediate decision will be placed as it arises on the Agenda Papers, and postponed so far as the Syndicate find possible, to Meetings 1 and 5. This arrangement does not debar the Vice-Chancellor from exercising his discretion in convening Meetings under Rule 50 of the University Rules.

XIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF
MARKS ALLOTTED TO EACH PAPER, THE
PASS-MARKS IN EACH SUBJECT, AND
THE AGGREGATE PASS-MARKS.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

I.—*English*.—

First paper Text-Book	..	50	
Second paper Gram., &c.	..	50	
Third paper Translation	{	.. 50	} Total 150,
or Composition			
Oral Test	..	50,	Pass-marks 15.

II.—*History and Geography*.—

First paper History	..	50	
Second paper Geography	..	50	} Total 100, Pass-marks 25.

III.—*Mathematics*.—

First paper Arith. & Algebra,	50	
Second paper Euclid and		
Mensuration	.. 50	} Total 100, Pass-marks 25.

IV.—*Urdu or Hindi*.—

One paper 50, Pass-marks 16.

V.—*Drawing* (one paper) .. 50, Pass-marks 16.

VI.—*Elementary Physics and Chemistry* (one paper) } .. 50, Pass-marks 16.

VII.—*Agriculture with Surveying* (one paper) .. 50, Pass-marks 16.

VIII.—*Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry* (one paper) } .. 50, Pass-marks 24.

IX.—*Political Economy* (one paper) 50, Pass-marks 16.

Total 450, Aggregate Pass-marks 148 or 33 per cent.
50 per cent. 1st Division, 40 per cent. 2nd Division, and 33
per cent. 3rd Division.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

I.—*English*—

First paper Text-Book	..	50	
Second paper Gram., &c.	..	50	
Third paper Translation or Com- position	..	50	} Total 150, Pass-marks 49.

II.—*Mathematics*—

First paper Arith. & Algebra	..	50.	
Second paper Euclid and Men- suration	..	50	} Total 100, Pass-marks 25

III.—*Classical Language*—

First paper Text-Book	..	50	
Second paper Translation	..	50	} Total 100, Pass-marks 25.

IV.—*History and Geography*—

First Paper History	..	50	
Second paper Geography	..	50	} Total 100, Pass-marks 25.

Total 450, Aggregate Pass-marks 148 or 33 per cent.

50 per cent. 1st Division, 40 per cent. 2nd Division, and 33 per cent. 3rd Division.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

A. COURSE.

I.—*English*—

First paper Poetry	..	50	
Second paper Prose	..	50	
Third paper Translation or Com- position	..	50	} Total 150, Pass-marks 49.

II.—*Mathematics*—

Arith., Algebra and Geometry (one paper)	..	50, Pass-marks 10.
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III.—Deductive Logic (one paper) .. 50, Pass-marks 12.

IV.—Classical Language (one paper).. 50, Pass-marks 12.

V.—*Either*—

History (one paper)	..	50, Pass-marks 10.
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or

VI.—Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections (one paper)	..	50, Pass-marks 10.
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Total 350, Aggregate Pass-marks 115 or 33 per cent.

60 per cent. 1st Division, 45 per cent. 2nd Division, and 33 per cent. 3rd Division.

B. COURSE.

I. English, II. Mathematics, III. Deductive Logic the same as under A. Course, and IV. Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections the same as under VI. of the A. Course.

V. Elementary Physics and Chemistry (one paper) .. 50, Pass-Marks 10.

Total 350, Aggregate Pass-marks 115 or 33 per cent.
60 per cent. 1st Division, 45 per cent. 2nd Division, and 33 per cent. 3rd Division.

B. A. EXAMINATION,

A. COURSE.

I.—*English*—

First paper Poetry	..	45	{ Total 150, Pass-marks 45.
Second paper Prose	..	45	
Third paper Essay	..	40	
<i>Vivâ voce</i>	..	20	

II.—*Philosophy*—

First paper Philosophy	..	45	{ Total 100, Pass-marks 30.
Second paper Ethics and N. Theology or Ethics and History of Ethical System		45	
<i>Vivâ voce</i>	..	10	

III.—*Classical Language*—

First paper Poetry	..	50	{ Total 100, Pass-marks 30.
Second paper Prose	..	50	

or Mathematics—

First paper Statics and Dynamics	..	50	{ Total 100, Pass-marks 25.
Second paper Hydrostatics and Geometrical Conic Sections	..	50	

or History—

First paper General History and History of England	..	50	{ Total 100, Pass-marks 25.
Second paper Indian History and Political Economy	..	50	

Total 350, Aggregate Pass-marks 115 or 33 per cent.
60 per cent. 1st Division, 40 per cent. 2nd Division, and 33 per cent. 3rd Division.

B. COURSE.

I. and II.—*English and Mathematics* .. } The same as in A. Course.

III.—*Additional Mathematics*—

First paper Algebra, Trigonometry and Conic Sections	..	50	} Total 100, Pass-marks 25
Second paper Differential and Integral Calculus and Astronomy	..	50	
..	

or Physical Science—

First paper Physics	..	45	} Total 100, Pass-marks 30
Second paper Chemistry	..	45	
<i>Vivâ voce</i>	..	10	

Total 350, Aggregate Pass-marks 115 or 33 per cent.
60 per cent. 1st Division, 40 per cent. 2nd Division, and 33 per cent. 3rd Division.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

Maximum	} 100 for each and every paper, and 100 for <i>vivâ voce</i> .
Minimum	

36 per cent.
60 per cent. 1st Division, 48 per cent. 2nd Division, and 36 per cent. 3rd Division.

LL. B. EXAMINATION.

Maximum	..	..	100
Minimum	..	..	30
1st class	..	..	60 per cent.
2nd class	..	..	45 per cent.

HONOURS IN LAW, 1895.

No marks are yet fixed.

B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

For each paper	50
For each <i>practical</i> subject	100

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B. COURSE.

I. and II.—*English and Mathematics* } The same as in A. Course.

III.—*Additional Mathematics*—

First paper Algebra, Trigonometry and Conic Sections	50	} Total 100, Pass-marks 25
Second paper Differential and Integral Calculus and Astronomy	50	

or *Physical Science*—

First paper Physics ..	45	} Total 100, Pass-marks 30
Second paper Chemistry ..	45	
<i>Vivâ voce</i>	10	

Total 350, Aggregate Pass-marks 115 or 33 per cent.
60 per cent. 1st Division, 40 per cent. 2nd Division, and 33 per cent. 3rd Division.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

Maximum	100 for each and every paper, and 100 for <i>vivâ voce</i> .
Minimum	36 per cent.

60 per cent. 1st Division, 48 per cent. 2nd Division, and 36 per cent. 3rd Division.

LL. B. EXAMINATION.

Maximum	100
Minimum	30
1st class	60 per cent.
2nd class	45 per cent.

HONOURS IN LAW, 1895.

No marks are yet fixed.

B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

For each paper	50
For each <i>practical</i> subject ..	100

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